









# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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42-43

## VOLUME XLII

1907-8



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,  
NEW YORK

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
156<sup>TH</sup> STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY  
NEW YORK



COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO  
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OR THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

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FIG. 1.  
Design by O. Roty.



FIG. 3.  
Design by H. Dubois.



FIG. 4.  
Design by A. Lecheverel.



FIG. 2.  
Design by A. Borrel.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo  
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.  
— *Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

VOL. XLII: No. 1.

NEW YORK.

QUARTERLY.

## THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF MEDALLIC ART.



THE great development of medallic art in the last two decades has been a matter of gratification to those numismatists who see in the improvement, both in design and execution of the medals struck in that period, the promise of a similar improvement in the types of coinage in general. That this development is more evident on the other side of the ocean, especially in France, is readily explained by the greater freedom which Mint officials abroad enjoy; but that it is not confined to a single nation is, we believe, easily to be shown. In the United States, for example, passing for the present what has been accomplished by the American Numismatic Society, we find strong reasons for encouragement in the fact that our Government has begun to follow the leadership of France, which has long intrusted the preparation of new designs for its coins to its most eminent artists. In a recent number of the *Journal* it was announced that the authorities who control the selection of the "emblem of Liberty" and its treatment upon our national coins, had called to their aid the talent of Augustus St. Gaudens. We cannot doubt that the results from this latest demand — the last before his lamented death — will prove worthy of his brilliant fame.

It will, we believe, interest the readers of the *Journal* to see what has been done in France, for the last twenty years or more, to improve the popular taste in this direction. In his annual report for 1901, as in previous years, M. A. Arnauné, *Directeur de l'Administration des Monnaies et Médailles*, has called attention to this work. He attributes its success to the talent and ability of the contemporaneous French engravers, their wonderful fertility of invention, and quite as much, he claims, to "that remarkable favor which an art so essentially French enjoys at the present time."

For many years the Paris Mint has found a constant increase in the demand upon it for engraving medallic dies and the striking of medals, not only those of recent design but those also of artistic value and historic interest minted during and since the reign of Louis XIV. Within the last few years it has become one of the most important departments of that institution. A glance at the number of orders for medals issued under Government auspices during the period under notice will show how rapidly they have been advancing. The regulation under which the Paris Mint began to supply this growing demand for dies and medals with any degree of freedom dates, we believe, only from 1880. Taking for comparison periods five years apart from that time to the present, we find that in 1880, 3,995 orders were received; in 1885, the number was 4,427; in 1890, 4,557; in 1895, 5,127; in 1900, 9,673; and in 1905, 8,443.

At first sight the smaller number for the last year might be thought to indicate a falling off of interest; but this is only an apparent, not an actual decrease, for the number of orders received in 1900 was exceptional, largely due to the bureau installed in the buildings of the *Exposition Universelle* held that year in the Champ de Mars, which turned over to the treasury 327,000 francs for the sales it made there, while the total sales (including those made at the Mint) were 1,651,699 francs. Notwithstanding this remarkable demand, the receipts for 1903 were nearly as large, being 1,608,691 francs, or only about 50,000 less than in 1900. In 1904, as shown by the annual report of the Mint for 1905 (the latest one at hand), the sales fell off to 1,253,432 francs. This again does not show a corresponding decrease of interest, but is believed by the authorities to be partly if not entirely due to the removal of certain restrictions on private establishments, which are now supplying a considerable demand, and to some extent in competition with the Government.

It may not be generally known that for a long period the Royal Mint had enjoyed the monopoly of striking medals, a privilege established or continued by various decrees, some of which dated from the closing years of the French Revolution, and others from the first third of the following century. Private parties, however, on complying with certain conditions, had always been allowed to strike "circular medals without rings," and we believe

also the octagonal and other similar jetons popularly used for shop cards and by Masonic Lodges as "jetons de présence." This monopoly was definitely removed in 1893. The Mint officials have never regretted that this was done. There was a slight falling off in the number of sales during 1894 as compared with 1893 — from 222,773 to 191,976 — but in 1895 they rose again above the average of the previous decade.

In 1900, when the Exposition was inaugurated, the success of the bureau for the sale of medals (which was installed there from the opening day) led to the establishment of a similar bureau in the Mint itself. At both places various modern medals, artistic plaques and medals for use in competitions and prizes, could be purchased on the spot, the old regulations having been repealed which required a formal application and special authorization by certain officials before the dies could be used.

It was, says M. Arnauné, the experience gained in the bureau of sale in the Champ de Mars that decided the Administration to open in the Mint on the Quai Conti another bureau, where the same privileges obtained as those offered in the Exposition building. At each of these bureaus a visitor could purchase on demand, by payment of the price fixed by the authorities, any medal that had been struck by the Mint at the cost of the Government. The result was most satisfactory. The plan was not only of great interest to the public, but to the officers of the Mint as well. It has led to a wide dissemination of the medallic works of the best artists of France, and has moreover proved to be valuable from an industrial point of view, for a considerable profit has been derived from striking the medals in dozens or hundreds, rather than singly to fill an occasional call. The Mint was thus able to execute a considerable number of small orders without interfering with the more important calls for the regular coinage. Suitable cases were provided in December, 1900, for displaying most of the medals which could be purchased by collectors, and the wisdom of this course was instantly manifest. To carry out still further the plans so happily inaugurated, the Mint began to purchase, either absolutely or with certain rights reserved to their designers, a number of attractive and meritorious works by eminent artists, which it has struck and offered for sale to collectors and others.

Again, in 1903, in which year a competition was held under the *Direction des Beaux-Arts*, an additional depot was opened on the Boulevard des Italiens, for the sale of works of art made under Government auspices, such as the productions of the National Manufactory of Sevres porcelain, of the Engraving Department in the Museum of the Louvre, and of the medals struck by the Paris Mint. It is interesting to note that the opportunities thus offered were greatly appreciated by the public. It is shown by the Mint Reports that the works of the best French medallic engravers were freely purchased for use as prizes, souvenirs, etc.; they have almost entirely displaced

those bizarre fabrications, elaborately engraved, incrusted with diamonds and profusely adorned (?) with enamels in all the colors of the rainbow, that, not in France only but on this side of the water, have been so often manufactured by jewellers and goldsmiths for presentation purposes, and unworthily dignified with the name of medals.

In 1902, for example, the number of cash sales of the medals and plaques offered at the bureaus named amounted to about 5,125, while the largest number of similar sales for previous years did not exceed 4,000; and the total receipts for these pieces ranged from 964,132 francs, in 1894, to upwards of 1,600,000 francs in 1902. The results of the sale of medals on the Boulevard des Italiens, since that bureau was opened, have not been summarized in our authority, but for the portion of the year reported was between seventy and eighty thousand francs.

In further recognition of the public appreciation of this new departure in the treatment of medals, and with the desire to cultivate to a still higher degree the popular taste, an arrangement was made in 1904 between the Departments of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, and that of Finance, by which any medal or plaque engraved or struck at the cost of the State, on the order of the *Administration des Beaux-Arts*, could be purchased by a collector without first obtaining a special authorization.

Among the private or "particular" dies which the Mint received from its predecessor in 1832, or which have been deposited in its Museum since that date, there is a large number of which the ownership is now unknown. The Mint has always refused to use any of these dies, notwithstanding the fact that no one has claimed them for the long period — at least sixty years, and in many cases more — during which they have been in its keeping. Not infrequently, however, requests have been made for impressions from some of the dies thus reserved, especially those which commemorate historic events, or which bear the portraits of distinguished men. Collectors who have asked for such restrikes have found it difficult to understand why the authorities refused to comply with their desires, when the dies were known to be in the possession of the Government, and so far as appeared, it owned them. To put an end to this anomalous condition of affairs, the authorities adopted a rule in 1905, which is substantially as follows: — "The dies and punches for medals deposited in the Mint for more than thirty years, of which the owners or those having established rights of possession are unknown, may hereafter be used when desired, unless objection is made by interested parties within six months after publication in the official journal of notice of the request. This notice must give the subject of the medal, its size, the name of the artist whose signature it bears, and the date the dies were deposited in the Mint."

The first list of dies and punches which it was proposed to place at the service of the public, under the regulation mentioned, was printed in July, 1904, and catalogued 223 sets, covering the period from the days of the Directory to the close of the reign of Charles X.<sup>1</sup> A step of even greater importance to collectors was taken in 1900, under the direction of M. Patey, the *artiste graveur* of the Mint, though the fact has but recently been made known. His department has not confined itself to preparing the dies for coinage alone. The Mint has a most valuable and interesting collection of dies, some of which date from the time of Charles VIII (crowned 1484). Many of these, because of ancient modes of execution, their age, and other reasons, would not endure service under modern machinery; some might be used, but the danger of breaking them and of destroying relics of almost inestimable value from a historic point of view has forbidden this.

Since 1900 the Mint has restored two hundred of these dies, with punches specially prepared for this purpose by the aid of the originals. It will now be possible, says M. Arnauné, to furnish exact reproductions of such rare and interesting historic medals as those of the coronation of Charles IX (1561), the Colony of Madagascar, struck in 1665, the Siamese embassy to the court of Louis XIV (1686), to which an allusion was made in the last number of the *Journal*,<sup>2</sup> and many others of equal importance. At the same time the original dies will be in no danger of loss or destruction. This work of restoration has been most carefully and satisfactorily done.

The above regulation, which was proposed by M. Guillaume Chastenet, a deputy, will greatly increase the number of medals to be obtained by the public. It is well known that the original dies of some of the most interesting medals relating to United States history were engraved in Paris and are still in the Mint in that city, and no doubt many American collectors will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity thus brought within their reach to enrich their cabinets. We take pleasure in announcing the fact that such a rule has been promulgated, as we believe that the privileges it gives have never before been brought to public attention on this side the water. The obligation which requires all restrikes made at the French Mint to bear an edge-mark indicating their character is a sufficient protection for the owners of original issues.

A similar privilege has for several years obtained at the Royal Mint of Sweden. Restrikes of a number of Masonic medals from dies still preserved there — among which was included, strangely enough, the famous suppressed

<sup>1</sup> A catalogue of all the medals, dies of which are preserved in the Mint, was published in 1892 (price 12 francs), and an account of the medals in the royal collection, printed in 1900, and illustrated with twenty fine plates, can also be obtained at the Mint for 25 francs.

<sup>2</sup> The great rarity of this medal previous to the restoration of the dies, makes a brief description of value. The obverse has the familiar bust of Louis

XIV, in profile to right, the legend giving his name and title. The reverse shows the king seated on his throne, approached by several steps, and the Siamese ambassadors, in native costume and peculiar head-dress, approaching him from the left with profound obeisance. Vases of flowers at the foot of the throne on the right.

piece of the Princess Sophia, with its insulting legend *VASORUM SORORI* (see "Medals of the Masonic Fraternity," CCCCXXXV, p. 173) — were supplied some time ago to an American collector.

For many years the annual reports of the French Mint have contained photogravures of some of the most important or attractive medals, plaques and coins struck during the previous twelve months in carrying out the plans outlined above. It would lengthen this paper to an unreasonable extent were we to attempt any detailed description of these pieces; that must be deferred to some future occasion. Some notes on the devices for the coins struck for Colonial purposes, or for other countries, and on the ideal heads of the Republic on medals, are all that can be given at present.

In 1896 M. Dupuis made the design for the Cents coined for use in the French possessions in Chinese India. The types which could be placed upon this piece were governed to a large extent by the necessity to provide for the perforation which seems to be an inevitable matter on so many Asiatic coins, especially the Chinese. In this case the circular hole in the centre is ingeniously arranged to pierce, on the obverse, the top of a tablet or scroll, beside which, on the left, is a seated female figure, symbolizing the Republic, who throws her protecting robe over a native woman seated at the right; on the base of the tablet is the denomination of the coin.

In the report for 1901 is shown the device for the Five-drachma coin of Crete, struck by the French Mint for use in that part of the kingdom of Greece. M. A. Borrel placed upon the obverse a spirited portrait of King George, — a finely-executed head of the King in profile, to right; he is represented without a crown or any other indication of rank, save his title in the legend. On the reverse are the arms of the kingdom, resting on a platform, with the usual mantling behind. There is nothing specially noteworthy in the treatment of the arms, but there is a pleasing departure in the drawing of the supporters — two men slightly draped — which varies from the conventional style of depicting heraldic supporters.

In the report for 1904, the device prepared by M. A. Patey for the "token-franc" of the Island of Guadeloupe shows the head of one of the native chiefs crowned with a curious panache or head-dress of feathers, and on the reverse is a palm-branch erect. Here we have a marked deviation from the ancient custom of making the peculiar or distinguishing emblem of the ruler or sovereign power the most prominent type on colonial coins as well as on those designed for home circulation. The legend of the obverse, *REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE · GUADELOUPE ET DEPENDANCES ·* suffices to show the authority by which it is issued.

In the report for 1905 are photogravures of the new Twenty-five Centime pieces struck from dies designed by M. Patey, the Chief Engraver of the Mint. The obverse has a pleasing but dignified female head, symbolic

of the Republic, in profile to the left; she wears the Phrygian cap, which is encircled by a wreath of olive. Two reverses were prepared: the first had a square tablet on the field, in which was placed the value, and which was surrounded by the legend LIBERTÉ, EGALITÉ, FRATERNITÉ and the date 1903 below; the other has the fasces erect near the left edge, with two branches of oak,—one erect on the left of the fasces, and the other extending diagonally upward to the right and across the field; in the space above and near the upper edge is the value, in two lines; the date 1904 is placed at the bottom. The earlier reverse was not received with favor, the quadrangular tablet being thought better adapted to a token than a coin. The later device makes a very artistic coin, and is finely executed; it was substituted by decree of July 24, 1905, for the other, which was only used for about a year.

The dissatisfaction so generally felt with the head of Liberty on American coins gives an interest to the various modes in which the French designers have approached a similar problem, in idealizing the symbolic head typical of the French Republic on its coins and medals. Several examples, of differing degrees of merit, are given on the plates in the annual reports of M. Arnauné. In 1900 M. J. C. Chaplain, who designed the *Medaille de Récompense* for the Exposition of that year, placed upon its obverse his ideal of the type,—a female head, shown in profile to the right and covering a large portion of the field. She is looking toward some of the buildings of the Exposition which are grouped in the distant background on the right; behind her, on the left, is the trunk of an oak-tree, one branch of which, extending diagonally upward to the right, gives the effect of a wreath of oak encircling her cap. The cap receives a somewhat unusual treatment, having loose folds on its top, and instead of the familiar shape, covering only the top and back of the head, it is more like a hood, with long tabs falling on both sides of her throat and neck, and which extend forward and drop over the edge of a bank on which the head appears to rest (no other portion of the figure appears), with flowers below, at the rim of the medal. The face is stern, the lips full, and the head so disproportionate to the sturdy oak whose branches extend above it across the upper portion of the planchet, that the *tout-ensemble* is disappointing. There is something about its calm and emotionless expression which suggests the inscrutable face of the Sphinx, rather than that of an approving patron about to reward a victor in the contest symbolized upon the reverse.

In marked contrast with the preceding device are the photogravures of four ideal heads of the Republic by eminent French medallists, which we reproduce from recent annual reports of the French Mint. The first is the Centenary Medal of the Banque de France, which shows an armored bust, the helmet exceedingly ornate, and hardly in keeping with the quiet and dignified face beneath, and which is the work of M. O. Roty, whose name appears on the truncation. That by M. A. Borrel forms the obverse of the

"Recompense Medal" of the Department of Commerce and Industries,—a draped bust with the Phrygian cap enwreathed with oak, beneath which her hair is confined. M. H. Dubois gives his ideal a corselet of mail, but in place of a helmet she wears the cap of Liberty, and the tresses of her hair fall unconfined upon her shoulders; this is the obverse of the "Senate Medal," struck, we believe, in 1902. Finally we give the obverse of a medal by M. A. Lecheverel, which, since the reverse has simply a decorated tablet for an inscription, was evidently intended for a "Recompense Medal." On this the cap is surrounded by a wreath of olive leaves, and the locks escaping from the cap are fastened behind with a simple band of ribbon. The same Report shows another ideal head of France, on an oblong plaque, which was designed by M. E. Vernier for the same purpose as the last; the figure, which is in armor with drapery falling from the shoulder, is slightly turned to the observer, but the face is in profile; she wears a helmet, or perhaps the Phrygian cap, but it is so profusely wreathed with vine leaves that it is difficult to determine from the engraving which of these the designer had in mind.

There is a certain charm of its own in each of these faces, all of which, as will be seen, are drawn in profile, and all are in marked contrast with that which has appeared, let us hope for the last time, upon our silver Dollars. We are waiting impatiently to see how the head of Liberty designed by St. Gaudens for our larger gold coins will compare with the French ideals. M.

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#### COUNTERMARKS ON ROMAN COINS.

IN a recent number of the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Signor G. Pansa has an interesting paper on the countermarks sometimes found on Roman bronze coins of the imperial period. He takes the ground that these countermarks were intended not only to legitimatize the coins of a preceding reign upon the accession of a new ruler, while new types were in preparation, or the assumption of a new title by the reigning monarch, but sometimes also to mark coins intended for public "donatives." These countermarks are due to the authority of the Roman Senate, and are generally found on bronze coins only. In exceptional cases silver coins were thus stamped when an emperor, by *damnatio memoriae*, lost also the right of coinage. When more than one such stamp is found on a coin, it may sometimes be due to the act of an official of the emperor, who by his own authority approves what had already been done by the Senate. He interprets the much-discussed stamp NCAPR as the initials of *Neronis Caesar Auctoritate Probatum*.

The value of countermarks in fixing dates of ancient coins is receiving much attention from eminent numismatists abroad, Messrs. Robert Mowat and Adrien Blanchet having written valuable papers for the *Revue Numismatique* (Paris) in 1906 and '07.

## THE COINS OF THIBET.

ONE of the numbers of the last volume of the *Journal*<sup>1</sup> contained an illustrated paper by Mr. Howland Wood on certain coins struck by the Chinese at the Mint of Ching-tu-fu in 1903, for use in Thibet, and which for the first time in the numismatic history of China bear a portrait of the ruler of the Empire, Kuang-Hsu, the present holder of the imposing title of "Son of Heaven." This portrait, which was perhaps more or less of a likeness as such portraits go, is the earliest numismatic indication of the decided revolution now in progress in Chinese ideas in so many directions. Although this coinage is intended to be used only in Thibet and on the borders of that province, and was evidently struck in the hope that it might displace the Anglo-Indian money now in circulation there, it is believed to be the first step towards the emission of a series of similar pieces to be issued hereafter in other parts of the Empire.

M. Bons d'Anty (who seems to have seen only the larger coin, and not its fractions, when he wrote his criticism on its devices) remarks that "the Emperor has a thoughtful face, as if contemplating the future of his Empire, and there is a majestic expression in the *pose* of the figure." His elaborate description we will not repeat, the photogravures in the *Journal* making it needless; but had he examined the smaller denominations, he certainly would not have failed to observe the variations in the expression so evident in our engravings, or that the *pose* is a copy. The coiffure worn by the Emperor, with its olive-shaped button, is the official cap worn in winter.

It is quite probable that the divisionary coins had not been issued when M. d'Anty wrote (and these are rare at present), and he makes no reference to another purpose quite as clearly shown as that noticed above, namely, the desire to produce a coin so closely resembling the Anglo-Indian pieces which form a large proportion of the current money of Thibet, that the people would readily accept it; he merely remarks that with the exception of bearing Chinese characters on the reverse, it resembles Hindoo rather than Chinese art. The work of displacing the enormous amount of rupees of William IV and Victoria, which have been carried there by the merchants of Nepaul from the southwest, and Cashmere from the west, will be long and difficult. Their demonetization by imperial decree, after the fashion of Western Governments, in a province where the Emperor has but a precarious hold, would be a dangerous experiment at best, and probably impossible. These English coins, so widely scattered throughout every part of India by commercial operations, and even the Sycee ingots, are not current east of Ta-tsien-lu. On the great highway between India and Thibet, traversed by caravans from Cashmere,

<sup>1</sup> See the *Journal*, Vol. XLI: p. 29, and plate.

the Indian rupees are taken in trade at the rate of three-tenths of a tael ; elsewhere they pass by weight, like any other piece of silver, and the Chinese often melt them up to make their ingots already mentioned. In L'Hassa there are great numbers of Nepaulese jewelers and traders, who use the Indian rupees with more or less freedom. Huc, the great authority on Thibet, tells us that in his time the Bootanese were the sole metallurgists in the country, and the "good goldsmiths," who, says Gutzlaff, are numerous in the capital, seem to be chiefly those drawn thither from Nepaul and Bootan.

There are gold mines in Thibet, west of L'Hassa, which are capable of being made highly productive, but the scarcity of fuel, and the severe restrictions imposed on the companies which operate them, have greatly obstructed their progress. Much of what has been mined has been wasted in gilding the temples ; enormous quantities are said to have been deposited in the treasuries of the lamaseries in the form of religious offerings ; most of the remainder has been exported in exchange for silver to the west and south, or transmitted to China as bullion, in payment for the annual tribute to the Emperor. Of the latter a large quantity comes back in the shape of gifts, ornaments, and works of Oriental art, sent from the Chinese authorities to the Talé-Lama, or sovereign pontiff of their faith, and his counsellors, but little if any has yet been used for gold coins in Thibet.

It may interest the readers of the *Journal* to know that the city of L'Hassa is to the Buddhist believer what Rome is to the Roman Church ; it is the seat of the Talé-Lama, whose title signifies "the sea of wisdom ;" he is the supreme head of the Buddhist faith, as the Pope is of the Church of Rome, and has quite as large a number of followers. In his own dominions he is both the religious and the political ruler, and there is a most remarkable similarity between the forms of worship practiced by each religious body ; this is found in the ecclesiastical dress, the manner of giving the benediction, the mode of conducting the musical services, the use of holy water and of incense, and even in the form and arrangement of their censers, in fastings and litanies, in pilgrimages and processions, in the celibacy of their priests, and in convents for both women and men.

The three great annual fairs attract the *Katchi* or Mussulmans from Cashmere, who bring Anglo-Indian rupees for their purchases of goat and lamb-skins, turquoise, and especially the fine wools used in making the renowned Cashmere shawls ; the Thibetans are quite ready also to exchange their gold bullion for rupees, at the old rates. From these two sources — Cashmere on the west, and Nepaul and Bootan on the south, at the other side of India — come the copious supplies of the rupees poured into Thibet, as already stated, and China has a serious problem before her in the endeavor to substitute her own coinage in their place ; to close the gates against the merchants who bring them is beyond her power.

Long before Kuang-Hsu sought to increase his influence in his Thibetan province by this issue of 1903, or its people had come under a Chinese protectorate, they had silver coins of their own mintage. These were gradually displaced after 1703, when the Chinese general, Yo-Kong-Ye, brought Thibet under the suzerainty of the "Son of Heaven." His operations were indeed a virtual conquest of the country. At that period there were round, flat pieces in circulation, having a value of about twenty-five cents in our money. M. Serrien de la Couperie has given us a description of some of these from examples preserved in the British Museum and in the cabinets of the India Department. In general they are of uniform size, differing chiefly in the Buddhist symbols which they bear; some of their legends, in Thibetan characters, though now almost illegible, have been deciphered, and among them we find one bearing the date of the twenty-seventh year of the cycle of Vrihasparitcha-Kra, the Sanscrit Vidjaga. Thibetan cycles are of sixty years, and the first one is said to have begun 1025 B. C. Another piece bears the name of one of the great lamaseries or monasteries,—"*Djad Luan*," or "the Place of Heavenly Happiness," which stands on a mountain of the same name about five leagues east of L'Hassa, "the Land of Divine Intelligence." This lamasery was founded about 1407, by Ts'on-Khapa, uncle of the first Talé-Lama. On another piece is *Pho Brang Phyags Las* (*i. e.*, From the region of the palace), which is assigned by Oriental authorities to the year *Rnam Rgyal*, and the "palace" is that of Djad Luan, mentioned above. We have not been able to find the equivalent dates of our era, but the coins seem to belong to the fifteenth or sixteenth century, or perhaps a little later. These various issues bear on the field the floral emblem (? the lotus) of "Gada";<sup>1</sup> the design is said to be tasteful and well finished, and suggests the influence of Nepaulese art, as shown on the coins of that people.

In 1772 the Thibetan authorities issued a fine silver coin, struck in the palace of Galdan, near L'Hassa, known in our day as the "forbidden city," from the strict exclusion which was enforced against strangers previous to the recent British expedition from India. With some variations in detail, it imitated the best coins of the Rajahs of North-eastern India; its device closely resembles that upon the money of Jaga-Baskara Malla, of Kathmada, bearing upon its obverse eight fleurets, including the eight "vitarayas" in the Mongol language, and on the reverse, names and dates within similar fleurets in the Devanagari character. The later issues of the years 1788-1793 bear a somewhat different pattern, and are in all respects inferior to the preceding, being poor imitations of the earlier coinage. The floral emblems of Gada are hardly recognizable, and the proportion of alloy is much greater. The reverse has only a flower of eight petals, or the eight fleurets of the Galdan coins.

<sup>1</sup> We follow M. Silvestre's spelling of this name, reputed founder of Buddhism, but this we have been which may perhaps be the equivalent of Gaudama, the unable to verify.

Others have a square tablet surrounded by a device analogous to that on the ancient Nepaulese coins, *Sri, sri*. Within this tablet, in a fanciful form of Thibetan letters, is the word *Aum* or *Om*,— the first word of the Thibetan prayer, *Aum mani padne Aum*, which is so constantly inscribed upon their banners, temples, etc., and is supposed to have a certain talismanic power. This mystic sentence is an invocation to their deity, incarnate in the Talé-Lama, and seems to have been the equivalent of the Bel or Baal of nations farther west, and, as some would have it, even with Jah, or Jehovah, in their singular faith. A translation of the prayer gives its meaning as "Oh, the jewel in the lotus, Aum. Amen." The lotus has a mystical significance in Buddhism, but we shall not attempt its explanation. It is sufficient to say that Aum is formed by the initial letters of the Thibetan name of the Buddhist triad, Brahma, Vishnu and Siva. In some respects these latter pieces seem to bear a peculiar relation to certain ancient Chinese coins, which the priests of that people taught were endowed with a thousand marvellous virtues, but which were also possessed of very dangerous qualities as well ; if, for instance, they were rubbed with a powder or a stone, to brighten them, the descendants of the offender were exposed to innumerable maladies ; while those who bored or clipped them would surely be the victims of wounds. "In this superstition," says our authority, "we find naively expressed very good counsel, valuable to others beside the dwellers in the farthest East, by the ingenious way in which ignorant persons were taught carefully to preserve the ancient coins of China, always so rare."

Since the Chinese conquest of Thibet, and more especially under Kiê-Long (about 1790 or a little later), the silver money of the country bears increasing evidence of the complete vassalage of the kingdom to the Celestial Empire. It has preserved the same form, but its value has depreciated one-half. On the obverse is the cipher, in Chinese characters, of the reign and the year of its emission by the "Son of Heaven" under whom it was struck. The reverse has the same in Thibetan. These pieces were struck at L'Hassa.

M. F. Grenard, in his work on Thibet (published in 1904), says that "the principal coin is the *tan-ka*." This, says another authority, is doubtless the same word as the Turkish *tenga*, which designates a coin having exactly the same value. "It is," continues M. Grenard, "a small silver piece struck in L'Hassa, by the authority of the Talé-Lama, larger but thinner than the franc, and containing a considerable amount of alloy. Its value is two-fifths of a rupee. There are no divisionary coins of the *tan-ka*, but when occasion requires it is cut into two, three or four pieces," as was the custom with Spanish-American money. "It is not popular in the Lama's territory, and at a short distance from the frontier is only accepted as one-third of a rupee, or one-ninth of an ounce of silver. On the other hand, the Chinese

ingots of Sycee-money, and the Anglo-Indian rupees (*gormo*), the latter of which are frequently used by the women to adorn their hair, pass freely without depreciation. These rupees are not current, however, among the Thibetans on the borders of Kouk-nor. The Chinese ingots are less commonly used because less convenient, but the silver ounce is regarded on both sides of the boundary, where Thibetan is spoken, as the standard of value, and the true monetary basis. That does not vary, while the rupee and the *tan-ka* are subject to slight fluctuations. The market value of silver coins has not been affected by the shrinkage in value of that metal in other parts of the world, and the prices of merchandise have remained stationary. Gold alone has increased in value, but less than in Turkestan, and now brings only about eighteen times its weight in silver in L'Hassa, and fifteen times in Gyergoundo or in Ba-t'ang."

The latter fact is interesting as showing how successfully the forbidden kingdom has preserved its isolation and resisted the influence of the outer world, while in so many other ways the Thibetan coinage gives evidence of the intrusion to a greater or less extent, in earlier times, of the ideas of nations beyond its borders.

For much of the information contained in the foregoing article we are indebted to a very elaborate and scholarly paper by M. Silvestre, the eminent authority on Oriental coinage.

M.

## THE STOCK OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE report of the retiring Director of the Mint, Hon. George E. Roberts, on the stock of gold in the United States, is characterized by a painstaking effort to locate the holdings of the precious metal. He finds that of an estimated total of \$1,464,845,280, \$1,109,458,000 is held by the Treasury and the National Banks. This fact is easily ascertainable, but as to the balance of \$355,000,000 or more, Mr. Roberts has to resort to estimates. He thinks that \$100,000,000 is in banking institutions other than National, which leaves something like \$255,000,000 still unaccounted for, probably contained in the hoards of individuals and in private banking firms or institutions which did not respond to his inquiry. To those who ask, "Where is all the gold of this country, and how are these figures consistent with the infrequency with which gold coins are encountered in every-day business?" no answer is afforded. A partial explanation of the latter part of the question lies in the use of gold certificates, but it is somewhat strange that the average wage-earner or salaried man seldom handles a gold coin. With such an enormous accumulation of gold as there is in the United States at present, the most plausible explanation of its scarcity to the average man is the superior convenience of a paper money in which the public feels confidence.

## AN EARLY DANISH COIN RELATING TO AMERICA.

IN connection with recent allusions in the *Journal* to medals having reference to operations of European merchants and commercial companies in the "Western Indies,"—America,—it is interesting to note a gold coin struck by Frederick IV of Denmark, before the famous *Compagnie des Indes Occidentales* of Law had begun its career. This piece, of which a description will be found below, was coined in 1704, and seems to be one of the earliest pieces of money, if not the first, struck outside of the Spanish possessions which relate to the Western continent, although the allusion appears only indirectly upon the coin itself; and this is no doubt the reason why it has apparently escaped the notice of American collectors.

A "bit of history" will be necessary to make this clear. Christiansborg, on the coast of "Guinea,"—a name formerly applied to the extensive territory north of the Gulf of Guinea, now divided between various European powers,—was long the principal port of the Dutch on the western coast of Africa. This portion of the continent was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, though they made no permanent settlement there until 1610. A British colony was established not far away from the Portuguese in 1661, and a fort was built in 1686, but the Dutch had preceded them by about a quarter of a century; Fort St. James, in the British possessions, was only a mile west of Fort Crevecoeur, the stronghold of the Dutch; the latter was destroyed by the British in 1782, and partly restored in 1839. Christiansborg was only two miles further west. These settlements seem to have originally been founded for trading with the natives for the gold, ivory and other products which they brought from the interior; but the colonists very soon found that the slave trade with Brazil and the Spanish-American possessions was much more profitable. It was due to these various kinds of traffic that the shores of the Gulf of Guinea east and south of the little Republic of Liberia were called by those names so familiar in the geographies of a half century ago, but now almost entirely disused,—the Grain coast (Liberia), the Ivory coast, between Liberia and Ashantee (now Indenie), a French possession for the last fifteen years; the Gold coast, further east, which included Ashantee, now a British colony, and Togoland, at present held by Germany; and finally the Slave coast, along the Bight of Benin. Precisely when the Danish settlement began I do not find, but it was evidently about the close of the seventeenth century; it was on the Gold coast, and its territory there, of which Akkra is now the capital and chief city, was transferred to Great Britain in 1850. The Dutch West India Company was formed before 1683, and the Danish Company certainly not long after. It was in commemoration of the occupation of territory in Guinea by Denmark, and the equipment of the Danish West

India Company, that the extremely rare gold coin, to which allusion is made above—a *Femdobbelt Dukat* or five-ducat piece—was struck.

On the obverse is a portrait bust of the King in profile to the right; he wears the customary peruke of the period, the flowing locks of which fall upon his armor; on his breast is the badge of the Order of the Elephant. Legend, FRIDERICVS . IIII . D : G . REX . DAN . NOR . VAN . GOT. (Frederick IV, by the grace of God King of the Danes, Norwegians, Vandals and Goths.) The reverse shows the rising sun at the right, shedding its beams over the ocean on which a three-masted vessel is sailing to the right. Legend, CONANDO INVENIMVS (literally, We find by striving; or better, perhaps, By earnest effort we shall accomplish our ends.) In exergue, in two lines, CHRISTIANSBORG | 1704 Borders pearlled. Gold; size, 31 mm.; weight, between 17 and 18 grammes. Fine examples bring from \$80 to \$100, but are rarely offered.

There are several other gold coins of later date, struck for Christiansborg, which have a view of the Danish fortress, but these have no reference, even indirectly, to America; it is only the fact that the coin above described commemorates the fitting out of the Danish West India Company, which had for its object, in part at least, the supply of slaves for the American market, that gives it special interest to American collectors.

#### A NEW PAPAL MEDAL.

FOR centuries it has been an annual custom to strike a medal on the Feast of the Holy Apostles, June 29, commemorating some important Church event of the preceding year. These medals are of gold, silver and bronze, and are distributed according to their value to the Cardinals, minor prelates and other personages of ecclesiastical prominence. A collection of all such medals coined by the Popes would be of immense historical value, but the only collection in existence—that of the King of Italy—is far from complete. This year the medal was a fine specimen of the engraver's art, the work of Comandatore Bianchi, who for over thirty years has been the official engraver for the Holy See.

On the obverse is a fine portrait of Pius X wearing the mozzetta and stole, with an inscription indicating the year of his pontificate: PIUS X. PONT. MAX. ANNO IV. On the reverse is a representation of one of the most important events of his pontificate,—the fact that the Pope at one time consecrated eleven Bishops for France without asking the permission of the French Government. The device shows the Pope standing before the high altar in St. Peter's, surrounded by Cardinals. Before him are kneeling the new Bishops whom he is to consecrate, and over whose heads he is extending his hands. The legend shows the medal to be intended as a lasting affirmation of the

right of the Holy See to appoint Bishops in France without government permission. It reads: GALLIÆ LABORANTI PASTORES DATI FELICITER, which means "Pastors happily given to suffering France," and conveys the idea that notwithstanding the troubles in that country preceding and following his action, the Pope has determined not to surrender the right he has always claimed, of appointing Bishops independently of their approval by the Government.

Of these medals forty were struck in gold, about one hundred in silver, and a large number in bronze. The latter will be reproduced and sold to collectors and others desiring to obtain them.

T.

### UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR SILVER COINS.

THE United States Treasury officials report that the redemption of silver coins and fractional currency is breaking records. For the first thirty days of July, the redemption of coins of all kinds was about \$130,000 greater than during the corresponding period of last year. What proportion of this, if any, is the old "fractional currency" is not stated. The excess of standard silver dollars alone aggregated \$53,000. When it is realized that the redemption of silver coins and fractional currency usually amounts to only about \$75,000 a day, the significance of the heavy increase will be appreciated.

The demand for silver money in small packages is greater now than it usually is just prior to the holiday season. This money is for the retail trade and is a strong indication of the activity of business. The old Treasury officials cannot recall the time when there was so much activity in this branch of the Treasury. Many thousands of dollars in standard silver, "cart-wheels," halves and quarters, are now shipped to Southern bankers to be used in paying negroes working in the cotton fields. The Southern negro is suspicious of fresh, unfolded Treasury notes, and prefers his wages in silver, the cheerful jingle of which can be heard in his pocket.

### COINS AS ADVERTISING MEDIUMS.

THERE seems to be no end to the methods employed by ingenious merchants to use United States coins as an advertising medium. The authorities are constantly putting a stop to devices for obtaining free advertising at the expense of the Treasury. A new way of doing this has just been brought to the attention of Treasurer Treat. In a remittance from a Southern bank were found a number of silver dollars on one side of which was pasted the printed card or label of a business firm. As the notices are printed on paper cut a little smaller than the coin, and stuck on with the most adhesive glue, their removal is made with great difficulty.

The inventor of the scheme evidently counts on doing an extensive business, for at the bottom of the card is printed "Copyrighted." If this were permitted, it would make all such pieces simply tokens for advertising purposes. The Department will not receive the pieces so defaced, but will return them at the senders' expense for cleaning; otherwise the coin would have to be specially treated by the Department for the removal of the paper before it could be reissued.

## NOTES ON ECUADOR AND ITS COINAGE.

ALTHOUGH the territory of the Republic of Ecuador possesses valuable mines of gold, these have never been developed to any extent until very recently. In Zaruma, in the province de l'Oro, an English company has found auriferous and argentiferous quartz of sufficient value to encourage operations, and in Quebrada, Tetefono, Zanado and elsewhere, veins and pockets yielding by assay from 25 to 40 ounces to the ton, have been operated to some extent; but the uncertainty of the continuance of these deposits of the metal in paying quantities has prevented the exploitation of the properties except by the more sanguine speculators.

In the province of Esmeraldas there are gold-bearing gravels, and since 1892, when they were treated by hydraulic methods by companies formed in the United States, and which for several years carried on operations in that region, they have occasionally yielded large returns. At the outset these deposits produced from fifty cents to a dollar for each cubic yard treated, and the promoters were very hopeful as to the profit to be derived from their investments; but of late little seems to be known as to the actual results which have been realized.

In Cerro de Pillzhum, in the province of Cañar, there are rich silver mines, and explorations show that these were extensively worked when the country was a Spanish possession, and the product was used for the rude coinage of that period. The ore taken out, at the last reports, assayed from five to forty kilogrammes per ton. This was sent to Freiberg, Saxony, for treatment, and for a year and a half the product averaged from sixty- to sixty-five thousand francs per ton; but the lack of capital, and the fall in the value of silver, caused a suspension of operations.

Notwithstanding these rich natural resources, the Republic has no mint of its own. It is stated that previous to 1895 no gold had been coined, though legal provision has been made for striking pieces called "Condors" (in gold), having a value nearly identical with the Eagles of our coinage, of Doubloons, worth about four Dollars, and of one-fifth and one-tenth "Condors," in the same metal. Of the silver coins, the largest is the "Sucre," having a nominal value of a little less than our Dollar, with fractional pieces approximating our Halves, Twenty-cent pieces, Dimes and Half-dimes. In 1895 the Mint in Birmingham, England, struck 102,073 Sucre for the Republic, and the same year the Philadelphia Mint coined 4,500,000 pieces of the two-tenths size. The smallest piece is a "Demi-decime" or half dime of nickel.

It may not be generally known that the "Sucre" received its name from the grateful regard of his countrymen to Antonio Jose de Sucre, a distin-

guished South American patriot, who fought under Gen. Simon Bolivar, when the provinces of Central and South America were struggling to throw off the Spanish yoke. He was born at Cumana in 1793, and in 1819 had so distinguished himself that he was made a brigadier general of the insurgent forces. In 1822 he defeated the Spaniards at Chichincha, and having become commander-in-chief when Bolivar was made dictator, he routed the troops of the viceroy in the battle of Ayachuco, Peru, December 9, 1824, which established the independence of the country. For this signal victory Bolivar made him grand marshal, and in 1825 he was elected President of Bolivia. He was assassinated soon after his election to the Constituent Congress in 1830, due, it was said, to the jealousy or instigation of Gen. Ovando. His portrait appears on most of the coins of the Republic.

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### PLATINUM FORGERIES OF GOLD COINS.

*To the Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics :*

ON page 98 of Volume XLI of the *Journal* allusion is made to the great increase in the value of platinum, and to the resulting great increase in the metal value of the old Russian platinum coins. During the years from 1826 or 1828 to 1845, the Russian Government, as is well known, issued platinum coins of three different sizes, meant to circulate for three, six and twelve rubles respectively. About twenty years ago three-ruble pieces could be purchased of most of the money-changers in London for about a quarter of the recent extraordinarily high value of their metal; and at a coin sale at Sotheby's on 20th June, 1888, a large, relatively rare twelve-ruble platinum piece, in fine condition, struck in 1836 (lot 865), was sold by auction for only £4: 13s.

More interesting, however, is the fact that during the period when the value of platinum was so much depreciated, this metal was extensively used for making false gold coins. Such forgeries were struck from cleverly engraved dies, platinum flans of correct weight being used. It was when the gilding began to wear off so as to expose the platinum that the falsity of these pieces became apparent. Platinum imitations of English sovereigns of Queen Victoria, in which the gold had been partly worn off or in which the nature of the forgery had been exposed by a cut, were formerly to be seen in the shops of many gold-refiners or bullion-dealers and money-changers in London, and could be obtained for their value in platinum. I bought two such specimens about twenty years ago for my collection, at about ten shillings apiece, and anyone could then obtain them at that price. They were recently worth about forty shillings apiece. I believe, however, that platinum has now considerably fallen in value again. These gold-plated platinum pieces, therefore, afford a unique example of a forgery of a still current coin becoming intrinsically twice as valuable as the original — having regard both to the intrinsic and current values of the latter.

F. PARKES WEBER.

*London, Sept., 1907.*

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLI, p. 104.)

THE following are to be inserted here :

I. CANADA. B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Montreal. Homoeopathic Hospital.

2493. *Obverse.* As that of No 1858, save that the shield is red instead of blue, and the inscription is : HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF MONTREAL. The maple leaves are not so close together, and there are fewer berries of the laurel.<sup>1</sup>*Reverse.* As in No. 1858.

Gold, bronze. 13. 21mm. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal.

F. 3. *Pharmacists' tokens.*2494. *Obverse.* WALFORDS | — · — | THE | DRUGGISTS | AND | STATIONERS | — · — | RENFREW, ONT.*Reverse.* GOOD FOR | · 4C · | — IN — | MERCHANTISE

Aluminum. 16. 25mm. Edges beaded. Rubbings from Mr. McLachlan are in the Boston collection.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Johan Monnikhoff (—1787), of Amsterdam.

2495. *Obverse.* As in No. 1583.*Reverse.* Also, save that exergue is vacant.

Lead. 38. 63mm. In the Boston collection.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Delft. Medical and Natural History Congress, 1894.

2496. *Obverse.* View of the city of Tiloeng and the Mandai river in Borneo. Beneath : CH. WUERDEN. Inscription, incused : WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK OP BORNEO— 1893 · 1894 ·*Reverse.* HET NEDERLANDSCH | NATUUR | EN GENEESKUNDIG | CONGRES | — | OPGERICHT | DEN 16<sup>DE</sup> APRIL | 1887Bronze. 44. 68mm. Zwierzina, *Tijdschrift*, etc., April, 1907, p. 81, No. 1117.D. *Epidemics.*

Cholera. National.

2497. *Obverse.* As that of No. 2109.*Reverse.* Within wreath of leaves : A. | VAN DER LEEUW | MED. CAND. | EPIDEMICO MORBO | SÆVISSIMO | DECUMBENTIBUS | HUMANITER ET ULTRO | SUCCURRENTI | REX | D | MDCCCXXVIII.

Gold. 41mm. Schulman Cat., 23 April, No. 2331.

VIII. BELGIUM. B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Antwerp. Hygienic Exposition, 1885.

2498. *Obverse.* Head.*Reverse.* Female figure seated upon globe, with emblems of commerce and science.

Bronze. 38. 60mm. By Ch. Wiener. R. Ball Cat., March, 1907, No. 2276.

<sup>1</sup> As the obverse die of the former medal has been broken, the above has been substituted.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). A. *Personal* (continued).

Dr. Anton Drasche, Count von Wartinberg (1826— ), of Vienna. Court Physician.

2499. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder: A Scharff 1896 (the initials are in monogram). In front: GEB. | 2. JULI | 1826 Inscription: HOFRATH PROFESSOR DR. ANTON DRASCHE

*Reverse.* A sick woman in bed, with seated physician holding her hand. At right, a stand with medicine bottle. Upon wall, a picture of the Virgin. In centre above, an angel, irradiated, with palm. Between the rays, incused: MERITA NON ANNOS NUMERA. At left, a sister, leaning upon the chair. Exergue, upon a tablet: IN | DANK-BARKEIT GEWT. | V. S. FREUNDEN | COLLEGEN U. SCHULERN. At sides: 2. JULI — 1896

Silver, bronze. 36. 57mm. Edges beaded. Loehr, p. 26, pl. XII, Nos. 274-5; Chaufepié, p. 36, pl. XXX, fig. 133. In the Government, Boston, University of Pa., and Avery collections.

Ebing. See Krafft.

Dr. Carl Emmel. See No. 2501.

Dr. Johann Emmel (1797-1868), of Kaltenleutgeben, near Vienna.

2500. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: J. SCHWERDTNER. Inscription: JOHANN EMMEL, PRAC. ARZT, GRUENDER DER WASSERHEILANSTALT IN KALTENLEUTGEBEN \* | GEB. D. 6. SEPT. 1797 — † D. 28 MAI 1868

*Reverse.* Buildings. Beneath: 29. JULI 1876. Inscription: ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DAS JAEHRIGE JUBILAEUM. Exergue: A rosette.

Tin. 23. 36mm. In the Brettauer collection.

2501. *Obverse.* As that of preceding.

*Reverse.* Bust of his son, Carl Emmel,<sup>1</sup> to right. Upon shoulder: SCHWERDTNER. Inscription: ERINNERUNG A. D. 50 JAEHR. JUBILAEUM D. WASSERHEILANSTALT | \* 24. JULI 1886 \*

Tin. 23. 36mm. In the Boston and Brettauer collections.

Dr. Johann Caspar Fetz ( ), of Feldkirchen, Tyrol.

2502. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: I. F. NEIDINGER. Inscription: IO. CASP. FETZ VELDKIRCHENSIS PHIL ET MEDICINÆ DOCTOR

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze, lead, galv. 36. 57mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 86, No. 124; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 6, No. CCCXa; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 399. In the Government, Boston and Brettauer collections.

Baron Dr. Ernst von Feuchtersleben (1806-1849), of Vienna.

2503. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: C. RADNITZKY. F. Inscription: ERN. L. B. A. FEUCHTERSLEBEN. FAC. MED. VIND. DEC. MDCCCXLV — XLVII | NAT. 1806. OB. 1849

*Reverse.* Within two-thirds of a circle, a statue of Isis entwined by a serpent drinking from a patera at left; a lyre at left leans upon the statue. Inscription: MEDICO. PHILOSOPHO. POETA. Exergue, upon a tablet: COLLEGIUM · DOCTORUM | FAC · MED · VIND · | MDCCCLII

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 90, No. 192; Duisburg, p. 165, CCCXLIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 48, No. 561; *Num. Zeitschrift*, VI, 1874-5, p. 307, No. 36. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

<sup>1</sup> J. Nentwick, of Vienna, says in the Unger Catalogue, but apparently erroneously, that this bust is of Priessnitz.

2504. *Obverse.* As preceding, save FEUCHTERSLEBN.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Silver. 32. 50mm. In the Boston collection.

Dr. Adolf Fischhof (1816-1893), of Vienna.

2505. *Obverse.* Bust, facing and to left. At left: F. X. PAWLIK At right: 1816-1893 Inscription: D<sup>r</sup> ADOLPH — FISCHHOF

*Reverse.* A female garlanding a bust, with tall pedestal. Beside her, a winged boy, feeding a small flaming altar. Behind him, a vine-covered wall, with serpent, patera and fasces at left base. Upon it: F. X. PAWLIK | INV. FEC. At right, upon the wall: VINDOBONA | ANNO · D · | MDCCCXCIV and: IMPERIO | IMPERIVM | REGNIS | REGNVM

Silver, bronze. 36. 58mm. Edges beaded. Loehr, p. 37, pl. XXVI, No. 43, fig. of reverse; Chaufepié, p. 38, pl. XXXI, fig. 142. In the Government, Boston, University of Pa., and Brettauer collections.

2506. As preceding.

Bronze. Cast. 94. 148mm. Loehr, p. 37, No. 44.

Ignaz Frank (-1874), of Vienna. Pharmacist.

2507. *Obverse.* Bust. Inscription: IGNACIVS FRANK · GEST. IO | XII. 1874.

*Reverse.* Laurel wreath.

Bronze. 44. 68mm. By J. Tautenhayn. Prize medal of Pharmaceutical Society. Loehr, p. 14; *Num. Zeitschrift*, XXXVI, 1904, p. 175.

Dr. Johann Peter Frank (1745-1821), of Vienna. Court Physician to Alexander of Russia.

2508. *Obverse.* Two nude busts, to left. Beneath, at right: F. BROGGI F. Inscription: IOAN. PETR. FRANK — ET IOSEPH. FILIUS Exergue: DE MAYNO | CUR. EX. TEST.

*Reverse.* Within a wreath of oak leaves and bound to it by a long fillet, the staff of Aesculapius. Legend: SCIENTIA AUXILIUM PRÆSENS HUMANITATE COMITE

Bronze, gilt. 34. 52mm.<sup>1</sup> Koehne, *Zeitschrift*, etc., 1851, p. 86; Kluyskens, I, p. 322; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 87, No. 145; Duisburg, p. 146, CCCXCV, I; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 40, No. 484. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

Frank, Joseph. See above, and also under Russia.

Dr. Franz Josef Gall (1758-1828), of Vienna.

2509. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath shoulder: FR. LOOS Inscription: DR. FRANZ JOSEPH GALL AUS WIEN | IM FORSCHEN KUEHN — BESCHEIDEN IM BEHAUPTEN Exergue: GEB. 1758

*Reverse.* A partially veiled skull upon a cube, on front of which are a torch and the staff of Aesculapius, crossed. Legend: DER SEELE WERKSTATT ZU ERSPAENH | FAND ER DEN WEG Exergue: LEHRTE | IN BERLIN | 1805

Silver, bronze. 26. 39mm. Rudolphi, p. 60, No. 247; Kluyskens, I, p. 334, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 88, No. 160; Duisburg, p. 149, CCCCV, I; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 41, No. 493; *Phrenological Journal*, Oct., 1883, p. 223, fig. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

2510. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: <sup>A</sup> <sub>S</sub> Inscription: IOSEPHO GALL ORGAN. IN CEREBRO SCRUTATORI

*Reverse.* Upon the staff of Aesculapius, and a branch of laurel, a skull phrenologically mapped. Behind, the setting sun. Legend: DISTRIBVIT PARTES ANIMAE SE- DESQVE Exergue: AVDITOR. BEROLINENS. | MDCCCV

Silver. 26. 40mm. Rudolphi, p. 60, No. 248; Kluyskens, I, p. 335, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 88, No. 160a; Duisburg, p. 150, CCCCV, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 41, No. 494. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

<sup>1</sup> Struck in 1842 by the will of Dr. Joseph Frank, Societies. the son, for distribution to Numismatic and Medical

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at its rooms in The Hispanic Society Building, May 21, 1907, at half past eight, P. M., Pres. Archer M. Huntington in the chair. The Report of the Council, which was adopted, recommended the election of Dr. Winfred Robert Martin, Mr. John H. Buck, and Mr. James L. Laidlaw, all of New York City, as Members of the Society, and Mr. Edgar Thurston, of the Government Museum, Madras, India, as a Corresponding Member; it announced the death of Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, a Life Member, and of George Frederick Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, a Corresponding Member. The report stated that arrangements had been made with Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, by which the ownership of the *American Journal of Numismatics* is to be transferred to the Society, which will continue the publication; Mr. Marvin, who is an Honorary Member of the Society, is to remain as its editor, assisted by an Editorial Committee from the Society.

The Curator, Mr. William Poillon, reported accessions since the March meeting of 242 coins and 224 medals, tokens, etc., a total of 466 pieces, 32 of which were gold, and that the American Geographical Society had deposited with the Society examples in bronze of its eleven Award Medals. These are the only specimens which have been struck in that metal.

The Building Committee reported that the paid subscriptions to the Society's Building Fund, with interest on balances in bank, amounted to \$25,382.45. The payments on account of the building had been \$16,275.09. The cash balance of the Fund was \$9,107.36. Subscriptions to the Fund not yet paid, \$630.00. According to the report of the architect the roof of the building will be on in two weeks, and the building will be completed and ready for occupancy in the autumn.

The Committee on New Coinage Designs reported progress.

Mr. William R. Weeks, Chairman of the Committee on United States Medals, reported informally that Mr. Victor D. Brenner had recently produced an important medal to commemorate the opening of the Engineering Society's building, April 15, 1907. Mr. Brenner (who was present) presented the Society with an impression in bronze.

Mr. Weeks moved, That in recognition of the kindness of The Hispanic Society of America in giving this Society the use of a room in The Hispanic Building for occupancy during the construction of its own building, The Hispanic Society of America be elected an Honorary Member of this Society. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. James B. Nies made some interesting remarks, relative to the historical importance of Oriental Coins, after which the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE Regular meeting for April, 1907, was held on the afternoon of Friday the 5th, Dr. Samuel A. Green, the President, in the chair, who welcomed to the Society Messrs. Howland Wood, J. B. Chase, Jr., Horace L. Wheeler and Dr. Malcolm Storer, who have recently taken membership. Several interesting exhibits of medals were made, and there

was a general discussion of plans for increasing the interest of the members in the work of the Society.

The meeting for May was held on Friday the 3d. A letter was read from Mr. Appleton, regretting that his removal from the city prevented him from accepting membership, and assuring the members of his interest in the Society. Dr. Storer showed a choice selection of "Touch pieces," in gold and silver, including some very rare examples, and a beautiful medal of Dr. Pozzi. Mr. Wood showed a collection of twenty-six pieces of the so-called Bryan Dollars, some of them satirical casts, and all curious. The President showed two impressions of the Boston Washington Medal, one, an original, in silver, and one in bronze. Mr. Wheeler brought some very fine German medals—of Bismarck, the two Emperors, a marriage medal and one of Tournay with a singular device, not readily explained. One or two other pieces brought for identification aroused the interest of the members, but could not be certainly placed by those who were present.

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

THE American Numismatic Association held its annual Convention at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2-4 last, which was well attended. The members were formally welcomed by the Ohio State Numismatic Society, its President, Mr. Henrie E. Buck, making an address; Mr. Opha Moore, of the Columbus Philatelic Society, and Mr. Robert T. King, of the Columbus Numismatic Society, joined in welcoming the visitors, and Mr. Albert R. Frey, President of the American Numismatic Association, responded suitably. Dr. George F. Heath read an interesting paper on the founding and early days of the Association; Mr. Howland Wood brought forward a scheme for a Uniform Standard for the Classification of the Condition of Coins, and Mr. Farran Zerbe reported in behalf of the Committee on Improving the Coins issued by the United States Mint. The Secretary, Mr. Howland Wood, reported that the Society numbered 2 honorary and 321 active members, 252 having been added from January, 1905, to date. Reports of the various officers showed the Society to be in excellent condition.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary members for their services to the science: M. Ernest Elias Zay, of Paris, the well-known authority on French Colonial Coins; M. Julius Meili, of Zurich, Switzerland, the author of several exhaustive works on the Coinage of Brazil; Herr Carl C. Wiebe, of Hamburg, Germany, a careful student of Masonic Medals; Mr. William T. R. Marvin, of Boston, Editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, "in recognition of his labors in maintaining the high scholarly plane which has so long distinguished that publication;" Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, of Cambridge, author of "The Early Coins of America," which for thirty years has been the standard work on our Colonial coinage; and Mr. Robert T. King, a faithful and life-long worker in the field of numismatic research.

A public exhibition of coins was held, the Columbus Society providing a number of cases for displaying the pieces; and Mr. Zerbe favored the Convention and the visitors who crowded the hall of exhibition with an interesting educational lecture, for which the numerous examples he brought, with others loaned by members, furnished ample means of illustration. A marked feature of this exhibition was the collection of "Pioneer gold coins," to which were added some fine specimens of Greek and United States coins, and many choice examples from various countries.

The officers chosen were: Farran Zerbe, *President*; Henrie E. Buck and P. C. Tremblay, *Vice-Presidents*; Howland Wood, *Corresponding Secretary*; Dr. George F. Heath, *Treasurer*; Dr. Ben. C. Green, *Librarian*; and Dr. B. P. Wright, *Chairman of the Board of Governors*. After the election, Mr. S. H. Chapman read a paper entitled "Portraits of Distinguished Men on the Coins of the Roman Republic before the Times of the Roman Triumvirs;" the list comprised twenty-one portraits represented on nineteen coins, and a specimen of each was shown to illustrate his essay. Mr. Zerbe presented to the retiring President the medal he had received for his exhibition of coins at the Portland Exposition of 1905,—the first award given in this country for a numismatic display at an Exposition, when the Judges granted him a "diploma and the gold medal of that Exposition." It may interest our readers to know that the medals actually given out by the Judges were of bronze; the term "gold" denotes the grade, and if an exhibitor to whom such a medal has been awarded cares to pay for the metal and striking, he has that privilege. Mr. Zerbe, in presenting his prize, explained this custom, intimating his intention of obtaining one in gold for his own collection at his convenience. Mr. Frey gracefully acknowledged the honor, which came to him as a great surprise. It was voted to hold the next Convention in Philadelphia in 1908. An extended report of the Convention appears in the *American Numismatist*, the official organ of the Association.

#### SOCIETE SUISSE DE NUMISMATIQUE.

THE next General Assembly of the Numismatic Society of Switzerland will be held at Bâle, Oct. 19-21. It is proposed to make an archaeological excursion in connection with this Assembly on an afternoon during its session, and the famous collections of the city, historical and artistic, together with the numerous interesting monuments in Bâle and its suburbs will add their attractions to the gathering. The meetings are to be open not only to the members of the Society but to all lovers of the science who desire to attend. Dr. Alfred Geigy will read a paper on "Some ancient coins of Switzerland mentioned in foreign monetary edicts," and Dr. Gustave Grunau another on "The crime of counterfeiting and the penalties attached." An opportunity will be given to visit the studio of M. Hans Frei, the eminent Swiss medallist, and a commemorative jeton is to be presented to the members of the Society.

The call for the Assembly gives a description of this jeton, which is to be struck to order in various metals, gold, silver, tin and aluminum, for those who may desire examples, and impressions in bronze, limited to one for each member present; absent members can obtain them on application to the Society. The design is a likeness of the theologian Desiderius Erasmus, who made his home at Bâle, 1516-21, and died there in 1536. This likeness has been engraved by M. Frei, after the portrait of that distinguished scholar by Holbein, which is preserved at Bâle. The reverse reproduces the cartouche of the mortuary plaque of Erasmus in the Bâle Cathedral, and is also inscribed with the name of the Society and the date. The pieces will be struck by MM. Huguenin Freres, of Locle; the rarity of the jetons, none of which are to be sold and the emission of which is to be strictly limited to members of the Society, and not less the artistic workmanship displayed in its execution, will give it more than ordinary value to collectors. As Erasmus was "Lady Margaret Professor" in the University of Cambridge, England, in 1510, this jeton will be welcomed there as well as in Switzerland.

## THE NEW UNITED STATES COINS.

We are informed that the new coins struck from the designs by the late Augustus St. Gaudens are completed, and no doubt they will shortly be in the hands of the public. Some delay was caused by the fact that the original models furnished for the die-cutters of the Mint were made in such high relief that the coins produced would not be suitable for circulation, because of liability to abrasion, nor could they be piled; it was the old trouble so often urged against the improvement in the designs for our national coinage. It was probably this fact which gave rise to current reports that the dies, as first engraved, gave way in striking the trial pieces, but this has been denied. At any rate the difficulty has been overcome, and the result is said to be very satisfactory.

The Eagles and Double Eagles are to bear for the obverse type an idealized figure of Liberty, who wears an Indian head-dress. There are two reverse types, varying on the different denominations, described as "a defiant eagle," on one of which he is standing and on the other flying. The edges of these coins are to have stars in the place of the usual "reeding." The Cents of the new type are to have the head of Liberty, following the general style of that on the gold. The newspapers have furnished us with the usual tales of the model selected by the artist for his design of Liberty, but these need no special comment. It will be remembered that the American Numismatic Society appointed a Committee on New Coinage last year, who had an interview with President Roosevelt, by whom they were cordially received, and whose influence has been given towards carrying out the suggestions made by them.

## THE EAGLE'S NEST.

THE readers of the *Journal* who have been amused by the recent discussion on the sex of the eagle on the United States coins will be interested in the following, from a note sent to the Boston *Transcript* by one of its correspondents:—

In 1897 I chanced to be in Cambridge, Eng., and in Little St. Mary's Church was shown a mural tablet erected to the memory of Godfrey Washington, an ancestor of our own George Washington. This tablet contained a shield with three stars across the top and three stripes running perpendicularly; above was the crest, an eagle, resting upon a coronet. The gentleman who showed me this memorial remarked that he had recently shown it to an American, with the suggestion: "There is your flag, with the stars and stripes, and your eagle; but whether the coronet is what you are coming to in America, or what you have come from, I cannot say." The American paused a moment and replied: "Professor, I fear you lose the point. That is not a coronet at all; it is a nest, and she is hatching republics." What more conclusive evidence can anyone desire?

H. K.

The last number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* has an illustrated paper on coins collected in Asia Minor in 1904 by Mr. G. Densmore Curtis. These include pieces issued in various cities in Cilicia, Ionia, Pamphylia, etc.

## A ROYAL COLLECTOR.

THE publication of a treatise on numismatics, written by King Victor of Italy, has just been completed. It consists of an enumeration and description of his cabinet of coins, which is said to be the finest private collection in the world. The volume is illustrated with reproductions of some of the choicest specimens. The work will not be offered for sale, but the King will present copies of it to the principal foreign museums.

It may interest some of our friends abroad to know that the American Numismatic Society has the largest library of works on the subject, of any in this country, and one which is surpassed by very few abroad.

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## NUMISMATIC NOTES.

THE English numismatists have been discussing the proper classification of the coins with a beardless face on the obverse, which have long been placed at the head of the Parthian series. In a recent number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Mr. Henry H. Haworth again expresses his doubts as to the accuracy of this assignment, which is defended by Mr. Warwick Wroth, and repeats his suggestion that they may be attributed to the Arsacidan rulers of Armenia.

“Chiseled Coins.” Occasionally in the hoards of ancient coins which are exhumed from time to time, coins bearing marks of a chisel are found. The theory has been advanced that these marks were cut by casual possessors, in order to determine whether they were of the proper metal throughout, or only plated. This theory was examined and rejected by Babelon (*Traité*, I: 644 *et seq.*). On the basis of a small hoard of coins which he acquired in Egypt, Dr. Eddé has renewed the discussion, opposing the conclusions reached by Babelon.

As a possible explanation of the letters PLURA NATAL(ia) FEL(icia) found on certain small bronze coins of Maximianus and Constantine, M. Maurice suggests that they refer to the “dies natales” or birth-days, and correspond to our birth-day wishes for “Many happy returns;” and thus he fixes their probable dates as February 27 or July 21, A. D. 307, or February 27 of the following year.

An exhaustive study of the coins of Hadrian has been made by L. Laffranchi, who has made a systematic classification, year by year, of the coins of that emperor,—a task that neither Eckhel nor Cohen undertook to do.

The difficult subject of Roman Contorniates is discussed in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1906, pp. 232-266) by Katharine A. McDowall, who endeavors to show that these pieces are properly denominated *calculi*, and were used as counters in the games of the *tabulae lusoriae* (gaming tables). She classifies the various types and offers new interpretations of some unexplained or disputed types, and gives accurate reproductions of others, which, though easy of interpretation, are of archaeological or mythological interest.

## COIN SALES.

## THE WILSON SALE.

IN March last Messrs. Davis & Harvey, of Philadelphia, sold the David S. Wilson Cabinet of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of the United States, which that gentleman (late of Pittsburgh, Pa.), had devoted more than fifty years to gather. In many respects it ranks, as Mr. S. H. Chapman, who compiled the catalogue—59 pages and 1254 lots, with 10 plates—very justly claims, among the finest collections of American gold coins yet offered, if not indeed the best, including as it did over six hundred pieces in that metal. We can quote but a few of the prices obtained, by which the quality of the pieces may be judged. Three Eagles of 1795, one in mint-lustre condition, averaged \$33 each; one of 1797, four stars facing and the usual cracked die, \$47.50; 1798 over 7, fine, \$70; 1804, well struck, fine, \$45; 1838, \$32. Two Half-eagles of 1795, \$20 each, and another, same date, with heraldic eagle and motto on ribbon, \$100; 1797, small eagle, excessively rare, \$160; 1819, "finest known," and only nine known to exist, \$65; 1821, \$200; 1824, "only seven to ten specimens known," \$115; 1825, only "about ten specimens known," \$100; 1827, "only about seven to ten known," \$340; 1828, perfect date, "only about four specimens known," \$250; 1829, large date, not in the U. S. Mint cabinet, "a magnificent specimen," and Mr. Chapman suggests it may be the rarest variety of the Half-eagles, \$325; 1832, uncirculated, \$280. Quarter-eagles, 1796, \$45; 1797, cracked die, \$190; 1806 over 5, \$75; 1821, brilliant proof, \$75; 1834, with motto on reverse, "only six known," \$260. Three-Dollar pieces, 1854, \$8.50; same date, Dahlonega Mint, \$20; 1858, brilliant proof, \$35. Dollars, 1852, Dahlonega Mint, \$10.50; 1854, same mint, \$20; 1855, ditto, \$50.

The gold proof sets, from 1860 to 1904, which are exceedingly rare in so complete condition, nearly all of the sets here offered being complete; the silver of all the various denominations, including many superb examples; the Minor Proof sets, and the Cents and Half-Cents, among which were numerous very choice specimens, all brought very satisfactory prices.

## THE BRUCE CARTWRIGHT COLLECTION.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE, of Wellington Street, Strand, London, sold in June last a very extensive cabinet of American, European and other Foreign Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc., including a large number of Masonic pieces; the medals of a historical character relating to England especially, included some valuable and interesting examples. The collection was gathered by the late Bruce Cartwright, Esq., of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. The sale began on June 20, and lasted eight days; although the Catalogue contained only 1256 lots—many lots containing several pieces,—the amount realized was £3335:12:6, or not far from \$16,000. It is noticeable that nearly one-third of this amount was received for the American coins and medals. The gold, as will be seen below, brought excellent prices, better apparently in a number of cases than similar pieces in the recent Stickney sale, though as might be expected the American medals did not sell quite as well as they would have done in an American auction room. The Catalogue, 145 pages, was illustrated by thirteen photo-gravure plates, admirably executed, giving a very satisfactory idea of the condition as well as the devices of the rarer pieces.

We quote a few of the prices received for the pieces of special interest to our collectors. Among the gold coins we note seven Quarter Eagles (\$2.50), ranging from 1798 to 1829 inclusive, which brought an average of about \$14 each. A proof set of the gold of 1876, face value \$41.50, sold for \$210. The "Stella" in proof condition, \$55. Among the "private issues" of gold, the Wass, Molitor, 1855, Fifty Dollar piece, \$400; U. S. Assay Office, Fifty Dollar octagonal, 1852, very fine and rare, \$145; a gold ingot, intrinsic value \$45.34, stamped

F. D. Kohler, etc., \$1,035; Twenty Dollar Mormon gold, \$155; Ten Dollars, of the "Miners' Bank, San Francisco," \$90; Ten Dollars, no date, "J. S. O.", \$1,310; Five Dollars, Oregon, 1849, and another, same denomination, "N. G. & N." (Norris, Grigg & Norris), together \$140; two Mormon Five Dollar pieces averaged about \$16 each; another, dated 1860, \$50; Mormon Quarter Eagle, 1849, and one of Clark & Co., 1860, together, \$52.50. The Annapolis Threepence, \$14; Indian Peace medal, Jackson, 1829, silver, \$11, and another of Monroe, 1817, \$10.50. Most of the silver coins of U. S. mintage were combined in lots so that it is useless to quote prices for them, it being impossible to separate them so as to discover what the rarer pieces would have realized if sold separately, and the same may be said of the Masonics, where pieces of special rarity were mingled indiscriminately with others of frequent occurrence; in many cases merely the place of issue without the date was mentioned; had these been judiciously classified no doubt they would have brought much higher prices. A platinum Twelve-ruble of Nicholas I, \$40, and a Six-ruble of the same Emperor, 1837, fine and scarce date, \$30. A gold Double-ducat of Gustavus Adolphus, Augsburg, 1632, extremely fine and scarce, \$25; a Memorial medal of the same King, 1634, in silver, \$21, and the Erfurt Memorial Double-thaler, 1634, \$25. Dutch medal, of William III (Van Loon, iii: 71), very fine, \$22. Coronation medal of Frederick VI of Denmark, 1840, \$55. There were many others of great historical interest, included with others of less importance, which brought good prices, judging from the amounts received for the lots, but like the Masonics, it is impossible to say what single examples would have sold for.

#### THE STICKNEY SALE.

PERHAPS no collection of coins and medals that has ever been offered to American numismatists has attracted such a general and wide-spread interest among them as that mysterious and splendid cabinet which was formed by the late Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, of Salem, Mass. Mr. Stickney died at his late residence in Salem on the 11th of August, 1894, and a brief sketch of his life was printed in the *Journal* for October following (Vol. XXIX, pp. 64, 65), which shows that as a boy of ten (in 1814) he gave ample evidence of "the collector's instinct." He began to acquire rare Colonial coins in 1823, and is believed to have been the first in this country to form a systematic collection of the various series of American pieces. Later he brought together the most complete set of American Almanacs, from 1660 onward, ever assembled, and he possessed a very fine portfolio of autographs, which included most of those of "the Signers." The opportunities which he enjoyed in the early years of his interest, when as yet but little attention had been given to coin-study in the United States, were diligently improved; he had but few competitors for several decades, and was thus enabled to secure with little difficulty, as compared with the struggles of a later period, the choicest examples of the pieces he sought.

There were but few of those interested in the subject who knew much, except by rumor, of the treasures he had acquired; but to the "inner circle" of his friends, among whom may be named Mr. Jeremiah Colburn, whose sympathetic tastes brought him into special intimacy with Mr. Stickney; Mr. Henry Davenport, Mr. Appleton, and the veteran authority on our early coins, Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, of the Boston Numismatic Society, and to some extent Dr. W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, and Mr. Lorin G. Parmelee,—all of whom save Mr. Crosby have passed away,—he occasionally displayed some of the gems of his cabinet. At rare intervals a few others caught a glimpse of some coveted piece as a special favor, but rarely did he consent to allow his choicest examples to pass from his own hands, even for a momentary inspection. Yet, when Mr. Crosby was preparing his monumental work on "The Early Coins of America," he gave him most cordial assistance, and many of the illustrations in that work were made from rare pieces which he possessed. The contents of his cabinet had thus acquired a certain esoteric character, and though several efforts to purchase it have been made in

the dozen years and more which have passed since he bequeathed it to his daughters, it was only about a year ago that Mr. Henry Chapman succeeded in obtaining their consent to dispose of it. In his hands it was carefully arranged for that dispersal by auction which seems to be, unfortunately, the inevitable fate of so many of our finest collections.

We recall no other collection made by an American numismatist that can be compared with this in the special department to which Mr. Stickney liberally devoted his time and means. Perhaps Mr. Parmelee's, and that of the late Mr. Appleton, may be said to have been its closest rivals; but Mr. Appleton was interested in Ancient and Medieval coins as well as those relating to the primitive issue of Provincial and Colonial days, and happily for students of the American coinage, and of the early historical medals bearing on the settlement of our country which were struck abroad, a very large portion of his accumulations, especially that having reference to America, was saved from the auction room, and is now the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In the Catalogue of the Stickney collection now before us, we have the long-hoped-for revelation of its treasures. To specify these would require us to reprint so large a portion of this Catalogue—a handsome quarto of 224 pages and 3026 lots, with an illustrated edition *de luxe*, that we cannot mention even a tithe of its contents. Suffice it to say that the auctioneer sums up the results thus:—"Greatest total of any coin sale ever held in America, \$37,859.21; greatest total for one day of any coin sale ever held in America, \$14,171.74; greatest price ever paid in the world for a single coin (No. 236, the famous Brasher Doubloon), \$6,200." If we remember rightly, the Parmelee collection, sold in June, 1890, realized nearly \$24,000, and the Bushnell sale only about \$14,000, both of which were rich in Americana. No comparison can be made based on the result of the recent so-called Appleton sale, the catalogue of which contained considerable material which had belonged to another owner; while on the other hand, as has been noted above, a very large portion of his best pieces were given to the Massachusetts Historical Society (not the "N. E. Hist. Society, Boston," as stated in the Stickney catalogue); and even though it lacked the "Brasher Doubloon," in the opinion of competent judges it was, before its division, fully the equal of the Stickney collection. For lack of space we are able to quote but a few of the remarkable prices obtained, and must refer those who desire more extended information to the printed price list which accompanies the illustrated edition, and must omit all reference to the comments with which Mr. Chapman has annotated the more important lots.

The sale very properly opened with a fine example of the N. E. Shilling, XII and N. E. in raised letters in depressed punch-marks on a plain planchet, which brought \$50; Oak-tree Threepence (Crosby 5-B), \$32; Twopence, 1662 (C. 1-A<sup>1</sup>), \$6. Pine-tree Threepence, 1652, \$37. Baltimore Shilling (1659), v. f., \$33. Louis d'Or, 1670, struck at the Paris mint, v. f. and r., which Mr. Chapman thinks should be classed among Americana, with the "Gloriam Regni," \$75. The "Rosa sine Spina" of George I (1724), only three, and possibly only two known, \$310. Granby or Higley Token, cracked die, \$180. N. H. Cent (1776), cast, and excessively rare, probably but two known, \$210. The "Janus head" Halfpenny, probably by Paul Revere, \$1050, "to Hercules." Mass. Cent, eagle on crown, etc. (C. p. 347), \$220. New York Cent (1787), arms, etc. (C. p. 319), \$460. Inimica Tyrannis—Confederatio, (C. fig. 57), \$800. N. J. Cent (C. pp. 317-8: see Maris, 5-C), unique, \$700. *Washingtons*: Dollar, 1793, by Perkins, not in Baker, unique and unpublished, \$22; "Season Medals" (Baker, pp. 82-3), set of six pieces, perhaps that in the McCoy Sale which brought \$900 in 1864, \$120. Masonic, "G. W. G. G. M." (Marvin 264), in silver, \$22. *Eagles*: 1797, obv. cracked die, as always, 4 stars facing, \$90; 1798 over 1797, 4 stars facing, 9 behind bust, v. f. and v. r., \$125. *Half Eagles*: 1797, 5 stars facing, 11 behind bust, \$250; 1815, only six known (last sale \$1050), brought \$2000; 1819, not over five known (Smith sale, \$550), \$560; 1821, about ten known, \$200;

1824, v. f., \$120; 1827, ex. f., \$350; 1828 over 27, about four known, \$360; 1829, small date, about five known, \$360 (last sale, \$210). *Quarter Eagles*: 1797, draped bust to r., 6 stars facing, \$200; 1826, \$165; 1834, \$320. *Dollars*: 1794, \$190; 1804, "the king of U. S. Coins," \$3600, "to Hercules." This is the identical piece which Mr. Stickney obtained from the Mint in 1843 in exchange for the Immune Columbia of 1785 in gold (no other example of which has since appeared), and other pieces; 1838, Liberty seated, \$200. *Cents*: 1793, wreath (C. 9-G), \$50; another (C. 9-H), \$75; 1794, no bar in fraction (Hays 46), \$52.50; 1804, broken dies, \$100; 1821, wide date, proof, \$77.50. *Half Cents*, originals (not the restrikes): 1840, \$52.50; 1841, bril. pr., \$35; 1842, \$125; 1845, \$115. *Proof sets*, seven pieces in each: 1843, \$170; 1844, \$190; 1845, \$250; 1846, \$340; 1847, \$210; 1848, \$200; 1849, \$220. *Gold Coins, etc.*: No. Carolina, C. Bechtler, Assayer (1834), \$230; California, Baldwin & Co., \$10; Cowboy, five known, \$355; do., \$5.00, head of Liberty, \$125; A. Humbert, 1850, three \$50 pieces brought \$170, \$140 and \$100, and a \$20 of the same, \$125; U. S. Assay Office, \$50, octagonal, \$180; a variety of same, \$110, and one of \$20, \$100; Wass, Molitor, \$50, 1855, \$250; Oregon, Clark, Gruber & Co., \$20, \$300; Mormon, \$2.50 (1849), \$175. The last we can mention, though the list might be indefinitely extended, is lot 236, Brasher's Doubloon, \$6200. This, like the Dollar of 1804, and the "Janus piece," went "to Hercules," whose identity has not been disclosed. The sixty pieces and the six proof sets, as specified above, brought nearly \$23,000, from which the superb condition of the entire collection may be inferred.

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### THE "THREE MONETAE" ON ROMAN COINS.

SIGNOR FR. GNECCHI, in the *Rivista Italiana Numismatica*, gives an explanation of the significance of the three standing female figures on certain Roman coins, each of whom holds a pair of balances and a cornucopia. They represent the coinage of the three metals, gold, silver and bronze. The middle figure, which occupies the place of dignity, typifies Gold; the figure on her right, occupying the next place of honor, signifies Silver; and that on her left, Bronze or Copper. As confirming this suggestion, attention is called to the position of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva on the celebrated Capitoline group.

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### A NICKEL COINAGE FOR CANADA.

WHEN the new Mint of the Dominion of Canada opens, which will probably be in December next, it is proposed to put in circulation some new designs for the coinage, and among them is to be a Two-cent piece in nickel. Although found in large quantities in the Dominion, this metal will be used for the first time for Canadian coins in striking the proposed issue.

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Under Maurice Tiberius a Byzantine mint was established in Syracuse, when the advance of the Lombards, in the sixth century, had rendered the communication between Ravenna and Southern Italy very difficult; it continued in operation until A. D. 726. The chief issues of this mint are briefly described and illustrated in *Le Musée*, III (1906): pp. 267-273, with twenty-four illustrations.

## OBITUARY.

## AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS.

AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848. His father, Bernard Paul Ernest, was a native of France, coming from the vicinity of the town of Saint-Gaudens, among the spurs of the Pyrenees. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Guinness, was a native of Dublin. They came to this country while Augustus was an infant, and after remaining three months in Boston established themselves in New York. He attended school until he was thirteen, when he went to work with a cameo-cutter named Avet, and served a three-years' apprenticeship, at the end of which time he found employment with a shell-cameo-cutter named Le Breton, with whom he remained for three years. During all the time that he was working at the wheel he studied drawing at night. The first four years he went to the Cooper Union; the last two were spent in the life classes of the National Academy of Design.

At the age of twenty he was already a master of low relief. He then went abroad and was at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1867-70. He married in Boston, 1877, Augusta F. Homer. He was in Rome, 1870-2, producing there, in 1871, his first figure. Among his works are "Diana" (on the tower of Madison Square Garden, New York), and numerous well-known statues in the larger cities of the Union; among the best known of these is the monument in Boston to Colonel Shaw and his regiment of colored troops, executed in bronze. Some of his most charming work was done in low relief, in the form of medallions of his friends and fellow-artists, and occasionally of prominent men for public memorials.

He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France; officer of the Legion of Honor; received the medal of honor, Paris, 1900, and a special medal of honor at Buffalo, 1901.

"Augustus Saint Gaudens—a sculptor whose art follows but ennobles nature, confers fame and lasting remembrance, and does not count the mortal years it takes to mould immortal forms." Thus spoke President Eliot at the commencement of Harvard University in June, 1897, when conferring upon the sculptor the degree of Master of Arts; and the years that have gone have not brought a worthier or more fitting tribute, one which now may well serve as an epitaph.

He died at Cornish, N. H., Aug. 3, after an illness extending over several years. Greatest of all American sculptors and surpassed by few if any other sculptor in the world, his life story is a source of pride to every one of us. For he was an American through and through, and his work had America stamped indelibly upon it.

## WALTER CUTTING.

COL. WALTER CUTTING, of Pittsfield, Mass., well known among numismatists not only as a zealous collector, but a thorough connoisseur in the departments to which he had given study, died at Meadow Farm, his residence in the Berkshire Hills, on July 23. He had been an invalid for a considerable period, but so quietly did he bear the ills from which he suffered, that few beyond his immediate family were aware that he was not enjoying perfect health. He was prominent in the town where he spent most of his

time, and well known in political and Masonic circles in New York and Boston. He was the son of Robert Livingston Cutting of New York; his mother was Juliana DeWolf of Bristol, R. I., and he was born in New York City, April 19, 1840.

A member of the class of '62 at Columbia College, he left shortly before graduation, although holding the rank of valedictorian, to enlist in a New York volunteer regiment during the Civil War, in which he rendered splendid service. He was mustered out with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel, July, 1866, for disability caused by a wound received in action the previous year. Later he was a colonel on the staff of Governor Russell. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, prominent in the Grand Army, and had held the office of Grand Commander of the G. C. of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was a member of the Union and Delta Phi Clubs, New York, the Lenox and Pittsfield Clubs in Berkshire, and the Somerset in Boston. His funeral was attended from St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield, of which he was a member, on July 26th.

We have received from his family the announcement of the death of M. JULIUS MEILI, of Zurich, Switzerland. It occurred so recently that we have as yet been unable to obtain particulars. These we shall hope to give in our next issue.

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## EDITORIAL.

AFTER thirty-seven years of absence the seal of The American Numismatic Society once more returns to the cover of the *Journal*. During that period the magazine has been conducted by members of the Boston Numismatic Society, who assumed the responsibility of its publication under the leadership of the late Messrs. Colburn and Appleton, and Dr. Green and other officers of that Society still living. That the high standard set for the *Journal* in its early days by the late Prof. Charles E. Anthon and his associates, has been maintained, may be fairly claimed. A report of their stewardship appeared in the last number. Under the present management it will be the endeavor of those in charge to see that it suffers no deterioration.

With the increasing prosperity of The American Numismatic Society, its growing membership, and the interest shown in its work by the erection and completion of its new and attractive building, there came the desire, especially among some of the older members and the officers, to resume the ownership and direction of the magazine which it founded, which was the first of its class in this country to give special attention to the subject of coin-study. With the present number, the first of a new volume, this desire is realized. Hereafter the *Journal* will be the special organ of The American Numismatic Society, as was the original intention. It will contain an abstract of the Proceedings of the Society at its regular meetings, and notices of matters of interest which may arise in meetings of sister Societies, at home and abroad. More attention will also be given to the results of coin-sales of special importance, and it is intended that translations of contributions to foreign periodicals, of interest to American collectors, shall appear from time to time, as opportunity offers, with occasional "Numismatic Gleanings," noting recent "coin-finds," new discoveries and the subjects to which leading numismatists abroad are giving attention. Contributions from members of the Society and others will be cordially welcomed. These should be sent to the Editor (73 Federal Street, Boston), or to the Publication Committee, Society's Building, New York.

Remittances for the *Journal* and new subscriptions should hereafter be sent to the Publication Committee of the American Numismatic Society, 156th Street, west of Broadway, New York.





No. 1.



No. 4.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 5.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 6.



No. 3.



No. 8.

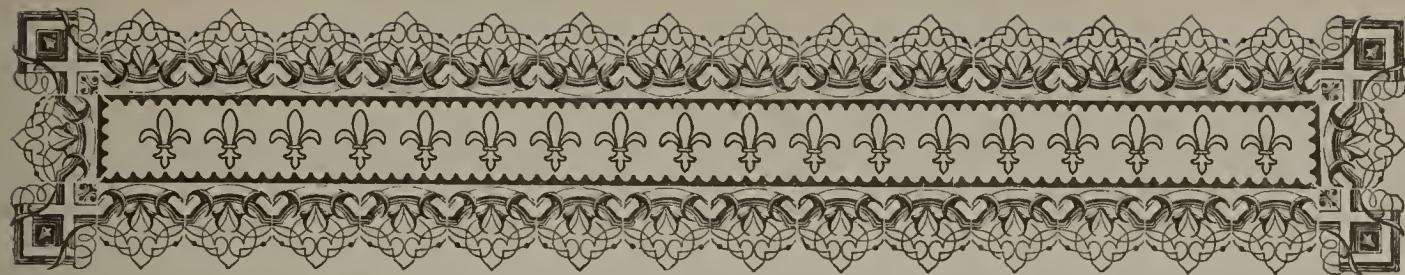


No. 7.



No. 9.

1. Double Eagle, First Issue. 2. Do., Second issue. 3. Eagle. 4. Coin of Antiochus VIII, B.C. 124-96. 5. Four Litrai of Gelon, King of Syracuse, B.C. 263-216. 6. Copper of Ptolemy IX, about B.C. 100. 7. Distater of Thurion, Lucania, B.C. 390-350. 8 and 9. Tetradrachms of Akragas, Sicily, B.C. 415-406.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

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At mihi plavdo  
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.  
—*Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

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VOL. XLII: No. 2.

NEW YORK.

QUARTERLY.

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## A NUMISMATIC MUSEUM IN NEW YORK.

**M**ANY Museums, Libraries, and other institutions of a public or semi-public character, contain numismatic collections; of these, the largest in the world are those in the National Museums of England, France and Germany. It remains, however, for New York City to have the only building to be erected and used for the sole purpose of a Numismatic Museum. This building is now completed; it has been erected by The American Numismatic Society, and in it will be displayed the extensive collections of coins and medals which have been accumulated by that Society during the half century of its existence.

It is located in that section of Washington Heights known as Audubon Park, and adjoins the beautiful building of The Hispanic Society of America; as it is but little over a block from the subway station at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, it is easy of access from other parts of the city.

As far back as 1891, the question of owning its home was considered by the Society. At the annual meeting of that year, Vice-President Andrew C. Zabriskie presented a Resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to undertake the raising of a fund to be used for the purchase of premises for the use and occupancy of the Society. This Resolution was adopted, and liberal subscriptions, conditioned upon the raising of a certain

amount of money, were made by Mr. Zabriskie, President Parish, and other members; but as the required amount of money was not secured, the subscriptions lapsed and the project was abandoned.

Though the advantages of having its own building were informally discussed among its members from time to time, no action of any kind looking towards this object was taken until the second of January, 1906, when President Archer M. Huntington, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, offered to present to the Society a plot of ground on condition that a building for its use be erected thereon. This offer was accepted by a unanimous vote of the Committee, and two days later a deed for the property was delivered to the Society.

In his address at the annual meeting, January 15, 1906, President Huntington spoke of the proposed building as follows:—

“The question arises at once: What have we in our minds, as a scientific body, for the future? We have now come to the point where a very important change is about to take place, not in the organization itself, but rather in the position which it is to take before the world. We are on the point of discussing the construction of a building, and in so doing we are about to assume responsibilities which, possibly, some of the members have not considered.

“Up to the present time our work has been along simple lines. This has been, more or less, a collecting body of enthusiasts and semi-enthusiasts on the subject of Numismatics. We shall now, if the plan proposed, which we are to discuss to-night, be acceptable, assume a quite different attitude in relation to brother Societies in this city, and to the scientific world in general. We become, not only a collecting body, but an educational body. We throw open to the public the result of our labors in the past, and it is to be hoped that we will obtain from that public a response which will react in the strengthening and building up of the Society itself to such an extent that we may fairly count, in the near future, on representing one of the strong educational influences of this city. . . . .

“The site chosen for the new building is peculiarly advantageous. Standing on high ground, it overlooks the Hudson, and obtains a definite advantage from proximity to another Society, the open space surrounding the latter equally benefiting the position of both. There is to be considered the advantage from the close relation of two organizations having in some degree the same interests. The Hispanic Society of America has a large collection of its own of coins and medals, and a numismatic library bearing upon Spain, Portugal and South America, which would be immediately available to the members of this Society.

“There will also be the advantage of mutual collecting, which is most important. The Hispanic Society, collecting, as it does, along definite lines,

will more or less relieve our own from the necessity of buying such coins and medals as it already possesses, and the Numismatic Society can thus devote its funds and attention more particularly to those coins and medals covering a more general field, obtaining, without losing any independence of its own, the benefit of a neighboring collection."

The following Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Society approves the suggestions, regarding a building for its occupancy, contained in President Huntington's address.

*Resolved*, That the President be authorized to appoint a Building Committee, to consist of the President, Treasurer, and five other members. Said Committee to solicit and receive subscriptions to the Society's building fund, to consider plans for said building, which plans must be approved by the Executive Committee before adoption, superintend the construction of the building, and report to the Society at each regular meeting.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be given the power to authorize the proper officers of the Society to make all necessary contracts; and that the erection of the building may be commenced as soon as, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, the funds of the Society will warrant.

Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, Charles Pryer, Edward D. Adams, Richard Hoe Lawrence, J. Otis Woodward, Robert Hewitt and Alfred J. Blood were appointed as members of the Building Committee.

This Committee organized by electing Mr. Huntington as Chairman, and promptly set to work on the plans for the building and raising of the necessary funds. The Committee was later enlarged by the addition of Messrs. Mansfield L. Hillhouse and Bauman L. Belden. In November, 1906, Mr. Lawrence, finding himself unable to continue giving the necessary time to the work, resigned from the Committee, and Mr. William Poillon was appointed in his place.

The plans for the building were drawn by Mr. Charles P. Huntington, and the contract was awarded to Mr. John Clark Udall; ground was broken on May 24th, 1906, and, except for a few weeks when the weather was too cold to prosecute the work with safety, the construction has gone on without interruption.

Standing on a high terrace, the front of the building, which faces One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, is two stories high, while the rear, on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, shows four stories, the basement and sub-basement being entirely above the street.

On the main floor, the entrance, in the middle of the building, opens into a hallway which leads to the main assembly room. On the left of the hall is a reception or committee room, and on the right a similar room and the stairs leading to the second story. The main assembly room, which will be used for meetings of the Society, lectures and special exhibitions, is the full

width and height of the building, and has a gallery on all four sides; back of this are the basement stairs and rooms for officers of the Society.

On the second floor, one large room across the front of the building will be used for the library; a similar room at the rear will hold the safes and cabinets containing coins and medals, and in the gallery will be exhibition cases for such portions of the collection as will be exposed to view.

The cost of the building is about fifty thousand dollars. The fund for its erection is being raised by subscription among the members and friends of the Society; so far there are about forty-five subscribers. While the entire amount has not as yet been subscribed, this has caused no delay in finishing and occupying the building, and the Society will hold its fiftieth annual meeting—on the 20th of January, 1908—under its own roof.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN.

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## THE NEW GOLD COINAGE.

THERE probably has never been an issue of our National Mint which has been anticipated with anything like such general public interest as that of the new gold coinage of Eagles and Double Eagles, the first examples of which appeared in December. Certainly the devices of none of their predecessors have elicited so much earnest discussion in the public press, and in private circles of numismatists and collectors, as have these. From the Half Disme of 1792, with its soaring eagle, wildly waving its right pinion, while its left wing droops as if broken and about to fall upon its curious, horizontal tail, down to the hideous Dollar of 1878, with its equally awkward "bird of freedom," and its broad-cheeked, matronly bust of Liberty, not one of the entire series of our national coins has evoked so much satire or so much praise.

We have been told that the pieces are medals rather than coins. Webster defines a medal as "a coin struck with a device intended as a memento of any event or person; a piece of metal in the form of a coin, so struck, but not intended for circulation as money." A coin, he tells us, is "a piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legally current as money." Accepting these definitions for the present purpose, it may be said that in this case, though the new gold coins mark an era in American numismatic art, it can hardly be claimed that they were "intended as a memento of any event"; while a medal properly stamped by Government authority would at once become a coin. It may be a somewhat difficult task to point out the subtle distinctions between the two, or explain how one may discern the peculiar artistic treatment which would be appropriate for a medal, but out of place upon a coin. It would be still more difficult to advance any reason why our coinage should be less artistic than our medals, if that implies the

demand that the freedom of the designer should be vigorously repressed in the one case, and given the widest scope in the other.

No doubt the medallist has certain advantages which the designer of a coin does not possess; among them are the wider range of subjects in which to display his ability; the relief on the medal may be greater than convenience for commercial purposes and the maintenance of intrinsic value permits on coins; and there are fewer mechanical obstacles to successful results. The medal has more or less of historic, personal or local interest; the coin makes no such appeal to him into whose hand it passes, for its face proclaims its origin and tells its symbolic story wherever it goes. Recognizing these restrictions, must it be confessed that they are insurmountable, and that the artistic development of our coin-types can go no further? Surely such a conclusion cannot be accepted as final. A possible solution of at least a part of the problem is suggested by the method adopted by St. Gaudens,—the depression of the field about the devices, thus gaining higher relief without increasing the danger of abrasion and consequent rapid depreciation of value,—and by the restoration of the milling lacking on the first issue of the Double Eagles, which permits piling and increases the protection against wear.

But has the criticism that the designs and their treatment are unsuitable to coins good foundation? The English copper coins of the seventeenth century, which displayed the charms of Lady Frances, "the Fair Stewart," under the type of Britannia—a device that probably suggested the figure of the seated Liberty on our silver of 1837 and onward, though a similar type is found on ancient Roman coins; the gold Twenty-four livre of 1793, issued by the First French Republic, bearing the winged figure of the genius of France, and the "George nobles," with St. George in the armor of Henry VIII's time slaying the dragon, so different in artistic merit from Pistrucci's masterly treatment of the same subject in the reign of George IV, were quite as "medallic" as our new Double Eagles. The George nobles had neither the portrait of the King nor the royal arms, the reverse bearing a ship with three crosses as masts, the central one surmounted by a rose. And when Pistrucci revived the device of the champion of England, it displaced the royal arms once more, and the saint still holds his claim to regard as an eminently appropriate device for British coins. All these were as wide departures from the types that had preceded them as the new issues of our own Mint.

Many examples might also be cited to prove that there is nothing incongruous in a deviation from the conventional type of a nation's coinage in the direction of pieces which are admittedly medallic in their character, for the purpose of marking some historic epoch. The principle on which such a deviation rests was admitted in the Columbian Half Dollars of 1892, the Isabella coins, the Lafayette pieces, and others struck for the great Expositions of

the last fifteen years. This position is further established by a usage which extends over a long period. German coinage is rich in the so-called Medallic Thalers of its princes, and there are various Marriage and Coronation pieces which were struck to be used as coins.

It has too long been a popular delusion that an artistic treatment of the types upon our national coinage is a matter of little consequence; that if these comply with the law that our gold and silver, and our minor coins as well, shall bear "the emblem of liberty," that is enough. For that, indeed, a bit of metal of the requisite weight and fineness, having only a punch-mark affixed by the proper authority, like the primeval issues of Lydia, would come within Webster's definition, and answer the purpose of "money." That the founders of our National Mint had at least the true instinct, is evidenced by their efforts, though unsuccessful, to obtain skillful designers to prepare the designs and dies for our earliest United States coins. And the genius which inspired Dupré, when he drew the charming head on that splendid medal the "Libertas Americana," no doubt induced the adoption of that device in place of the "Free hat" of the contemporary medals of the Netherlands, or the *bonnet rouge* of the French Revolution: the latter, probably because of Jefferson's influence, crowned the head of Liberty on the gold of 1795, but it soon gave way — feeble though the copy was — to the freely flowing tresses of the goddess on Dupré's master-piece, as she appears on the early cents and silver. Yet no one has ever suggested as one of their *defects* that they were "medallic."

In the demands for the artistic improvement of our national coinage so constantly made during the last twenty-five years, the masterpieces of the Sicilian engravers have justly been held up as the highest types of numismatic art, and the hope has been often expressed that the inventive skill of American workmen might overcome the mechanical difficulties involved, and the genius of American designers produce devices which should be at once appropriate and beautiful. The development of Greek aesthetic taste was the work of centuries. It was a long way from the indifference, if not contentment, which accepted the archaic types of the primitive coinage of Athens and her sister cities, to the appreciation of that marvellous skill which produced the beauty and charm of the superb heads of Proserpine and Arethusa on the tetradrachms of Syracuse, many of the choicest examples of which are familiar to the readers of the *Journal* from the photogravures which illustrated the brilliant and delightful essays of the late Mr. Benson. The decay of that artistic sense, so manifest in the work of the successors of Euainetos and Kimon, slow at first, became more and more rapid as the years went on. Not only was art degraded, but the fabric of the coins was debased. Conditions indeed were constantly changing for the worse; the destruction of Greek influence by the advancing power of the Roman Empire, after the

death of Lysimachus (B. C. 281), does not supply the full explanation of this deterioration, for the literature, the architecture and the sculpture of Greece found appreciative students and followers among her conquerors. "Victorious Rome," says Gibbon, "was herself subdued by the arts of Greece." Coinage alone, from the artistic point of view, was neglected; and the same authority suggests one reason for this when he remarks that 'The first Caesars had been invested with the exclusive mintage of gold and silver; to the Senate they abandoned the baser metal of bronze or copper. The emblems and legends were inscribed on a more ample field by the genius of flattery, and the prince was relieved from the care of celebrating his own virtues,' that 'thrift might follow fawning.' In such surroundings art had no opportunity to recall the forgotten glories of her earlier days. She demands ardent devotees, not obsequious servitors, for as Browning declares, in "The Book and the Ring,"

"It is the glory and good of art  
That art remains the only way possible  
Of speaking truth."

With the Renaissance medallic skill awoke, but the best works of that period bear no comparison with the gems of Sicilian coinage, which still remain the despair of modern engravers.

Though our designers may never succeed in rivalling the works of those old masters, we have at least learned the lesson that superior workmanship alone is not enough to satisfy the demands of critical taste. There is indeed a wonderful contrast between the execution of the earliest coins of antiquity, with incused reverses of the types upon their face slowly wrought by alternate heatings and hammerings, and the shining pieces which fall in streams of silver and gold from the steam presses of our modern mints. Recognizing this, why may we not anticipate a like advance on artistic lines?

We may trace a similar experience to that of Greece in the development of the coinage of later days, and especially after the dawn of the Renaissance. We remember how the wretched little pieces of copper which had formed so large a part of the currency of the sixth century, and answered the purposes of the barbaric hordes that overthrew the Roman Empire, gradually gave place to the base alloys struck into stycas, and to the silver skeattae of the Saxons; these were followed by the money of the Anglo-Norman kings, to be supplanted in turn by those of later reigns, the works of Simon and Pis-trucci and their successors. The story is familiar to every student. It was an experience repeated in every kingdom in Europe. If those primitive pieces of our ancestors were not so far behind the products of Dubois and Lecheverel and St. Gaudens, as were the primeval coins of Athens in comparison with those of Kimon, then it must be admitted that we need not despair of far higher achievements than have yet been reached. In our

American coinage history has again repeated itself. The smooth planchets with the incused punch-mark of NE, followed by the crude devices of the Pine-tree shillings of John Hull, struck for the fathers of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, marked the beginning of a long journey. The new issues of gold show that at least we are travelling in the right direction.

The Mint-masters of to-day have at their command the strength of the most powerful machinery; they have at last summoned to their aid, here and abroad, the genius of the best sculptors and engravers of the time. With wisdom to devise, and with strength and beauty wedded in sympathetic union, why may we not dare to look not only for character and individuality on our national coinage, but for the "smiles of that eternal spring of the blossoms and flowers of art" which, as Goethe tells us in his "Italian Journey," greeted him from the old cabinets which he found there.

M.

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## HONORS TO AN AMERICAN NUMISMATIST.

AMERICAN lovers of coins and medals will be pleased to learn that His Excellency, Joseph Florimond, Duke of Loubat, long an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic Society, has been chosen a member of the "Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres," one of the five great Academies which constitute the "Institute of France." His sumptuous work on the Official Medals struck by the authority of the United States marked an epoch in our medallic history. The Academy in which M. Loubat has acquired membership is second in seniority of the five, and he is, we believe, the first American who has been honored by admission to its circle, which is limited to forty members with the privilege of adding eight foreign associates.

The oldest Academy of the five is called "Académie Française," which does not admit any but Frenchmen, and its members are popularly styled "The Immortals." It was chartered in 1635, by the influence of Cardinal Richelieu, while Minister of State to Louis XIII. The other Academies are those of "Sciences Morales et Politiques," of "Beaux Arts," and of "Sciences." The limitation of membership in these is not so strict, and on their rolls are found the names of several Americans, among them John S. Sargent the artist, Alexander Agassiz of Harvard, and Professor Newcomb of Washington. The Academy to which the Duke of Loubat has just been admitted was founded by M. Jean Baptiste Colbert, in 1663, during the reign of Louis XIV, who three years later, at his suggestion, founded that of Sciences. One of its chief duties at the time of its foundation was to supervise or furnish the inscriptions, legends and devices for the medallic and other memorials struck or erected under the authority of the government. In recent years it has given much attention to archaeological research.

## CONCERNING THE EAGLES.

THE event of chief interest to American numismatists, in the last few months, is the issue of the new coinage of Eagles and Double Eagles, two varieties of the latter having been struck. A description of these pieces is as follows:—

**DOUBLE EAGLE, First issue.** Obverse, An eagle in rapid flight to the observer's left; from the base of the field a sunburst, or glory of rays, streams upward, their upper portion almost entirely concealed by the eagle. Legend, in two semi-circular lines, · UNITED · STATES · OF · AMERICA · | · TWENTY · DOLLARS · Reverse, A similar sunburst springs from the base of the field, but the rays are slightly sharper and thinner, and have somewhat wider spaces between them; those in the centre of the field are mostly concealed by a draped figure of Liberty, who stands facing, her left knee bent and her foot resting upon a rock; the loose tresses of her hair float to the left upon the breeze. In her right hand she holds a flaming torch uplifted, and in her left, outstretched, is a large olive-branch. A glimpse of the city of Washington, with the swelling dome of the Capitol, is shown in the distance, near the lower left edge of the base, and on the right, just above the rock, is the date in Roman numerals, MCMVII under which in very small letters is a cipher of the initials of the artist's name. Surrounding the device and near the rim, which is "dished," are forty-six small six-pointed stars. Legend, above her head, in a curving line, LIBERTY; the torch separates I and B, and the V is close to the olive-branch. No milling. The edge is lettered E PLURIBUS UNUM with a six-pointed star after each of the first two words, and eleven more (thirteen in all) following UNUM. The coin is three millimetres in thickness.

**Second issue.** On this both obverse and reverse types are substantially identical with those of the first issue, but the date is in Arabic figures, the rims are milled, the depressions on the field are not so deep, and the relief of the figures is consequently less, the thickness being one millimetre less than the first issue. Size, 22 nearly.

**EAGLE.** Obverse, An eagle standing on a clump of arrows, the right leg advanced, and the wings very slightly opened, as if about to take flight; the head erect, the plumage on the legs abundant, and olive-sprays concealing his talons. On the field behind the eagle's neck the national motto E | PLURIBUS | UNUM in three lines. Legend, above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and at base TEN DOLLARS Reverse, Head of Liberty shown in profile to left; she wears a panache or head-dress of feathers, similar to that of the warriors of the Indian tribes of the West, which is confined by a fillet lettered LIBERTY A semi-circle of thirteen stars above the head, and the date, 1907, in Arabic figures, beneath the truncation. The rims are milled and the edge has forty-six stars.

Because of the fact that the first issue required a press designed to be used for medals, and the planchets were alternately heated and struck, repeatedly, before the desired relief was obtained, the "mint lustre," so familiar to collectors for its strong contrast between the polished field and the dull finish of the devices and letters, is lacking on the Double Eagles, and almost entirely so on the smaller pieces. On the latter the field about the eagle is

slightly depressed to give greater relief to the device, but much less proportionately than on the larger coin.

So marked are the departures in the execution of both of these coins from the more conventional types of all preceding issues, that some well known connoisseurs have frankly confessed that their hopes have been disappointed; on the other hand several numismatic societies and individual collectors have expressed their approval by resolutions or personal letters to the President or to the authorities of the Mint. However well founded the objections mentioned may prove to be, when sufficient time has elapsed for more deliberate judgment, and the final verdict is rendered, it will probably be conceded by all that the new issues are an advance over their predecessors.

Some of those who have criticised the coins have challenged the wisdom of calling on a sculptor — though admittedly one at the head of his profession — for models for a coin, an entirely different department of the plastic art, in which St. Gaudens had had neither training nor experience; they would have preferred to extend to those of acknowledged skill as medallists an invitation to submit competitive designs. In this connection it may be of interest to recall some of the steps which have been taken to bring about an improvement in our national coins. As is well known, this has long been the desire and hope of our leading numismatic societies, and several months ago a committee of the American Numismatic Society, in an interview with President Roosevelt, presented a number of suggestions, among which it was recommended

That the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for each special coin model, without regard to the monetary value of the coin to be issued, whether a Cent or a Twenty Dollar gold piece, as it is important to have the smallest coins as artistic as the highest.

That the best six designs received for each piece shall be awarded \$1,000 each, from the above sum of \$10,000, and that the committee [to be proposed] shall have the right to select the best of the six designs, and to accept the model with or without modification by the designer, paying the successful competitor an additional sum of \$4,000.

These and other suggestions made at the time received favorable attention, and the Secretary of the Treasury was asked to report on the proposals. The subject had long been under consideration, and preparations for a series of coins following designs by St. Gaudens, were then in progress at the United States Mint. This eminent artist had been invited to undertake this work during Harrison's administration, a fact which had almost passed from memory, so long a time had elapsed since his acceptance of the commission. Fortunately matters were so far advanced before his lamented death that trial impressions from the new dies designed by the great sculptor had been made. There have been unavoidable delays in striking these pieces, some modifications of the designs first submitted having been required, partly because of

difficulties already mentioned in obtaining the high relief desired by the artist, the absence of milling, and other reasons,— but these having been overcome in some degree, the Double Eagle and Eagle at last appeared. For the first issue of the Double Eagle four sets of dies were engraved, of which the first three were not altogether satisfactory; trial impressions from these are in the possession of the Society.

Of the devices on the two pieces the treatment of the eagle has evoked severe criticism and even ridicule; for it seems to be a popular idea that under our national statutes this emblem must be the "bald eagle." We have been unable to find any official action which prescribes the particular genus which shall appear either on the seal or the coins of the United States. There is indeed mention of the "American eagle,"<sup>1</sup> but there are two species native to our wide domain, either of which may be quite as fairly entitled to the name as the other, and the choice of the "golden eagle" for use on our gold coins, does not seem inappropriate.<sup>2</sup> The artist who drew the device of the Great Seal of the United States selected the bald eagle, and the adoption of that type for use thereon and especially for the jewel of the Society of the Cincinnati which closely follows the eagle on the Seal, was very distasteful to Benjamin Franklin. In a letter written to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bache, from Passy, France, dated January 26, 1784, he said that the bald eagle is

"A bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing hawk; and, when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish, and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him, and takes it from him. . . . . Besides, he is a rank coward; the little *king-bird*, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district. He is therefore no proper emblem for the brave and honest Cincinnati of America, who have driven all the king-birds from our country. . . . . In truth, the turkey is in comparison a much more respectable bird, and withal a true original native of America. Eagles have been found in all countries, but the turkey was peculiar to ours. . . . . He is besides (though a little vain and silly, it is true, but not the worse emblem for that), a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British guards, who would presume to invade his farm-yard with a *red* coat on."

There can be little doubt that the adoption of the eagle as one of the devices on the coins of several of the States and later of the Nation, had its

<sup>1</sup> In a very carefully prepared paper read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1906, by its President, Mr. Charles E. Dana, and printed in their recent volume of Proceedings, he quotes at p. 273 from Capt. Schuyler Hamilton's "History of the National Flag of the U. S. A.," p. 106, a report of the Secretary of the United States, presented June, 1782, in which the latter gentleman is made to say, when describing the National Seal, "on the breast of the American bald eagle displayed . . . ." But in the official Journals of Congress for that year (June 20, 1782, p. 301), the word "bald" does not appear.

Whether its insertion as cited is a slip of the pen on the part of Mr. Dana or his authority, we have not investigated.

<sup>2</sup> If it should be said that as the bald eagle is the sole species found in the Eastern portion of the United States, while the golden eagle has its habitat only in the West, the use of the latter is open to criticism; it may be replied that no objection has been made to the type of the heraldic eagle (which is certainly not American, and unlike any creature under heaven), as being inappropriate for our coins.

origin in its use as the principal charge upon the Seal. On June 27, 1787, several years before the establishment of the United States Mint, the Governor and Council of Massachusetts directed that a "spread eagle" should be placed on the Cents and Half Cents of that State; a similar eagle is found on Brasher's Doubloon and on the "Immunis Columbia" of 1787. There are also eagles on the "Mott Token" of 1789, and on the curious "New Yorke Token" without date, but which the editor of the Historical Magazine seems to have thought might be assigned to an earlier date than 1706, and that the dies for the latter piece were made in Holland. Its workmanship is crude enough, but the general character of the design shows too close a connection with others issued eighty years later, to permit us to accept his conjecture as to its age. Illustrations of all these various types will be found in Crosby's "Early Coins of America."

The eagle made his next appearance on the gold and silver pieces struck in 1792 from the Cent dies as essays or patterns; these had a bust of Washington on the obverse, and an heraldic eagle with drooping wings on the reverse.<sup>1</sup> His head is turned to the left, and his beak holds a ribbon scroll with the motto *E PLURIBUS UNUM*; on his breast is a shield, and he grasps an olive-branch in his right and a clump of arrows in his left talon. On the first Half Dime the bird is small, with a long neck, his head turning to the right, and there are no accessories. In 1796 the coin had a similar eagle, but smaller, and the legs are hardly distinguishable from the lower part of his body; the plumage may be as abundant as on the recent types, so far as one can discover. From 1800 to 1805 the heraldic eagle appears, but the talons are almost concealed by the shield, and the wings are erect. No coins of this denomination were struck after the latter date until 1829; from that year until 1837 we find a reversion to the type of 1796, but with the accessories of the heraldic eagle; the motto is on a scroll above his head, which turns to observer's left; the olive-branch covers the lower part of his legs almost completely. In 1837 he is displaced by a wreath enclosing the value.

On the Dimes similar differences may be noted. In 1796 and 1797 the feathers conceal all but the right talon; from 1798 to 1807 we have the heraldic eagle, and in 1809 the conventional bird as on the Half Dime, his legs being almost invisible; in 1837 he disappears from that denomination not to return.

On the Twenty Cent piece, coined only in 1875 and '76, though proofs were struck in 1877 and '78, he has a shorter neck, and the figure is rather

<sup>1</sup> Crosby's "Early Coins" illustrates several varieties of these "Cents," on which the device conforms more or less closely to the conventional style of drawing an "eagle displayed" by heralds; two having the tips of the wings erect and the legs turned outward in anything but a natural position. In heraldry this term "displayed," is applied to an eagle shown fronting, with outstretched talons and expanded wings whether the latter

point upward or downward. (See for examples "Manual of Heraldry," p. 70, and Boutell's "English Heraldry," pp. 93, 94, 95, 96 and 99.) An eagle substantially in that attitude, with wings spread and pointing downward, is found on coins of Olynthus which date from the fifth century B. C., and curiously, on some of them he holds a serpent in his beak, suggesting the Mexican eagle.

better drawn, but still conventional; the plumage on the thighs is quite as abundant as on the new Eagles; the position of the arrows and olive-branch is reversed. On the first Quarter Dollar, struck in 1796, the head is disproportionately large, the wings small, and the plumage on the legs abundant; then for two or three years the heraldic eagle takes his place, after which from 1815 to 1891 we find a type similar to that on the smaller coins, the position of the talons being such that the accessories conceal them almost completely; yet there is no lack of plumage. In 1892 the type now in use appeared; it may perhaps be styled a semi-heraldic eagle; the wings, expanded, point upward obliquely, nearly filling the field on either side of the body. On the Half Dollars of 1796 the feathers extend to the talons. In 1801 we have the heraldic eagle, which in 1807 gives place to the familiar conventional type, already mentioned, to be displaced in 1892 by the present type. On the Dollars the issues until 1798 have a bird with long neck, small wings and leg-feathers extending nearly to his talons; this type, like that on the Halves, was displaced in 1798 by the heraldic eagle, until their coinage was suspended; the Gobrecht Dollars of 1836 have a fine eagle flying to the left, but it is difficult to determine where the plumage on his legs ceases. From 1840 to 1878 the type is similar to that on the other silver of the same period. In 1878 the eagle with upraised wings, the least artistic of any in the entire series, appeared, and the motto "In God we trust" is placed on the field above his head without the ribbon shown on the smaller pieces. This motto appears on the Quarters and Halves above the eagle from 1866 to 1891, and on the Dollars from that date to the present time. On the smaller coins it was transferred to the obverse in 1892.

The changes in the treatment of the eagle on the gold coins have not been so numerous. On the Quarter Eagles of 1796-1807 we have the heraldic eagle as on the National Seal; since 1821 the type resembles that on the silver coins from 1829 and onward, the chief difference being that the points of the wings turn upward. There was no eagle on the Three Dollar coins. The first Half Eagle had an extremely awkward bird holding a large wreath in his beak and standing on a palm branch; the legs are fully feathered. The heraldic eagle was almost immediately substituted, to be exchanged in 1807 for one similar to that used ever since on the Quarter Eagles. The story of the device on the Ten Dollar coins is similar; an awkward type with enormous wreath was placed on a palm branch in 1795-7; it then gave way to the heraldic eagle, which in turn disappeared in 1804, giving place in 1838 to the type on the present Half and Quarter Eagles.

The Double Eagles first appeared among our national coins in 1850, a single specimen, or pattern, with the date of 1849 being in the Mint cabinet, the great discoveries of gold in California in that year being the primal cause of their issue. They have the heraldic eagle, disfigured however by a harp-

shaped scroll expanded to fill the field on either side; this type with but slight modifications — since 1866 having the motto "In God we trust" above its head — has continued until the recent issue of the St. Gaudens design.

The eagle coin-types date from a very early time. As the favorite of Zeus, he symbolized the ruler of the Olympian deities, and with occasional intermissions the device has continued to be used from the fifth century B. C., until the present day. In the accompanying plate, reproductions from some Greek ideals of the royal bird are given, beginning with the period to which the numismatist reverts as the halcyon time of Sicilian coinage. The similarity between the treatment of the plumage on the legs and the attitude given to the bird on these examples and our new pieces is evident at a glance. There are many others which might be cited, such as the Staters of Kroton, Brutii, B. C. 420-390, or the remarkable Tetradrachm of Perseus, last king of Macedon, B. C. 178-168. These revivals of ancient ideals, whether derived from a study of Greek models or an unconscious following due to independent study, emphasize the old saying that "all forms of art are not only creations of the inventive faculty, but are also, to a certain extent, imitations and eclectics."

The criticism that "the war bonnet of an Indian chief which appears on the smaller piece is badly out of place on a *squaw*," has created a smile. The personification of a people has ever been idealized by the device of a maiden, and it has not been thought incongruous or unseemly to gird her with a corselet, or place weapons in her hands. The Greek artists did not hesitate to put the helmet of Ares on the head of Athena, arm her with a spear, and strengthen her shield with the death-dealing head of Medusa; Britannia rules the waves with Neptune's trident; Germania, clad in full armor, watches on the Rhine; Helvetia with shield and spear looks forth from her mountain tops, and Columbia stands in panoply complete upon our Capitol. While our American genius has never assumed a warlike aspect on our coins, the cap of Liberty which she wears was originally a masculine accessory, the *pileus* of the Roman *libertinus* or freedman, — the badge of a man delivered from the condition of a slave.

In the accompanying plate will be seen a Distater of Thourion, on which is shown the head of a goddess, wearing a helmet: the lines in its crest are quite suggestive of those in the feathered head-dress on the reverse of the Eagle, while on the side appears a device not uncommon on the coins of Agrigentum, — the monster Skylla, — as if the maiden were "arming death with a new terror." It would be easy to multiply indefinitely similar examples from the best periods of ancient art, as well as from modern coins.

The famous Stoic philosopher Epictetus in one of his discourses declared that "No great thing is created suddenly, any more than a bunch of grapes, or a fig. If one desires a fig there must be time. Let it first blossom, then

bear fruit, then ripen." With this, perhaps the earliest enunciation of the Darwinian theory, all will agree. Whether or not these latest developments of the effort to improve the artistic character of our coinage justify the hope that in due time we shall reap if we faint not, at least "the days of peace and slumberous calm are fled." Our people will never again be satisfied with types like those on the Dollar of 1878, believing

"with him who sings  
To one clear harp in divers tones,  
That men may rise on stepping-stones  
Of their dead selves to higher things."

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## HEBREW INFLUENCE ON ANCIENT COINAGE.

THE question whether the system of coinage which prevailed in Western Asia in the sixth century B. C., can be ascribed to Daniel, the great Hebrew statesman, whose premiership in the Babylonian empire covered a large part of that period, is an interesting one, and will bear much more careful investigation than it has yet received from scholars.

Coins are not easily traceable to an earlier date than 750 B. C., and if we accept the statements of Herodotus, "the father of history," coinage originated with the Lydians of Western Asia. Before coins were struck, exchange in gold and silver was made by weight, and pieces of metal were marked to denote their weight. The first Lydian coins of gold bore the impress of a lion conquering a bull, and weighed about 126 grains, very near the Persian daric of 129 grains.<sup>1</sup> The leading Greek coin, called a stater, was founded as a monetary standard upon a weight system already in use, and there are ancient Macedonian staters in the British Museum weighing 129 grains.

The prime unit of weight recognized by all civilized nations was the grain. The origin of this unit is uncertain, but it is interesting to note that a cubic digit of  $\text{\AA}$ gean sea water, at blood heat, is 100 grains, the digit being  $.729 \pm .001$  inch. It will be granted without argument that Grecian coinage was based upon a pre-existing system of weights, and that other coinage had a like foundation; we therefore look to the weight system of a nation to discover its system of coinage. Some reasons for the theory that the weights and measures of the Hebrews, the Egyptians and the Babylonians were based on the cubit, and were closely related to each other, will be given later.

In the Hebrew history of the Babylonian Captivity, a definite system of weights is put on record for Hebrew use. The prophet Ezekiel, who shared Daniel's captivity, urged his people to have just weights and just measures.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. R. S. Poole in his article on Ancient Weights, in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, remarks that ancient "coins are always somewhat below the standard weight."

"The shekel shall be twenty gerahs: twenty shekels, five and twenty shekels, fifteen shekels shall be your maneh." (Ezek., xlvi: 12.) It is the order of the Mosaic law of male estimation; from five to twenty years old, twenty shekels; from twenty to sixty years old, fifty shekels; from sixty years old and upwards, fifteen shekels. In Ezekiel's law the weight of twenty-five shekels takes the place of the older fifty shekels. This order of shekel weights may have had a deeply religious significance in the Hebrew mind.<sup>2</sup> The Hebrew maneh comprising the three weights was sixty shekels. On the basis of 129.6 grains for a shekel, these three weights are respectively 2,592 grains (twenty shekels), 3,240 grains (twenty-five shekels), and 1,944 grains (fifteen shekels); the maneh of sixty shekels is 7,776 grains, and the double Hebrew maneh is 15,552 grains, which is a little less than the older Assyrian maneh found in the ruins of Nineveh, which is 15,840 grains according to the estimate given by Mr. R. Stuart Poole. It should be noted that in the Babylonian system there was a double maneh, the lighter and the heavier, the latter being twice the weight of the former.

If it can be shown that the weights in use in the Babylonian and Persian empires subsequent to Daniel's elevation belonged to Ezekiel's system rather than to the more ancient Assyrian, there is some foundation for the belief that that system, — which found its way into European civilization by Phenician merchants, and from the east by the route followed by the Persian armies through Thrace and Macedonia — was legalized under the premiership of Daniel.

Mr. Petrie's large collection of weights taken from the ruins of Naukratis and Defenneh, two great commercial centres of foreign trade in Egypt, may throw some light on the subject. Mr. Petrie has grouped nearly all his specimens, from No. 517 to No. 1292, under the titles "Egyptian kat," "Assyrian shekel," "Attic drachma," "Phenician shekel," and a proposed 80 grain standard. The decimal relation of larger and smaller weights is clearly seen in these groups. A sub-grouping of small weights which differ less than five grains, and of larger weights which differ less than 100 grains, affords a clear exhibit of the systems to which the weights belong. The Egyptian kat of 144 grains is shown in weights of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 kats, and also in weights of one-half, one-third, one-fourth, one-sixth, one-tenth and one-twelfth kat. The Attic didrachma of 133.3 grains appears in weights of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100 and 1,000 didrachmas, and in fractional weights of one-fourth, one-sixth and one-twelfth didrachmas. The Phenician shekel of 222.2 grains is seen in weights of 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25 and 40 shekels, and in one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-twelfth and one-twenty-fourth shekel. Although these systems differ in their prime units, they show a strong family likeness in the ascending series of weights.

<sup>2</sup> See Exodus, xxx: 13-15; Numbers, iii: 46-51.

The weights grouped in the collection as Assyrian shekels appear to belong to a different system. Multiples and factors of 129.6 grains are very conspicuous, and show a series of one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-third, one-half, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 times 129.6 grains. Weights of 19.44, 25.92, 32.4 and 77.76 grains are abundant in multiples of one-half, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50 and 100. The weights of the proposed 80 grain standard are readily grouped on a basis of 77.76 grains and 32.4 grains. The lists include weights from 9 grains to 20 pounds.

Under this system of grouping, the Assyrian shekel weights based on a unit of 129.6 grains show an average of 126.72 grains; the 19.44 groups give an average of 19.32 grains; the 25.92 groups one of 25.48 grains; the 32.4 groups give 32.55 grains; and the 77.76 groups give 77.15 grains. The weight 43.2 (one-third of 129.6), with its multiples is most frequent. The Attic unit, 133.3, and the Phenician unit, 222.2, do not harmonize with the Assyrian units which show a persistent agreement with Ezekiel's divisions of his maneh.

Had Daniel purposed to improve the older Babylonian system of weights, and at the same time conserve the Mosaic law, he would not have found the establishment of Ezekiel's law a difficult task, for it would have been acceptable to his own people, and would not have caused a serious disturbance of the system already in use. It was in fact a rectification of an error, a return to primeval principles. Nebuchadnezzar had full confidence in Daniel's wisdom and ability, and so also had Belshazzar. When Darius the Mede became master of Babylonia (538 B. C.), he accepted the system of weights he then found in use. The Persian daric, 129 grains, or perhaps 129.6 grains, may be considered as one of the immediate products of Persian victory. Mr. Petrie observes that "coinage in Syria and the East did not take place until during and after the age of the weights we are now considering," that is, weights of the sixth century B. C., and onward.

The question now arises, What relation did the coinage of the sixth century B. C., bear to the weights of the same period in which "Daniel prospered," and "did the king's business." The sovereignty established by Nebuchadnezzar over the Greek colonies of Western Asia was continued under the Persian kings until the beginning of the fifth century B. C., and embraced Macedonia and even Egypt. A system of coinage was established by Cyrus before 530 B. C., and it is probable that he extended it into the western part of his dominions. A list of sixty-five Macedonian coins of the sixth and fifth centuries B. C., ascribed to Alexander I, Philip II, and nineteen cities of Macedonia, shows nineteen multiples of the Ezekiel units. The other coins are 1, 2, 4 and 20 times 13.33 grains of the Attic system, and one-tenth, 1 and 3 times 144 grains (Egyptian kat). The predominance of the Ezekiel

unit was due, presumably, to the Persian rule in Macedonia in the latter part of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth century B. C.

The coincidences here displayed between Ezekiel's system of weights and the Assyrian system comprised in Mr. Petrie's collections at Naukratis and Defenneh, and the Macedonian coins of the sixth and fifth centuries may be a reasonably satisfactory answer to the question involved in this investigation, as the relation which the Macedonian coinage of that period bore to Assyrian coinage is clearly obvious. As late as the third year of Cyrus, Daniel "did the king's business." There seems to be a strong probability that the system of Persian weights and coinage which reached Eastern Europe, and became an important factor of later European weight systems may justly be ascribed to the wisdom and ability of Daniel.

In conclusion, some points which have a possible bearing on the subject may be gleaned from an article by Mr. R. S. Poole, on Ancient Weights, printed in Smith's Bible Dictionary. In this article Mr. Poole shows that "All ancient Greek systems of weight were derived, either directly or indirectly, from an Eastern source." He cites Herodotus as authority for the statement that the Babylonian talent did not greatly exceed the Euboic talent, and further remarks "that there can be no doubt of the Eastern origin of the latter"; and again, "as the Euboic standard was used to weigh the gold sent as tribute to the King of Persia, we may infer that it was the standard of the Persian gold money, and it is reasonable to suppose that the coinage of Euboea was upon its standard." The silver tribute of the satrapies was received "according to the Babylonian talent. . . . We may therefore infer that the silver coinage of the Persian monarchy was then adjusted to the Babylonian, the gold coinage to the Euboic, if there was a coinage in both metals so early." "The principal, if not the only, Persian gold coin is the daric, weighing about 129 grains. This was the standard coin, according to which the silver money was adjusted." From these statements we have additional support for the inference that the earlier Babylonian standard had been slightly reduced in bringing it to a gold basis. For further reasons the reader should consult Mr. Poole's admirable discussion.

Attention can be called only in the briefest manner to the significance of this number (129.6) of grains in the Persian daric. The correlation of the Hebrew cubit, 20.625 inches, as given by Mr. Petrie, with circular measure, and with the ancient measure of time by inch units, is to say the least, remarkable, and has often been noticed:  $20.625 \pm .001$ , is the radius of a circle

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Barclay V. Head, in the Introduction to his "Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum, Macedonia, etc., Edited by R. S. Poole (1879)," p. xx, remarks that the Babylonian silver standard "must have found its way into the highlands of Macedon by way of the Lydias valley from Lete and Therma, whither it can only have been conveyed by the land route through the passes of the Dysoron range from its start-

ing point in the Pangean mining district," substantially the land route followed by Xerxes, and he shows that this standard obtained there as early as the sixth century B. C. The earliest Pangean silver money follows the same Babylonian silver standard as the coins of Croesus, though the types are purely Thracian (*ibid.* xiv), and thence it extended westward.

whose circumference is 129.6. The astronomical relations of this are also extremely suggestive. Such a correlation must have been a factor of very ancient metrology, for on the diorite statue of Gudea, found at Tello, Babylonia, and which belonged to the fourth millennium B. C., there is a graduated rule 10.8 inches long, that is  $3 \times 3.60$ , or one-twelfth of 129.6. This rule was the basis of Babylonian metrology, which is thus shown to agree with Hebrew and Egyptian metrology of two thousand years later. The system was carried by the Hebrews into Palestine, and remained unchanged until the captivity. Josephus (*Ant.* iii: 8, §10) cited by Mr. Poole, "makes the gold shekel a daric." The importance given by the Assyrians and Chaldeans to the number 129,600 is strikingly shown by the school tablets from Babylonia, now at the University of Pennsylvania, which are inscribed with arithmetical problems. Copies of two of these have been sent me, and all the 56 numbers thereon are factors or multiples of 1,296. When the numerous boxes not yet opened are examined there will doubtless be some interesting revelations of ancient Assyrian mathematics. The authenticity of these tablets has never been disputed, and from the translations that have been made, it would seem evident that the reduction in the Babylonian weights, which it is suggested above may have been accomplished by Daniel, was not so much an innovation as a restoration of the ancient standards.

January, 1908.

H. G. WOOD.

#### INDIA ONE-ANNA PIECE.

INDIA has now a one-anna piece. It is a remarkable fact that, although the anna is the unit of calculation in small financial transactions in India, a one-anna piece has hitherto been non-existent. The only approach to it was the one-sixteenth rupee issued by the old East India Company. "The new coin," says a correspondent, "is made of nickel and possesses two novel features. It is not a plain circle, but is rosette-shaped with indented edges, so that in the dark it can easily be distinguished from other coins, and its value is expressed in five different languages. The King is portrayed in profile to left, in royal robes and wearing his crown,—seemingly a concession to native opinion, since the Victorian coins showing the sovereign with bare head created considerable feeling. To go bare-headed was regarded as a sign of disrespect in India." The reverse has an ornate quadrangular figure, in the centre of which is the figure 1 dividing AN NA; INDIA above and the date beneath.

SINCE October first the thaler has ceased to be a coin of the German Empire. It was first minted in 1484. In Spain the thaler became "dollar," and is thus perpetuated in the coinage of the United States, Mexico and the Dominion of Canada.

## THE COINAGE OF PORTUGAL.

W. C. HAZLITT.

THE rivalry between Spain and Portugal on the eastern coast of South America dates from the period of discovery. Vincente Yáñez Pinzon, the companion of Columbus, found Brazil while voyaging for the Spanish King in January, 1500, and only a few weeks later Pedro Alvarez Cabral, the commander of the fleet of Emmanuel of Portugal, was driven to the same coast by a storm in which he narrowly escaped shipwreck. Thenceforward, while it had the usual colonial experiences, Portuguese influence was paramount, and when Brazil became an empire the Royal family was a branch of the Braganzas of Portugal. The coinage of the country, like its language, shows this pervading influence, Spanish silver having comparatively little circulation there,—a fact which makes Portuguese coinage specially interesting to American collectors, particularly those who are familiar with the late Julius Meili's monumental labors, whose splendidly illustrated volumes have exhausted the subject. In the following article, from a valuable work by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, the reader will find a brief yet graphic account of the coinage of the mother country.

PORTUGAL, in its earlier history an integral portion of Spain, was erected into a county by Alfonzo VI of Castile (1078-1109), in favor of Henry of Burgundy, his son-in-law, in 1094. From having been at the outset an appanage of the mother-kingdom, this government gradually acquired, in the same manner as Spain, and about the same period, and retained during even a briefer term, a very distinguished place among the maritime and commercial communities of the Continent, and from the most obscure commencement (for there is no identifiable currency of Count Henry or of Alfonzo I of Portugal) developed a rich and sumptuous monetary policy, which long survived the national greatness and power. Even down to the first half of the eighteenth century, when Portugal had lost nearly all her trade and her influence, the coinage continued to be of the same ambitious stamp as before, and comprised those heavy gold pieces which formerly obtained favor in Castile, United Spain, the Spanish Netherlands, and elsewhere, and which the Czars of Muscovy obtained as complimentary offerings to illustrious personages in the absence of any medium of the kind at home. Few who feel an interest in coins have failed to make acquaintance with these old relics of the past, balancing in the scales six or seven English sovereigns, and fast disappearing in the hands of refiners.

The earliest autonomous Portuguese coinage was modelled on that of the Moors, and followed Mohammedan denominations; these were the *mara-botin*, the *maravedi di ouro*, the *medio*, the *methca*, the *pezante*, of some of which our knowledge is solely derived from documents. The gold *maravedi* was allied in type to the *dinhoro* of Castile. With Pedro the First, 1357-1367, the currency began to improve in volume, fabric, and national costume; and this is another way of saying that the movement, which had its first stimulus

on French soil under Louis IX, and in Italy collaterally at Florence and Venice, made its influence sensible about a century later in Portugal, as it did in Germany, England, and Castile. The successors of Pedro I carried on the work, which he assisted in promoting; and Duarte I not only developed the gold currency, but substituted pure copper for the mixed metal hitherto employed for the lower values, thus anticipating nearly every other European State in a most useful reform.

Between the middle of the fifteenth and that of the sixteenth century the increasing prosperity of the country, crowned by the important geographical achievements of its maritime explorers, brought the currency to the height of its variety, amplitude and splendor; the magnificent gold *portuguez* of Emmanuel (1495-1521) perpetuated in its legends the noble services performed by Bartolommeo Diaz and Vasco de Gama for their native land. Beyond this chronological limit the Portuguese numismatic annals never practically exhibited any real progress; but on the other hand, while the national strength and rank steadily declined, the money betrayed no symptoms of narrower political and financial resources, unless we reckon as such the very frequent occurrence during the seventeenth century of countermarked pieces; and we observe down to the present century an abundance of beautiful examples of workmanship and design in all metals. One conspicuous characteristic, which should not surprise us in such a stronghold of the Roman Church and its adjuncts, is the presence on the coins of all kinds of religious symbols and suggestions, bespeaking the staunch and fervid Catholicism of the people, which has outlived everything else except its natural associates, sloth, poverty and crime.

A very striking peculiarity in the monetary system of Portugal is the almost complete absence, as in Scotland, of the seigniorial and ecclesiastical elements, as the sole instance of a concession from the Crown to any person or corporation appears to be that accorded in 1128 by Alfonzo I to the Cathedral of Bracara, of which there exists a possible result or outcome in a coin reading CIVITAS BRAGAE; and even this piece is of doubtful origin. A feature of interest to English collectors consists in the employment of the celebrated engraver Wyon by Maria II da Gloria for the *coröa* of 1837 (perhaps the prototype of the Victorian coinage of 1837-39), and of the Birmingham mint about the same time (1820-30) for two pattern 10-reis. The heavy Portuguese copper may have been borrowed from England, from the Two Sicilies, or from Russia; it lasted from about 1812 to 1830, and the rarest piece is a pattern 40-reis of Dom Miguel, 1828, with his portrait.

The colonial series of Portuguese coins is of exceptional interest and importance, and dates from the reign of Emmanuel. Very full information on these points is afforded in the Portuguese monographs by Fernandes and Aragao.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held on Monday, November 18, 1907, at 8.30 P.M., in the Hispanic Society Building, President Huntington presiding.

The following new members were elected:—

*Life Members.*—H. O. Granberg, James H. Manning. *Annual Members.*—Charles G. Balmanno, Paul V. Divver, William Earle Hidden, Joseph C. Mitchelson, George N. Olcott. *Corresponding Member.*—Emil Fuchs, of Austria.

The Council reported: That Mr. James W. Ellsworth had contributed one thousand dollars to the Building Fund, and had been enrolled as a "Patron of the Society." That the legal requirements regarding the Society's change of name had all been complied with, and a Supreme Court order had been issued authorizing the Society to assume its new name on July 1, 1907. That a new design for the seal of the Society—made necessary by its change of name—had been prepared by Mr. Victor D. Brenner, and adopted. That the next meeting of the Society would be held in its new building, which was nearly completed. That it was planned to celebrate the semi-centennial of the Society on April 6, 1908 (the first regular meeting having been held on April 6, 1858), and it was hoped that such members as had not already subscribed to the Building Fund, would do so as promptly and liberally as possible, so that the Society could enter upon its second half century with its building entirely paid for.

Announcement was made of the death of Life Members Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Julius Meili.

The Curator, Mr. William Poillon, reported accessions, since the May meeting, of 471 coins and 503 medals, etc., a total of 974 pieces, 23 being of gold.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Mansfield L. Hillhouse, Secretary of the Hispanic Society of America, notifying the Society of its election to Honorary Membership in the Hispanic Society.

A suitable Resolution, accepting the membership, was adopted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE Regular meeting for June was held on Friday, the 14th, the President, Hon. S. A. Green, in the chair. Mr. John Robinson, of Salem, Mr. Charles O. Trowbridge, of Framingham, and Mr. Samuel A. Chevalier, of the Boston Public Library, were elected to active membership.

A number of interesting exhibitions of coins and medals were made. Mr. Howland Wood showed several choice examples of Thibetan coins of different values, having a bust of the Emperor of China, closely resembling the British money struck for the Indian Empire with the bust of Queen Victoria, even the ornamentation on the robes and the wreaths on the reverse being copied; the general execution of these Chinese-Thibetan pieces was evidently intended to follow the British issues so nearly that the differences would hardly be noticed by those among whom they were intended to circulate. (See *Journal* for October, 1906.) In connection with these he also showed the

Anglo-Indian coins copied, and some Mongolian coins with inscriptions in three languages, current in Thibet and Turkestan. Caqué's medal of Stonewall Jackson and a shell bearing the arms of the Confederate States were exhibited by the President.

The usual adjournment during the summer months was ordered.

The first autumn meeting was held on Friday, November 8, Dr. Green presiding. Steps were taken to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, and the chair appointed Mr. Wood, Dr. Malcolm Storer and Mr. Chase, a committee to report what changes were required. Mr. Robinson exhibited several interesting examples of Oriental coins; Mr. Wood showed a piastre of Greenland, similar to a Spanish coin, a "spirit-money" piece of the Lao States, having a face value of three rupees, and thirty-six Indian rupees, exemplifying the various types of development from those coined by the native Princes to those of later date issued by European rulers: he also showed a small gold coin of the Axumite dynasty of Abyssinia, dating from about A. D. 700. Mr. Chase exhibited some Venetian jetons, and other curious pieces. Mr. Trowbridge showed a satirical piece, of the so-called "Bryan Dollar series," having on the obverse a goose with a donkey's head, the legend being "United Snakes of America," etc., and quite a number of exhibitions by other members were laid on the table for inspection. An animated discussion on the Oriental pieces followed, after which the Society adjourned.

The December meeting was held on Thursday, December 12. The time was given chiefly to a discussion of the new gold coins, several of the members having brought examples of the Eagle and Double-Eagle, the latter in both varieties. Mr. Wheeler, who was in the chair in consequence of the absence of Dr. Green, read extracts from official reports and from the Journals of Congress, by which it appeared that in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the final action taken thereon by Congress, the eagle on the seal (from which the emblem on the U. S. coins was derived) is simply styled "the American eagle." A committee was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the Society's appreciation of the new departure in our coinage.

These Resolutions, presented at a subsequent meeting, follow:—

*Whereas*, The President of the United States, by enlisting the services of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, whom the world has recognized as one of its great artists, has taken a long-deferred and very desirable initiative in the endeavor to secure an artistically satisfactory coinage for the country; and

*Whereas*, In the new Eagle and Double Eagle the President and the Artist have succeeded in producing two coins remarkable for their stateliness and general excellence;

*Therefore*, Be it by the Boston Numismatic Society

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of its members the Eagle and Double Eagle first made in the year 1907 are magnificent and superb in design, and the most satisfactory coins ever issued from the mints of the United States; and that this great improvement in our coinage will remain among the conspicuous successes of the President's administration. And be it

*Resolved*, That this Society earnestly hopes the other denominations of the country's coinage may soon show, in distinctive designs for each, the same beauty and dignity; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Society hereby expresses to the President its high appreciation of what he has already been instrumental in accomplishing for the improvement of our coinage, and conveys to him its gratitude therefor.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLII, p. 21.)

As hitherto, there are additions to the previous lists.

### I. CANADA. B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

McGill University, Montreal.

Besides Nos. 1 and 2, there is the following:

2511. *Obverse.* Within circle, MEDICINAE FACULTAS above, and GRANDESCUNT AUCTA LABORE upon a band below, with the new arms of the University in the centre. Inscription, upon a raised border: + UNIVERSITAS + COLLEGII + M<sup>G</sup>GILL + | MONTE —REGIO

*Reverse.* Within circle: PRIZE | — . FOR . — | OPHTHALMOLOGY | AND | — · — | OTOLARYNGOLOGY (sic) Inscription: IN MEMORY OF · | SAMUEL DEVEAUX WOODRUFF upon a raised border. Upon lower edge, at right: BIRKS

Gold. Founded in 1907. Rubbings from Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, are in the Boston Collection.

### V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Nicholas Senn (—1907), of Chicago.

Beside No. 1746, there is

2512. *Obverse.* Bust.

*Reverse.* TO NICHOLAS SENN THE MASTER SURGEON MEMORIAL FROM HIS FELLOWS. NOV. 11. 1905

Bronze. 32. 50mm. In the collection of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Communicated by Dr. John M. Swan, of that city.

### B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

VII<sup>th</sup> International Zoölogical Congress,<sup>2</sup> 1907.

2513. *Obverse.* A king crab (*Limulus polyphemus*), erect. Upon its tail: 1907  
Inscription: SEVENTH ZOOLOGICAL CONGRESS Exergue: BOSTON

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. 16. 27mm. Communicated by Dr. Swan.

### VI. GREAT BRITAIN. B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

School of Tropical Medicine. Liverpool.

2514. *Obverse.* Bust of Miss Kingsley,<sup>3</sup> the founder, to left, with laurel sprays. Upon truncation: F T ALLEN (incused.) Beneath: MARY KINGSLEY | OBIIT 1900

*Reverse.* A female, erect, to right, with flowers in background, protecting kneeling negro, and asking aid of physician, to left, with erect serpents in background. Within the stem of the flower bush and the tails of some of the serpents: LIVERPOOL SCHOOL<sup>9</sup> (sic) TROPICAL MEDICINE Above truncation: J H MACNAIR (incused.) Legend: DEVOTION TO SCIENCE

Bronze. 50 x 36. 78 x 58mm. Communicated by Professor Theobald Smith, a recipient.

<sup>1</sup> The above medal was founded by Dr. Thomas A. Woodruff, of Chicago, in memory of his father, S. DeV. Woodruff.

<sup>2</sup> This Society is classed among Medicals, since its scope is very largely biological.

<sup>3</sup> Miss Kingsley was a distinguished African traveller. The medal has been awarded to Dr. Charles Finlay, Chief Sanitary Officer of Cuba, the discoverer of the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito; to

Col. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., now Chief Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, who in 1902, as Chief Sanitary Officer at Havana, made practically useful the discovery of Dr. Finlay; and to Dr. Theobald Smith, Professor of Comparative Pathology in Harvard University, for his investigation on the blood parasite of the so-called Texas cattle fever. Strangely enough, the names of the recipients appear only upon the cover of the case containing the medal.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

First British Tuberculosis Congress, 1901.

2515. *Obverse.* The sun, at right, entering an opposite house window. Inscription: BRITISH CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS Exergue: 1901

*Reverse.* Blank.

Gold, with enamelled centre. Oval. In the collection of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Communicated by Dr. J. M. Swan of that city.

Royal Medical Society. Edinburgh.

2516. *Obverse.* Within field: SOCIETATI | MEDICA | CONDITUM (sic) | A. P. C. N. (Anno Post Christi Nativitatem) | 1775.

*Reverse.* Within field: MEDICINAE | SACRUM | APRIL 20.

Silver. At the hall of the Society. Upon laying the corner stone. Communicated by Prof. Sir A. R. Simpson, of Edinburgh.

2517. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: HIPPOCRATE DUCE NATURÆ MINISTRO Exergue, between rosettes: SOC: REG: MED: EDIN

*Reverse.* Blank.

30. 48mm. The seal attached to the Society's diplomas. Communicated by Prof. Simpson.

F. c. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

Australia.

2518. *Obverse.* Within field: LUMBAGO Inscription: USE ROGERS LOTION FOR CHILBLANES (sic)

Counterstamp upon Geo. III Penny. *Numismatic Circular*, Aug., 1907, p. 10021, No. 81.

2519. *Obverse.* KERNOT,<sup>1</sup> CHILWELL (a suburb of Geelong.)

*Reverse.* W. H. K.

*Ibid.*, No. 37.

2520. *Obverse.* As that of No. 2241.

*Reverse.* As that of preceding.

*Ibid.*, No. 34.

2521. *Obverse.* In lines radiating from centre: KERNOT | W. KERNOT | CHILWELL | W. H. K.

*Reverse.* CHILWELL

*Ibid.*, No. 38.

VII. HOLLAND. B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Medical Commission of Brabant.

2522. *Obverse.* Within beaded circle, crowned shield bearing rampant lion. Below, upon band: L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE Inscription: COMMISSION MEDICALE DU BRABANT Exergue, a star.

*Reverse.* Blank.

24. 38mm. Seal of the Commission. Impressions are in the Boston collection.

International Congress of Alienists, 1907.

2523. *Obverse.* Diademed head of the queen, to left. Upon truncation: P. PONDER 1907 Inscription: WILHELMINA — KONINGIN

*Reverse.* Within crossed branches of palm and laurel, tied by ribbon and resting upon a cartouche: CONGRES | INTERNATIONAL | DE | PSYCHIATRIE | NEUROLOGIE | PSYCHOLOGIE | ET | ASSISTANCE | DES ALIENES Exergue: B(egeer). — U(trecht). | 1907 | 2-7 SEPT. | ° AMSTERDAM °

Silver, bronze. 24. 40mm. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. S. De Lange, through Mr. W. K. F. Zwierzina, both of Amsterdam.

<sup>1</sup> W. H. Kernot was a "chemist," as the English term druggists.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). A. Personal (continued).

Dr. Franz Josef Gall (1758-1828), of Vienna (continued).

Besides Nos. 2509 and 2510, there are

2524. *Obverse.* Nude bust, to right. Beneath: BARRE F. Inscription: F. IOSEPHUS — GALL

*Reverse.* A sick person upon bed, from whom Aesculapius, with his staff in left hand, drives away with his right an owl and bat, and crushes with his foot a toad. Behind him, a skull upon a pedestal. Legend: AESCULAPIO · SALVATORI Exergue: MDCCCXX | B. F.

Silver, bronze, tin, lead. 32. 50mm. Struck by order of Count Franz Potocki, of Warsaw, a patient of Dr. Gall's. Rudolphi, p. 60, No. 249; Kluyskens, I, p. 335, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 88, No. 160b; Duisburg, p. 150, CCCCV, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 41, No. 495. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

2525. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: BARRE F. 1828 Inscription, perpendicularly: FR<sup>COIS</sup> J<sup>PH</sup> — GALL

*Reverse.* Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: AU | CREATEUR | DE LA | PHYSIOLOGIE | DU CERVEAU Inscription: NE A TIEFENBRUNN G<sup>D</sup> DUCHE DE BADE EN 1758 MORT A PARIS EN 1828

Silver, bronze. 29. 45mm. Rudolphi, p. 60, No. 250; Kluyskens, I, p. 335, No. 5; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 88, No. 160c; Duisburg, p. 150, CCCCV, 4; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 41, No. 496; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., p. 98, No. 26. In the Government, Boston, University of Pa., Jacobs, and Weber collections.

2526. *Obverse.* Bust.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Iron. 48. 75mm. Rudolphi, p. 66, No. 250; Kluyskens, I, p. 335, No. 4; Duisburg, p. 150, CCCCV, 5.

Dr. Giovanni Battista Garelli (—1732), of Vienna.

2527. *Obverse.* Bust. Inscription: IO. BAP. GARELLI. LEOP. I CAES. AUG. IMP. MED. CONSIL.

*Reverse.* Apollo and Aesculapius. Legend: COLIT QVOS REFERT.

Bronze. 38. 60mm. Rudolphi, p. 61, No. 254; Kluyskens, I, p. 341; Duisburg, p. 119, CCCXVIII.

Dr. Pio Nicolo Garelli (1671-1739), of Vienna. Physician to Carl VI.

2528. *Obverse.* Bust, to right, with decoration. Upon shoulder: VESTNER · F. Inscription: PIVS NIC · GARELLIVS CAES · ARCHIATROR · PR · BIBL · PRAEF · ORD · CHR · EQ. Exergue: C. PR. S. C. M. (Cum Privilegio Sacrae Caesareae Majestatis.)

*Reverse.* (A trefoil) | ORBIS | LITERA I | HUMANÆ VALETVD. | PATRIÆ AMICORVM | OMNIVM | PRAESIDIVM DECVSQ. | IVSTVM · ET TENACEM | PROPOSITI VIRVM | SVA SORTE CONTENTVM | SVSPICE | VINDOB. CI<sup>CI</sup>CCXXXV | (two trefoils facing each other.)

Bronze, tin. 26. 41mm. Edges double lined. Gaetani, II, p. 300, pl. CLXXII, No. 5; Moehsen, I, p. 137, fig.; Rudolphi, p. 61, No. 255; Kluyskens, I, p. 342, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 63, No. 102; Duisburg, p. 121, CCCXXII, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 33, No. 410; Durand, p. 75, No. 1. In the Government and Boston collections.

2529. *Obverse.* Bust. Inscription: PIUS NIC. GARELLUS BON. MED. D. CAES. VI CONS. ET ARCHIAT.

*Reverse.* A ship in sail, with serpent upon stern. Legend: SAPIENTER CONTRAHE.

Bronze. 26. 41mm. Rothsoltz, Beiträgen zur Historie der Gelehrten, p. 233, No. 101; Moehsen, I, p. 138; Rudolphi, p. 61, No. 256; Kluyskens, I, p. 342, No. 2; Duisburg, p. 121, CCCXXII, 2; Durand, p. 76, No. 2.

Gruber, B. W. L. See under Russia.

Dr. Josef Gruber (1827-1900), of Vienna. Professor of Otology.

2530. *Obverse.* Bust, to right, in very high relief. At sides: E. TELTSCH | fec. (sic) — E. STANIEK | scp (sic). Inscription, above: D<sup>R</sup> JOSEF GRUBER. | PROFESSOR A. D. WIENER UNIVERSITÄT | AETAT — SUAE LXX. Below: FUR FEIER SEINES 70<sup>TEN</sup> GEBURTS TAGES | VON SEINEN SCHUELERN, FREUNDEN UND VER | EHRERN GEWIDMET 3. AUGUST 1897.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Silver, bronze. Rectangular. 38 x 28. 60 x 45mm. Chaufepié, pl. XXXI, No.

146. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from Dr. Brettauer.

Gruby. See under France.

Count Dr. Franz von Guentner (1790-1882), of Vienna.

2531. *Obverse.* Within a circle, head, to left. Upon truncation: C. RADNITZKY. Inscription: DOCTORI · FRANCISCO · EQUITI · A · GUENTNER Exergue, a scroll.

*Reverse.* Within circle enclosing a neck-chain, with crowned medallion cross of the Order of Leopold as pendant: VIRO · MAGNIFICO | COLLEGÆ | ÆSTUMATISSIMO | LIBERALITATE · HUMANITATE | ET · SCIENTIA | INSIGNI | QUINQUAGINTA · POST · ANNOS | LABORIS · INDEFESSI | IN SALUTEM ÆGRORUM | 1870 Inscription: COLLEGUM · DOCTORUM · FACULTATIS · MEDICAE · UNIVERSITATIS · VINDOBONENSIS.

Bronze. 40. 64mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

Dr. Josef Heim (1843- ), of Vienna.

2532. *Obverse.*

Bronze, cast. 74. 118mm. By F. X. Pawlik. Loehr, p. 36, No. 28.

See also Adler, No. 2472.

[To be continued.]

## CURIOS EXPERIENCES OF COLLECTORS.

MANY curious and interesting stories might be told of the experiences of collectors who, by some fortunate chance, have been able to secure for their cabinets choice pieces at a coin sale, or over the counter of some dealer, at a price absurdly below what the identical piece has brought at another sale or in some neighboring shop. They would bewilder the reader, if they were put into print. Not very long ago a well known collector in Boston purchased a small coin of platinum, for its apparent value in nickel. Its intrinsic worth was fully equal to its weight in gold. When the collection of a New York amateur was dispersed, some years ago, a copper piece with a nude figure standing beside a broken column and having the legend AB ORIGINE, was "bunched" with several other pieces of no special value, as "an Indian token." The lot was knocked down for fifty cents to a dealer, who happened to be present and who recognized in the offering what is probably the rarest Masonic in that entire series; he sold it for Twenty dollars only a few days later, to a prominent collector.

Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, in "The Collector Series," gives some notable examples of a few curious experiences of foreign coin-collectors. He says: "On the same day, in London, a Shilling of Charles II, 1673 (a common date), was sold by auction (1885) for £11, on account of its condition, while the exact duplicate was sold over the counter for fourteen shillings. In one

catalogue a modern Bavarian Thaler of a scarce type (1825) is marked £11: 5s.: od., and in another, 8s.: 6d., both being proofs. Two specimens occur, by a fortuitous circumstance, of the Florentine Siege-piece of 1530 [obv., shield with fleur-de-lis; rev., Greek cross]; the better of the two goes to an English collector for 30s.: the inferior, to a foreign numismatist for £7: 10s.: od. At the Meyer sale at Frankfort, in 1894, three 10-Kopek pieces of Catharine I of Russia, 1726, are sold together for Fifteen guineas: a finer one is obtained in London for as many shillings. These are merely, of course, a few examples, selected at random, of the disparities and caprices of selling values. *Prosit emptor.*"

### COINS FROM THE SEA.

THE erosion of the sea at Colachel, in South Travancore, has caused some very old and curious gold, silver and copper coins with interesting inscriptions and beautiful engraved devices to be unearthed in large quantities. People from different places have been coming in to purchase them. These coins, which are supposed to have been brought from distant places, were probably buried in some volcanic eruption or earthquake. The *Madras Pioneer* recently printed a short account of this find, but the dates of the pieces we have not learned.

### EDITORIAL.

SINCE page 43 of this number was printed, the Editor has been informed that the statement there made, that trial impressions of the dies of the *Double Eagle* are in the possession of the American Numismatic Society, is incorrect. The Society has trial impressions of the Eagle dies, but not of the larger coin. The exact number of experimental dies which were made, or of changes of a merely mechanical character, for striking these two pieces, has not been authoritatively stated; it would probably be difficult to do so exactly, and if known would be of no special interest to collectors.

THE issues of the *American Journal of Archaeology* contain from time to time a Department of "Archaeological Discussions — summaries of original articles, chiefly in current periodicals," under the editorial charge of Professor James M. Paton, of Cambridge. These discussions cover a broad field, and are extremely valuable, as giving a view of what is being accomplished by the leading scholars of the day in various archaeological researches, by those engaged in exploring the sites of ancient cities, and those who are devoted to medieval and Renaissance studies. We have been glad to see occasionally in these Discussions numismatic notes of special interest to collectors of ancient coins on this side of the Atlantic, where "finds" of such pieces and their consequent study on lines of original research are of course impossible.

In the Editorial in the last number of the *Journal of Numismatics*, among the topics to which the present board proposed to give more space hereafter, "Numismatic Gleanings . . . and the subjects to which leading numismatists abroad are giving attention," were specified. Some of these were printed in the same number, mostly under the heading "Numismatic Notes," on page 26; but by a mischance in arrangement the first paragraph, which gave credit to the *Journal of Archaeology*, was placed on page 25, separately from the others, and only the original sources from which that *Journal* derived its material were mentioned. We desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to that magazine.





MEXICAN PROCLAMATION MEDAL OF AUGUSTIN ITURBIDE.

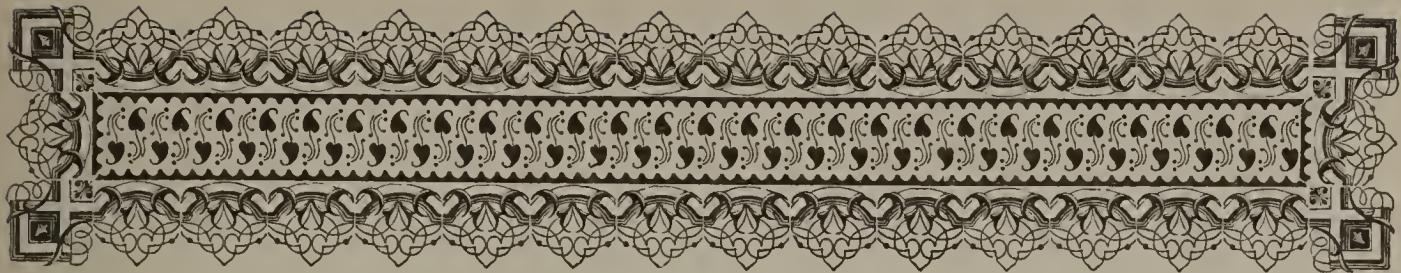


UNIFACE MEDAL OF ADMIRAL VERNON.



EARLY SPANISH MEDAL RELATING TO AMERICA.

Marriage of Philip II and Isabella of France.



AMERICAN

# JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo

Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

—*Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

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VOL. XLII: No. 3.

NEW YORK.

QUARTERLY.

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## NOTES ON THE MONEY OF CHINA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

By M. J. SILVESTRE.<sup>1</sup>

HATEVER may be the foundation for the statements of those historians who would trace the antiquity of Chinese coinage to the time of San-Hoang, or more particularly to Hoang-Ty (2697 B. C.), and to Ty-Yao (2357 B. C.),—that is, to the fabulous period which immediately preceded the advent of the first semi-historic dynasty (2205 B. C.) under Yu the Great,—we can say that it certainly received from very early times, in practice at least, that development, perfection, and orderly system which all other civilized peoples have given to their money. China is to-day seeking to establish an improved monetary system; but this is a problem extremely difficult of solution, for many reasons of which we shall speak later.

The Minister of Finance is charged with the supervision of the coinage, but the Minister of Works has charge of the operation of coining, whether in the capital or the provinces. At the beginning of each reign, or whenever during the reign of an emperor it is thought expedient to change the "vocabile" or character which marks that reign, it has been the custom, down to

<sup>1</sup> The paper herewith has been translated for the *Journal* from a Report made to the French Mint by M. le Commandant J. Silvestre, well known as a leading authority on Oriental Coins, concerning a subject with which he became thoroughly familiar during a long residence in the East. His scholarly and exhaustive articles on the coins—especially the curious "bullet

money" and porcelain tokens—of Siam, and the coins and medals of Annam, printed in Vol. XXXVII of the *Journal*, will no doubt be remembered by many of our readers as a most valuable contribution to the knowledge of an interesting branch of numismatics with which American collectors in general are by no means familiar.—ED.

a very recent period, for the Mint first to model in wax and then to engrave on ivory, the design for the proposed new coin, which is then submitted to the Superintendent of the Mint. If this model is adopted, an "essay" or trial piece is made in copper, and copies bearing this design are distributed to the various mints. The provincial authorities next prepare a certain number of sample copies of these models, which are submitted to their chief for final inspection, and not until his permission and approval have been received are they allowed to proceed with the coinage.

Chinese coins are of two kinds—silver, and copper or bronze—though it would be more exact to say that the last alone is properly entitled to be so called, since that alone is found under a regular and general form.

## I.

**GOLD.**—Gold, which is hoarded by individuals or held as a reserve by the Government, is considered, even more than silver, as merchandise. It is never coined into the form of pieces or of current ingots, like the sycee. The pieces of gold and of ancient silver which one sometimes sees, never had a circulating value, but were used as honorary distinctions or objects of ornament. The gold which is brought to the markets of Sou-Tchang, Pekin, Tien-Tsin, etc., generally comes from the northern provinces, more especially from the placers in Manchuria or Siberia, and Central Asia. The Chinese melt it into bars of ten taels or more in weight, with a standard of 98 to 99 per cent., and hide it away by burying it. They also make it up into those massive bracelets with which the wealthy classes adorn the arms of their women.

It has been said that China is rich in auriferous deposits, but whether from carelessness or other reasons, the people have always manifested the greatest repugnance to allowing the working of mines of this precious metal. Some progressive Chinese have desired to see a gold coinage, or the adoption of gold as a standard, in imitation of the Japanese; but there have been so many obstacles to this measure that its advocates have been unable to carry their wishes into effect.

**SILVER.**—The coinage of silver has been attempted at various times, but always unsuccessfully, and that for reasons which will appear when we come to speak of the new mints established near the close of the last century. Under the nineteenth dynasty (Song, A. D. 960 to 1278), there was an issue of silver, but it is generally considered that the pieces served rather as tokens of reward than as actual money. Under the last emperors of the Min dynasty, and from the close of 1522 until about 1627, coins of silver, more or less pure, were made. Those issued by Che Tsong (1522-1566) were round, with a square hole in the centre, and bore the characters Ta-Tin. Their re-

verses were plain, and their diameter 23 mm. Others were issued under Mou Tsong and Chen Tsong (1573-1619), of which the diameter is not more than 17 mm.; but the reverse, instead of being plain, has the inscription Kong Yn, *i. e.*, "mine or pure silver," and under Hy Tsong (1621-1627) the diameter was reduced to 15 mm.

Since then, silver metal no longer circulates except in the form of ingots; but it should be remarked that these ingots have a fixed weight, and are cast under such settled conditions as to the proportion of the alloy which they contain that they have an established value, which consequently gives them, in commercial transactions, a regular and legally recognized guarantee quite as good as that of the coinage issued by the State.

The unit of value for silver is the leang (ounce) or tael (in Hindustani, tola; in Malay, tail), which however does not have an invariable value throughout the empire, nor always indeed throughout the same province, being subject to market variations. There are at least eight kinds of taels, viz.: the tael of the Minister of Finance; that of the imperial maritime customs; of the local custom houses; the impost offices; the department of the Northern coasts; and the cities of Canton, Shanghai, and Tien-Tsin. The tael, which is in reality a weight and not a mere term expressive of value, and which is reckoned at twenty-four chou, has the following sub-divisions: —

The tenth of a tael is called a mace (Hindustani, masha; Malay, mas). The tenth of a mace is called a fen or candareen (Malay, kandrin). The tenth of a fen is called li or cash (Portuguese, caixa); this is the equivalent of the little coin called by the French the *sapèque*, and the thousandth part of a leang or tael. The hao is the tenth of a li; the sen the tenth of a hao, and the hou the tenth of a sen.<sup>1</sup> The tael of Canton is considered as the standard, because its weight has been settled once for all, and with but little variation in practice, by the treaties between foreign powers and China. The agreements concluded at Canton in 1770 between the agents of the East India Company and the "Association of the Hong," which has charge of foreign commerce, have fixed its weight at 37.783 gr.; yet in spite of this, the powerful influence of the merchants has reduced this to 37.58 gr.

Messrs. Tillot and Emil S. Fischer would trace the general use of silver ingots considered not altogether as merchandise nor yet as really money, through a period of ten centuries. Taking the tael of silver<sup>2</sup> as the standard, it is estimated at Shanghai that one hundred sycee-taels of Canton represent 102.5 in business transactions, or 98 for imperial customs' duties (*hai kouan tael*). In Tien-tsin the commercial tael (*hang ping tael*) is worth 4 per cent. more than that of Shanghai. In Chan-Tong one hundred taels of the

<sup>1</sup> These are called "infinitesimal sub-divisions" by M. Silvestre, and seem to have had no actual coin representing them, but rather to resemble the "mills" in the U. S. monetary system.

<sup>2</sup> Sycee, or *Si sen* in the Cantonese dialect; the Chinese also use the term *Ouen-Yn*, *i. e.*, fine silver.

province are worth from 102.80 to 104.38 of the Tien-tsin tael. For settling accounts with foreign merchants, one hundred taels of Canton are occasionally reckoned as 105 of the Tien-tsin taels, and even as high as 106.05 if the debtor is a native. The same diversity is met with elsewhere, and at Kiou-Kiang, for instance, we find a peculiar adjustment of values, varying from 24 to 52 li, according to circumstances ; it is well understood, however, that these variations affect only the value, not the weight of the tael.

We see, therefore, that the sycee-tael is only a weight of silver which has been refined to a greater or less degree, but of which the fineness, the weight and the value, as well as the form, vary in different places and under different conditions. It is in current use in business transactions, and the metal comes from Europe and America, but a large quantity is also obtained from mines in China itself. At Yun-Nan it is extracted from an argentiferous galena. The silver, separated from the lead, and freed from other matter in the ore, is reckoned at about 98 per cent. of pure metal. The refiner casts this into ingots of different forms ; in the process he uses a crucible having a hemispherical or perhaps a narrow oval cavity, which contains from a half tael to fifty taels. Ingots of this shape are popularly called shoes. The mould or form adopted by the Government is that of a rectangle with rounded corners, four centimetres in length and one in thickness. These ingots, before they are entirely cooled, receive the punch-mark of the "Kung-Ku."<sup>1</sup>

There are a large number of foundries of sycee ingots carried on by private individuals, but these are always small, and their tools are of the most primitive character. Into his crucible of fire-proof clay the workman throws, according to his judgment, some powdered copper, to bring the silver to the fineness he desires ; he then pours the metal, while still in a state of fusion, into an iron mould, and by tipping this to the right or left, at the moment it receives the melted mass, he forms the raised edges of the sycee. The ingots which have the least value — those of one tael, for example — have no raised edges.

The State ingots alone are 98 per cent. fine ; those used in business contain only 90.80 — sometimes, indeed, but 70 per cent. or even less — of pure silver. This is the reason why, in business transactions, it is always necessary to test the metal, and custom-house officials especially devote more time to this service than to any other ; for that which is offered for payment of duties is always the poorest silver.

The Chinese are very skillful in judging of the fineness of silver by sound, and even by simply looking at it ; a good "comprador" is rarely deceived. To verify the weight a little portable balance is used, which consists of a scale, a graduated arm of ivory or ebony, and a movable weight ; it

<sup>1</sup> The Imperial Bank, in Russia, actually melts up them to the farthest East to pay for its purchases. its large silver roubles into sycee ingots, and sends

is in fact the ancient Roman steel-yard. The merchant or the business man is never without this useful implement; he always carries it with him in an elegant box of lacquered wood, with clasps of copper.

The Chinese readily admit that it would be more convenient to have a coinage of silver on an established system, and this idea has already made some progress in certain directions. The first mint founded on the plan of those in Europe went into operation at Canton in 1890. The machinery, set up by a Manchester builder, was immediately put to use for coining Cantonese dollars and fractional parts of the same (one-half, one-fifth and one-tenth), and copper cash, for use in the twin provinces of Kouang-Tong and Kouang-Si. An English superintendent has charge of the operative department, but the director of the mint and all the other employees are Chinese. These dollars, called "dragon dollars," should weigh 27.27 gr.; their actual weight has been 26.90 gr.; their fineness, which should be .900, has been only from .820 to .860. As the innovation was not well received by the people, the enterprise was abandoned after forty-three thousand dollars (according to the reports) and fractional pieces of 50, 20 and 10 centimes, to the value of two and a half millions of dollars, had been coined.

Tchang-Tchi-Tong, the Viceroy who had failed in his effort at Canton, made a second attempt at Hou-Pe, but the issues from the mint of Ou-Tchang-fou (opposite Han-kow) have had no greater success than those of Canton. The same experience has followed the issues from the arsenal of Pei-yang (dollars of 27 gr.), those from the province of Fung-Tien (26.45 gr.), and several others. At Sse-Tchouen, the mint of Tchen-tou-fou began operations in 1903.

Foreign silver dollars continue to be preferred to the native issues; these are the Mexican dollar, which is that most in use, and the only one received at Shanghai; the United States Trade dollar, which, though superior in weight and better struck, has about disappeared from the markets since its coinage has been discontinued in America; the dollar of the Straits Settlements, which is struck at Bombay, and is in circulation only at Hong-kong and Canton; and finally the "Carolus" or Spanish dollars, formerly brought from the Philippines, but these also have now nearly all disappeared. The yen, or Japanese dollar, has not been able to gain any circulation except in the southern ports. This preference of Chinese for foreign silver does not, however, imply that such coins are received with absolute confidence, and this is the reason why we find that the southern merchants, especially in Canton, are accustomed to place a punch-mark on the dollars which they have tested. Such pieces are called "chop dollars," and this operation being repeated over and over again, the coins are finally so defaced that they are sold by weight only. At Shanghai it is enough to mark them with ink.

The mint of Tchen-tou-fou, at Sse-Tchouen, undertook in 1903 to coin silver pieces in imitation of the rupees used in the English possessions in India; they have the same size and weight as those, and, what is an entirely new departure, the obverse bears the portrait of the Emperor Kouang-Hsu, resembling him more or less closely,—a revolution, indeed, in the ideals which have hitherto governed Chinese officials. Such pieces have been limited to use in Thibet, where they circulate concurrently with the English rupees.<sup>1</sup>

[To be continued.]

### THE CROWNS OF CROMWELL.

MR. T. H. B. GRAHAM, in an interesting paper on the Silver Coinage of Cromwell, printed in the last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the organ of the Royal Numismatic Society of London, calls attention to the curious break in the obverse die. He says:—

“An unfortunate mishap attended the coining of the crown piece [by Simon, with date 1658], for the die cracked at the very outset of the process, and every specimen which has survived shows a flaw extending across the Protector’s neck. Each time the die was used the flaw became more apparent. It was an ill omen for one who had taken a leading part in the execution of the King, and if there was any element of superstition in Cromwell’s nature, the circumstances could not have failed to impress his mind. Indeed, his last days were haunted by a vague fear that his life was threatened.”

This crack, which crosses the lower part of the field, begins in the legend at the top of the L in OLIVER, on the left, passes through the o, and then crossing the neck to a projecting fold of the drapery on the right, terminates in the last letter (o) of the legend.

Mr. Graham also comments, in the same paper, on the question as to whether the die of this crown by Simon has an altered date. He says, “If the coin is examined with the aid of a magnifying glass, it will be observed that the figure 8 is somewhat misshapen, and exhibits a slight projection at the right-hand side of the upper loop. Thereby hangs a tale. It has been alleged that this projection is nothing else than the head of a figure 6, and that Simon engraved the crown in the year 1656, but afterwards altered the date to 1658. The circumstance seems to be referred to in an obscure passage of the *Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell* [Note on p. 310 of Vol. 1, third edition], published by the Rev. Mark Noble, in 1787, as follows:—

“The Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury communicated to me through the Earl of Sandwich some information relative to Oliver’s coins, which I have never before observed. In 1656 he coined some silver money for circulation, but finding that the people preferred that with the Commonwealth type, he coined very little of the latter sort in the years 1657 and 1658, endeavoring by this means to bring the money with his *effigies* into circulation, and, to save a new die, that of 1656 was altered to serve for 1658, by cutting deeper the space between the shield and the inscription, and also between the letters, so that it raised the letters and figures so much that the figure 6 might be easily altered to 8, and the whole legend appear still more bold and conspicuous.”

<sup>1</sup> See a full account, with illustrations, of these pieces coins, in XLII: 1, compiled from M. Silvestre’s *Re-  
in the Journal, XLI: 2, and further notes on Thibetan port.*

"It is not known that any crowns with the date 1656 were actually issued to the public, so the above passage seems to indicate that an attempt was really made to put the *half-crowns* into circulation. I can readily believe that the people were not enamored of Simon's beautiful coins, which did not tally in shape with the Commonwealth money to which they had grown accustomed; for the public always have a rooted objection to any innovation in the currency. Mr. Folkes adds:—

"I have also been informed by my very ingenious friend, Mr. George Vertue, that he has observed *half-crowns* of this date where the last figure of the date had been altered from a 6 to an 8 upon the die. (*Table of English Silver Coins, 1763.*)"

"But none of Simon's *half-crowns* of 1658 show any trace of that alteration in the date, which is so obvious in the crown, and it may be that Mr. Folkes, or rather his informant, was mistaken. I am of the opinion, however, that the crown was actually engraved in 1656, but subsequent to the *half-crown*, because, strangely enough, the legend on the larger coin is *abbreviated* from that on the smaller one by the omission of the word *ET*."

Mr. Graham's entire paper is full of interest to American collectors of these coins, for some examples of Cromwellian pieces are held in our cabinets, though most of those generally offered here are probably the so-called "Dutch crowns," "unworthy to be classed with those of Simon and Tanner . . . . Cromwell's features are weak, and wanting in expression, and contrast ill with the masterful face upon Simon's model." It is thought to have been the work of a Dutch artist, and "intended for sale, as a memento of Cromwell, to those of his admirers who were not sufficiently fortunate to possess genuine examples of his intended currency." Those from Simon's dies were struck by Pierre Blondeau, at Drury House, Drury Lane.

Mr. Graham remarks that mystery likewise enshrouds the making of the second series of coins, very similar in design to the first, but greatly inferior in execution. This second series is commonly known as 'Tanner's coinage.' Henfrey, in *Numismatica Cromwelliana*, expresses the opinion that the entire second series is the work of John Sigismund Tanner, a native of Saxe-Gotha, and one of the engravers of the Royal Mint in George II's reign, and gives the foundation for his theory by a quotation from Vertue's *Works of Thomas Simon*. Mr. Graham does not altogether accept the story as given, which he discusses at some length; but for this we must refer the reader to his admirable paper, which is fully illustrated with engravings of the various coins of both series—Simon's and that called Tanner's. The original dies by Simon were long preserved in the Tower, with the punches, and very likely are still there. From Mr. Graham's very careful and minute account of the various differences in the dies of the two series and the numerous photogravures from originals in which the different treatment of the heraldic "tinctures" is readily seen, the work of the two engravers can be easily distinguished; an engraving of the "Dutch" crown is also given on the same plate for comparison.

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Signor G. Dattari presents in a recent number of *Rivista Italiana* a new theory of the system of Roman coinage introduced among the reforms of Diocletian, and continued with modifications into the time of Constantine. The history of each move is set forth, and the whole made clear by classified tables.—*Am. Journal Archaeology*.

## AN ANCIENT GREEK DIE.

THE following newspaper clipping — a translation from a foreign periodical — gives a description of a die believed to have come down to the present day from the primitive period of Greek coinage, which will interest all students of ancient coins, whether or not it be "the only genuine antique die," as the writer supposes. Some further account of this die and its history would be a welcome addition to our knowledge of ancient numismatics, and especially if it should afford light on the way in which these dies were engraved. Some of our readers may recall an able discussion of this subject by M. V. Lemaire, translated from the *Revue Belge* for the *Journal* in 1892. The statement that it is "probably the only genuine antique die . . . that has been preserved" needs some qualification. That so ancient a die should have passed from Greece to Egypt — which at that period had no coinage whatsoever, as the term is now used — suggests various speculations. We cannot doubt that M. Svoronos of the Greek Museum will give numismatists some valuable information on the probable age of this interesting relic.

Prof. K. Zengelis, writing in the *Chemiker Zeitung*, calls attention to what is probably the only genuine antique die used for coinage, which has been preserved. It was found in Egypt in 1904, but is now in the Museum at Athens. It is of bronze, and is engraved with the owl that was stamped on Athenian tetradrachms, coins which contained about as much silver as three quarter-dollars. This die is of high scientific interest on account of the evidence it gives of ancient skill in metallurgy at a period three or four hundred years B. C. The metal is apparently composed of about  $22\frac{1}{2}$  % of tin, and nearly 70 % of copper. It is extremely hard, but at the same time possesses a certain malleability, due to the great purity of the copper and tin, which were carefully freed from all traces of lead and zinc to preserve the hardness, and from arsenic and antimony to avoid brittleness.

## SOME UNDESCRIPTED AMERICAN MEDALS.

## THE ULEX CABINET.

THE late George F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, was well known to many American collectors as an ardent numismatist. While a youth he began to acquire a cabinet, giving his attention largely to the coins and medals of this continent, and for forty years he was constantly adding to his treasures many of the most desirable as well as the rarest pieces which relate to American history. His residence in a city which has always had extensive business connections with American merchants, gave him unusual facilities, of which he availed himself with ever increasing success, aided by unremitting study, until he had gathered one of the largest collections of Americana on the continent. When the famous Fonrobert cabinet was dispersed, in 1877-78, he was one of the largest purchasers. Not satisfied with merely becoming the possessor of interesting pieces, he did not neglect to familiarize himself with their historical importance and also with the events which they commemorated. The notes which he had gathered in these investigations gained additional value from his thorough acquaintance with the literature of the subject; these notes were carefully arranged with references to original authorities, and when the time came for what seems to be the inevitable destiny of the best private collections — the dispersion of what has been brought together with unremitting labor — many of his pieces were found to be accompanied by manuscript comments gleaned from his extensive correspondence and industrious search through the Catalogues of sales in which he

was especially interested. Thus his studies in this, his favorite department, made him an acknowledged authority — we might almost say without a rival — abroad.

His large collection of pieces relating to the United States was sold in New York in 1902. The second part, containing upwards of ten thousand examples of the coins and medals of North, Central, and South America, together with a good library of numismatic books, is to be sold by Adolph Hess's successor (Adolph Hess Nachfolger) in his native city, on May 11 and the following days. The Catalogue contains 173 pages, and is illustrated by six photogravure plates of many of the rarer and most desirable specimens. In the brief examination which we have been able to give it, we are not surprised to find a number of medals, among them several Spanish-American and Vernon pieces, which escaped the notice of such well-known numismatists as the late Messrs. Appleton, C. W. Betts, Bushnell, and Stickney, and others equally industrious still living in our own country, and of students like Herrera, the great European authority on Spanish-American issues, especially the "Proclamation pieces." To the exhaustive work of the last named writer, Mr. Benjamin Betts, of Brooklyn, with the kindly assistance of Mr. Ulex, made a number of valuable additions which were printed in the *Journal* in 1900, and his work is frequently cited in the Catalogue under notice. The dispersion of the Ulex cabinet now enables us to supplement these various lists with notes on several others hitherto undescribed, as will be seen below. The catalogue of Vernons is a long one. These were first arranged as a separate group by Mr. Appleton in an early volume of this magazine (See II: pp. 46, 55, 71, 86); numerous additional varieties may be found in "Medallic Illustrations," by Hawkins, Franks and Grueber. These lists were enlarged from examples in his own cabinet to the number of about 170, as the result of a laborious search by the late C. Wyllis Betts, and were combined and printed in his "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals." Occasional additions have since been made by correspondents of the *Journal* (See XXXIV: p. 45; XXXVI: 10, and XXXIX: p. 100). To these five more are now to be added from the Ulex Catalogue.

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN PIECES.

Of these the first to be noticed is a Proclamation piece in honor of Agustin, First Emperor of Mexico after its independence of Spanish rule; this was struck in Silao, a little town ten miles north of Guanahuato, the capital of the State of that name.

Obverse, A small figure, representing the Emperor, stands on the left of the planchet, facing to the right and leaning with his right hand on a staff, while with his left, partly extended, he holds a large hat. Opposite is a small nopal tree or rather bush, on the top of which an eagle with expanded wings is perched, having in his beak a ribbon lettered VIVA; above is a small angel flying toward the Emperor and holding in his left hand extended a wreath of laurel; in his right is a long palm branch; he is further clasping to his breast a large heart, and at the same time bearing in addition to his other burdens a long sword with the point extended above the Emperor's head; these objects are ridiculously out of proportion to the cherub. Beneath the device in ornate letters, E. S. G. D. A. I. (Possibly for *Estado Soberano Guanahuato Dedicado Agostino Iturbide*, The sovereign State of Guanahuato has dedicated this to Agustin Iturbide.) Legend, beginning at the right near the top, AMERICA OFRESE A SU DEFENSOR SPADA LAUREL PALMA I CORAZ (America offers to its De-

fender a sword, laurel wreath, palm and heart). The edge has a rope border. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the last in letters similar to those on the obverse: SIMON | ARCOCHA EN | SILAO | CONSAGRO ESTE | MONUMENTO | DE SU FIDELIDA[D] | A · S · G · D · A · D · I · (As a conjectural reading of the abbreviations which form the last line we propose *Al Supremo Gobierno Don Agostino de Iturbide I*; in which case the meaning would be, Simon Arcocha consecrates this monument of his fidelity to his sovereign, Don Augustine Iturbide. Other words might be easily suggested, repeating those on the obverse, which however is unnecessary.) Beneath the inscription is a small imperial crown. Around the field is a wreath of laurel, joined at the top and open at the base. Edge similar to that on the obverse. Planchet, elliptical, with pierced loop at top. Silver. Length, exclusive of loop, 37; width 27, nearly. (See plate.)

Besides the Proclamation medals known to collectors, and already described, as struck in honor of Charles IV, by Guadalajara, the capital city of the Mexican State of Jalisco, is a bronze medal of 1789, "similar to Herrera's 137," but with a slightly varying legend. The obverse of that has a clothed bust of the King in profile to right; he wears the peruke and queue of the period, and a double band or Order ribbon crossing his breast, is partly concealed by his cloak or mantle. Legend: \* CAROLUS \* IV \* D \* G \* HISPAN \* ET \* INDIA \* R \* (Charles IV, by the Grace of God King of Spain and the Indies.) Under the truncation, the name of the artist, GERONI \* ANTONI \* GIL \* The Catalogue makes no allusion to any further words in the legend (FAUSTE · PROCLAM · M · DCCLXXXIX which are indicated by "etc." in its description of another medal [H. 137], struck by the same city, with which this is compared), so that we are uncertain if the differences in the legend are given in full. As the reverse is impliedly that of H. 137, which has not been described in the *Journal*, we give that from Herrera's plate, though the two may not exactly correspond. On a pedestal are two armorial cartouches; that at the left (the dexter side, or place of honor) bears an Eastern crown from which two palm-branches spring upward enclosing the "cross of Calatrava" (having fleurs-de-lis as the terminals of its arms); below the crown is the "dog of San Roque" to right, with a flaming torch in his mouth; before him is an orb or "mund." The other cartouche bears the Pontifical tiara above two keys crossed in saltire and tied with a ribbon. At the top, between the cartouches, is a radiant star beneath a cross *botonee*. The whole is surmounted by the broad-brimmed hat with tassels falling on either side, as worn by high dignitaries of the Church. Below the pedestal in small letters, the name of the engraver, G · A · GIL · The legend on H. 137 which we also infer from the Catalogue appears on this, is \* EPISC \* ET \* CAP \* S \* CATHED \*

<sup>1</sup> The ecclesiastical tradition which would explain we have not found; it appears also in the arms of the significance of this device of the dog with a torch Durango.

GUADALAX \* ECCLES \* (The Bishop and Chapter of the Cathedral of the Holy Church at Guadalaxara.) Size, 40 mm. No engraving of this interesting piece is given in the Catalogue, so that it is impossible, with our present knowledge, to give as exact a description of this as of the preceding medal, but the differences mentioned will, it is believed, be sufficient to identify this variety.

The city of Zamora, in the State of Michoacan, issued a variety of the Four-real Proclamation piece in honor of Ferdinand VII, which has on the obverse an armorial shield surmounted by a crown, and an inscription on the reverse; this is similar to Herrera 91, but the piece in the Ulex cabinet it is said is not identical with that. We should be glad to have its description, should any of our readers chance to possess the two.

Besides these Proclamation medals we notice a few others of Spanish-American origin, which are still undescribed, but reference to them must be deferred for the present. In case further information is obtained they will be given hereafter.

#### UNDESCRIPTED VERNONS.

The Vernon medals have been for so many years an attractive series to our collectors,—partly, no doubt, because they form the earliest as well as the most extensive group of English medals relating to America,—that one might well suppose the long list of varieties had been fully covered, and further additions could not be expected. When the failure of Admiral Hosier in 1726 to accomplish the capture of Porto Bello, the Spanish stronghold in Panama, with a fleet of twenty vessels, was severely criticised in Parliament, Sir Edward Vernon's declaration that he could take it "with six ships only," not only brought him into prominence as one of the leaders of the Opposition to the Ministerial party, but won for him a conspicuous place in popular favor. As time went on, and England chafed more and more under continual Spanish aggressions, the officials in power seem to have become willing to risk a serious national disaster if they could crush their opponent by calling upon him to fulfill his promise, which they regarded as an idle boast, having no faith in his ability to carry it to a successful conclusion. His little fleet sailed away in the summer of 1739, and his adversaries, with but half-concealed satisfaction, looked forward to the day when its commander would return, disgraced by failure.

But when the news of his unexpected victory came, in the winter of 1739-40, the whole country rang with his praise. Certainly no event in English history has ever evoked so many medals, and the mottoes they bore—"The British glory reviv'd: The Spanish pride humbl'd"—were on every lip. The exploit was really the culmination of his fame, though a few weeks afterward (March 24, 1740), he succeeded in capturing Fort Chagre,

and still later (April, 1741), when his fleet had been largely reinforced by the arrival of Sir Chaloner Ogle, he gained some further unimportant successes at Cartagena, but was unable to reduce that stronghold. This futile attempt was prematurely announced as a victory, and another issue of laudatory medals appeared, thirty or more of them muled with the Porto Bello pieces. But the affair, as well as the contemplated assault on Havana, which proved to be but a fiasco, was a great disappointment to his admirers.

Vernon remained in the West Indies a year and a half longer, with the rank of "Vice Admiral of the Blue," and returned to England in the autumn of 1742, where he was kept without a command until April, 1745, when he was given a squadron and ordered to the North Sea as "Admiral of the White," but soon quarreled with the home authorities, and was finally cashiered. His exploits, which had set England aflame only a few years before, were forgotten, and he died in retirement, October 29, 1757. It was Vernon's achievement which suggested the name of Mount Vernon for the birthplace of Washington; and the fact that he was the first to curb the arrogance of the Spanish power in America, where the British Colonies had felt its unfriendly influence, made him a popular hero here as well as in the mother country. It is interesting to note the story, in passing, that Pinchbeck, the inventor of an alloy in imitation of gold, which bore his name and was extensively used a century ago for watch-cases and similar purposes, supplied a considerable amount of one of the metals used in striking these pieces, many of which are now usually catalogued as brass.

As every collector knows, the design and execution of these medals is execrable from an artistic point of view, and their great popularity was due to the patriotic fervor aroused by Vernon's victory, which put an end to Spanish depredations on British and Colonial commerce. The long-continued demand for these travesties on medallic art is otherwise inexplicable. The dies, hastily engraved at the first, were used until nearly worn out, and then, retouched, were again put into service. Their trifling differences gave rise to a great number of so-called varieties, so that the acquisition of a complete set has been the despair of collectors. Many of these little distinctions are so minute that it is almost impossible to describe them in print, while others, though no doubt from different dies, are almost equally difficult of identification, so closely do they follow the original types, but it is seldom indeed that a modern collector is fortunate enough to find an undescribed example. From a photograph in the Ulex Catalogue, we give a full description of the largest of the medals now brought to light, which is a uniface piece: two others are mules, but the dies of one were struck on a slightly smaller planchet, so that, without inspection, it is difficult to identify it with absolute certainty. A fourth, if the description in the Catalogue is correctly given, is noticeable chiefly because of the error in the date; the details of the reverse, and the

position of the ships, which might aid us in attributing the latter die, are not supplied.

Collectors will no doubt remember that most of the Porto Bello Vernons have a portrait of the Admiral on the obverse, and the harbor with its fortresses and the attacking fleet on the reverse. The medal first to be described, having but one face, combines the two devices, for which there is ample room on its field. The Admiral, in three-quarters length, stands facing at the right, in uniform; he wears a wig, but no chapeau; the coat is open, showing the vest buttoned to the throat and a portion of the sash which suspends his sword, but no part of the weapon is visible. In his left hand he holds the Admiral's baton or staff of the period, and with his right, the arm slightly extended, he is pointing to his fleet entering the harbor. The latter is composed of six vessels, four sailing to the left and two to the right; one vessel is in the inner harbor, alongside of the fort which stands on the peninsula projecting from the left, and there are two small boats beyond, near the shore; two other ships, their bows nearly touching, are just within the forts at the entrance, and the remaining vessels, two sailing to the left and the other to the right, are about to enter the harbor; a small boat is just in front of the fort on the left. The town is quite small proportionately to that usually shown on these pieces, consisting only of two semi-circles of buildings on the shore, only one of which, near the left, has a steeple, and there are two small detached houses in the distance on the right. The fort within the harbor is considerably larger than either of the others. The legend extends from the socket of the exergue around the device, and reads: VICE · ADMIRAL · VERNON · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · 1739 In exergue, in two lines: BY COURAGE AND | CONDUCT. Edge reeded. Size, 62 mm. The metal is bronze or copper. The field is somewhat rough, as if the piece were possibly a cast, but the figure of the Admiral seems hardly to bear out this conjecture, though other portions of the medal lack sharpness. In many respects this is one of the most interesting pieces, as it is, we believe, the largest of the entire series. (See plate.)

A second piece is, as noted above, a mule of the obverse of Betts 221—full-length figure of Vernon to left, standing on a platform; he has his baton in his right hand and the left rests on his hip; a cannon at the left and a ship at the right, with a circular line separating the legend, THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · (the N's reversed.) Reverse, As Betts 255; the ships, in column of one, two and three, are all sailing to the right; two boats and one small vessel are in the harbor, and the water-lines show below the lower ships. Legend, TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY In exergue, NOV 22 1739 Copper. Size, 38 mm.

The third is also a mule, having for the obverse Betts 246; two full-length figures of Admiral Vernon and Commodore Brown facing each other

and joining hands; Vernon holds a sword instead of a baton. Legend, THE . BRITISH . GLORY . REVIV . D : BY . ADM . L . VERNON : COMR . BROWN. There is no line enclosing the legend. Reverse, The harbor of Porto Bello; the legend and position of the ships is not mentioned; it is evidently a variety unnoticed by Betts at least, as he gives no combination of these two dies. Size, 36 mm.

The fourth is said by the Catalogue to be "undescribed," but so few particulars are given that it is impossible to say whether this is still another mule, but with an erroneous date. The obverse has a half-length figure of the Admiral in uniform, nearly facing and holding his baton. Legend, ADMIRAL . VERNON . TOOK . PORTO . BELLO. Reverse, The ships entering the harbor, but their position is not mentioned. Legend, + WITH + SIX + SHIPS + ONLY + NOV + 22 + In exergue, 1789 + (for 1739.) Copper. Size, 26 mm. This is one of the smallest pieces of the series, and the blunder in the date, and the crosses in the legend on the reverse, seem to be its distinguishing peculiarities.

Still another seems to be a mule of Betts 224, with an unnoticed reverse. The obverse has a full-length figure of Vernon, standing to left on a platform: he has the baton in his left hand, and his right is extended; an anchor at the right and cannon at the left. Legend, separated by a line, THE . BRITISH ; GLORY . REVIV . D . BY . ADMIRAL : VERNON (the N's reversed.) Reverse, The design closely resembles Betts 331. View of the harbor of Carthagena with nine ships, etc., but the legend has ADM<sup>L</sup> OGLE (instead of Gen. Ogle); this is the only one which we recall giving him that title.

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### ORANGE, N. J., CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

A CENTENNIAL medal for the town of Orange, N. J., recently issued, has on the obverse a wreath, open at the top, composed of a palm branch on the right and an olive branch upon the left, within which stands the figure of a man bare-headed, wearing a military cloak, open in front and showing his dress; his right hand is extended and his left rests upon his hip. Beneath, in a line curving to the enclosing circle, · THE DISPATCH RIDER · Legend, separated from the field by a circle, CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ORANGES and at the bottom, completing the circle, ★ ★ ★ 1807-1907 ★ ★ ★ Reverse, Plain, except that the name and address of the manufacturers is placed upon the centre in a circle of very small letters, THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. above, and NEWARK, N. J. below. Bronze. Size 24.

The Editors are glad to receive descriptions of medals of local interest, especially when of a historical character, for the pages of the *Journal*; there is no better way to garner material for that descriptive catalogue of American Medals which some future collector will surely prepare than to send the *Journal* particulars of all such pieces. What seems of trivial importance at the time of issue sometimes acquires considerable value as well as interest in a very short time, especially if only a small number be struck.

## AN EARLY MEDAL RELATING TO AMERICA.

By the kindness of Mr. Leo Hamburger, of Frankfort, Germany, my attention has been called to an early medal having reference to America in its legend, which is not mentioned by Betts, nor, so far as I have been able to learn by Van Loon, but which seems to be quite as much entitled to be placed in the American series as any of the earlier ones of Philip II, of Spain, which are catalogued by Betts. I send the following description, in the hope that it may be of interest to the *Journal* readers, and if it should be assigned a place in the series, it would seem that it should follow Betts 5.

Obverse, Bust of Philip in armor, with a ruff about his throat and showing the upper edge of his mantle which is fastened by a knot on his left shoulder; the portrait is in profile, facing to the observer's left. Under the truncation is the artist's name, • I PAVL . POG • F • (For Giovanni Paolo Poggini, fecit.) Legend, PHILIPPVS • II • HISPAN • ET NOVI ORBIS OCCIDVI REX • (Philip II, King of Spain and the new Western world.) This obverse seems to be identical with that described by Van Loon, I: 283, which had the curious reverse "RELIQVM DATVRA" and among the figures upon it one of them leading what Mr. Betts called a camel; it is a nondescript indeed, which might well puzzle him, but the characteristic hump of the camel is lacking, suggesting that possibly the artist had some faint intention of representing the llama of Peru, though because of its extremely long neck and very short legs it would hardly be recognized by a Peruvian.

The reverse of the medal under notice has a finely executed portrait of the third Queen of Philip, whom he married June 22, 1559, a few weeks after the Peace of Câteau Cambrésis (April 2, 1559). The lady's portrait shows her in profile to the right; she wears a cap adorned with pearls, a high collar about her throat, open below her chin, and edged with a ruffle; and this and her embroidered dress are very carefully engraved in the die. The artist has placed his signature beneath the bust at the left, near the edge, as on the obverse. Legend, ISABELLA REGINA PHILIPPI • II • HISPAN • REGIS (Isabella, Queen of Philip II, King of Spain.) Silver. Size 40mm. (See plate.)

This lady, who was often called by historians Elizabeth, was the daughter of Henry II of France and Catherine de Medici. She had been betrothed to Don Carlos, Philip's son. Her marriage to Philip only seven months after the death of his previous wife, Mary, Queen of England, was brought about to confirm the peace with France, after the close of the war which the Spanish King had persuaded England, though unwillingly, to undertake in his cause. Isabella died Oct. 3, 1568. Elizabeth rejected his proposal of marriage, and from that time to the close of his life he cherished a bitter hatred against England. It was his attempt to conquer that kingdom by the despatch of the Armada, followed later by the attempted assassination of Elizabeth, in 1593-4, which made him the most detested monarch of his time, in the country over which he had claimed to be king by virtue of his marriage to Mary. He died at the Escurial, which he had founded in 1563, on the 13th of September, 1598.

The medal which I have described above is certainly one of the best executed by the eminent artist whose name it bears, and seems to me of more than ordinary interest to American collectors, because of the associations of the king whose name it bears with so many events in the history of our mother country, as well as from its reference to the Western world in its legend.

C. C. W.

## A HEBREW DEDICATION MEDAL.

A REQUEST appeared in the *Journal* some time ago, from one of your correspondents, asking for descriptions of medieval and modern Hebrew medals. I have seen but few responses to this, and in the hope that a recent issue of such a piece may be of interest I send you the following:

American visitors to Frankfurt, Germany, will very probably recall the famous old Synagogue in that city, once the place of worship of the bankers Rothschild and Bethmann, and known as the home of the "Israelitish Religious Society." The structure was in many respects in marked contrast with the other edifices in that city used for public worship, in its architectural details, and the congregation have long been planning for its enlargement. This has recently been accomplished by the skill of Jurgensen and Bachman, of Charlottenburg, who have made additions to the front, quite in harmony with the older parts of the building, and the completed synagogue was formally dedicated on the 29th of August last. The event was commemorated by the issue of a large plaque, struck in honor of the occasion by Reinhold Heun, which, from its artistic treatment, its unusually high relief, and its excellent workmanship, seems worthy of mention.

The chief feature of the design is an ornate and graceful arch in Moorish or Oriental style (*i. e.*, more than a semi-circle, and the ends of the base projecting inward), which rests upon two octagonal pillars entwined with a vine of ivy, one on either side, and bordered by an outer arch, much narrower than the first, supported by two pilasters. This portal, typical of "the gate of the Lord, into which the righteous shall enter" (see Psalm cxviii: 20), has a balustraded approach of four steps. A tablet above the upper step, extending across the entrance, has the inscription, in two lines: DIE NEUE SYNAGOGE DER ISRAEL. RELIGIONSGESELLSCH. | ♦ ♦ ZU FRANKFURT A/M. ♦ ♦ (The New Synagogue of the Israelitish Religious Society, etc.), which is followed by a third line in Hebrew, the meaning of which is, "The day of Dedication, Thursday, 19th Elul, 5667." On the face of the lower step is another line in Hebrew, "Enlarge the place of thy tent, O Congregation of Jeshurun [Israel]. Isa. 54: 2" and the date (Christian era), 29 VIII 07 (Aug. 29, 1907), at its end on the left. On the field within the arch is a view of the building with its recent additions, showing the double entrance porch and structures on either side. On the corners of the old front are two square towers, that on the left somewhat taller than its companion, and both surmounted by small domes. The radiant sun is rising above the further end of the roof, and in the field above is still another line in Hebrew, which signifies "The House of Prayer of Jeshurun." On the lower right edge of the plaque is the artist's signature, HEUN FEC.

The reverse is plain. The plaque is oblong, with a breadth of 48 and a height of 62, American scale. Impressions struck in silver and bronze have been placed on sale with Leo Hamburger, Scheffelstrasse 24, Frankfurt.

G. K.

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THE smallest metal coin in circulation at the present day is the Portuguese three-reis piece, worth 12-100ths of a penny. The smallest coin circulating officially in any part of the British empire is the five-millesima piece of Gibraltar, worth about one-quarter of a cent.

## NUMISMATIC PAMPHLETS.

BY WILLIAM R. WEEKS, LIBRARIAN OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE current thought of the world, on the subject of numismatics, has been pouring out in a continually flowing stream, in recent years, in the form of pamphlets and periodicals. Every science meets similar conditions. Pamphlets are the order of the day! They may prove a mine of wealth, when duly explored and their product assayed. Pamphlets are up to date! They are condensed, not spread out or padded, and they contain no wasted words.

The scientific world has given us its best. Nuggets of pure gold are thrown at us, every day. Do we rightly appreciate their value, or, like those who first found gold in California, do we doubt it? The proof that it was gold may be seen in the now rare Quarter Eagles of 1848, marked "C A L." and no one doubts the story of the stampede of "'forty-niners" to the El Dorado of the West.

Busy men, whose time is too valuable for prolific writing, give us in the form of essays the results of their researches. Each writer is a specialist. Such essays are to be found in the leading periodicals, which should be carefully indexed, so that each minute crystal of thought can readily be utilized. This is work for experts, for they alone can separate the gold from the dross, the gem from its matrix, the wheat from the chaff, and bring gladness to those who seek true values.

Besides the periodicals which should be bound in volumes, there are other classes of pamphlets, each requiring its own form of treatment.

The monograph on some special subject, likely to be consulted frequently, should be bound by itself, and placed among books. If desired, plain paper padding can be used to give the volume any thickness necessary. This disposition should also be accorded to some of the priced or illustrated catalogues, which are valuable for reference. Some such catalogues are not worth binding.

All ordinary sale catalogues (their name is legion) may be arranged by date only (the year of issue indicated by projecting card) or by the names of owners, cataloguers or dealers, and piled as neatly as possible on the shelves of a closet or storage room. To prevent injury, they could be filed in large boxes or sliding drawers, but they do not deserve space on library shelves. Catalogues not priced or illustrated are but rarely needed, and any better care is a waste of space, time and money.

Some pamphlets and some priced or illustrated catalogues are deserving of preservation, but not of binding, and should be indexed and filed in pamphlet cases, made to look like large octavo books. These cases, for elegance

of appearance, may have morocco backs and cloth sides, with an inner sliding case, open on its long edge, in which pamphlets may be laid flat, so that, when the inner case is slid into the outer case, the pamphlets are protected from dust or other injury. Similar cases may be obtained of cheaper construction, equally serviceable, but not attractive. As each case will contain but a few pamphlets, they are not likely to suffer injury from careless handling.

Valuable pamphlets larger than octavo size may be filed in flat cases, which can be obtained of any shape or size needed. There are many pamphlets which only help to fill the waste baskets.

The following leading numismatic periodicals well deserve study and the best of care in preserving them for future reference; in fact, they should be bound in separate volumes. Full sets of some of them cannot readily be obtained, as most of them, so far as concerns early numbers, are out of print and scarce. Now and then, but rarely, they are offered at auction sales.

American Journal of Numismatics.

(American) The Numismatist.

(Austrian) Numismatische Zeitschrift.

(Belgian) Revue Belge de Numismatique.

(British) Numismatic Chronicle.

British Numismatic Journal.

(British) Spink's Numismatic Circular.

Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.

(French) Revue Numismatique.

(German) Zeitschrift für Numismatik.

(Greek) Journal International d' Archéologie Numismatique.

(Hungarian) Numizmatikai Közlöny.

Rivista Italiana di Numismatica.

Revue Suisse de Numismatique.

There are several numismatic periodicals issued by dealers, but only one of these is mentioned, and that solely because it has taken an advanced and important place in numismatic literature. There are other periodicals, not mentioned, which treat mainly of archaeology or ethnology and art, but only incidentally of numismatics.

No library is well equipped to keep its readers in ready touch with the growth of the science of numismatics, unless its shelves contain the periodicals above designated; and a concerted effort should be made, among numismatists, to have them thoroughly indexed. Ponderous tomes and royal folios there are, on the science of numismatics, in great plenty, and a wealth of books of real value in smaller sizes; but of pamphlets, the condensed effort of the best of minds, we cannot have too many! We gladly welcome them. May the stream never grow dry!

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

IN the Ulex Sale May 11, there is catalogued (lot 169) a jeton referring to the Peace of Versailles (1783), by Gatteaux. *Obverse.* Bust of Louis XVI to right. *Reverse.* Within a wreath, LIBERTE | DES MERS, etc. The remainder of the inscription is not given. Silver, size 30mm. This medal is not mentioned in Betts, and from the comment of the Cataloguer it seems to be undescribed. Can any of the *Journal's* correspondents complete the description and identify the piece which apparently pertains to Revolutionary series.

# THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLII, p. 59.)

THERE are a few additions to be made to previous sections.

## IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

#### A. Personal.

2533. *Obverse.* The arms of Spain. Inscription: LA SOCIEDAD DE SOCORROS MUTUOS DE SALTA | AL DR. DN. CARLOS COSTAS

*Reverse.* Within palm leaves: GRATITUD ANO 1890

Bronze. Rosa, Monetario Americano, Buenos Ayres, 1892, No. 548.

2534. *Obverse.* The arms of the Republic. Below, upon band: BUENOS AIRES 1886 Exergue: R. GRANDE

*Reverse.* Within a laurel wreath, upon band: A. PASTEUR, SUS ADMIRADORES DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Gilt. *Ibid.*, No. 530.<sup>1</sup>

#### B. 2. Hospitals.

City of Ayachucho.

2535. *Obverse.* Within field, Charity. Inscription: HOSPITAL AYACHUCHO

*Reverse.* INAUGURADO EL 7 DE DICIEMBRE 1884

By R. Grande. *Ibid.*, p. 97, No. 313.

Buenos Ayres. I am now able to give the following:

(1439.) *Obverse.* Arms of the State. Inscription: BAJO LA PRESIDENCIA DEL DR MIGUEL JUAREZ CELMAN

*Reverse.* SOCIEDAD DE BENEFICENZA DE LA CAPITAL | INAUGURACION DEL HOSPITAL RIVADAVIA Exergue: (rosette) ABRIL 28 1887 (rosette)

Bronze, gilt. *Ibid.*, No. 325.

2536. *Obverse.* Arms of the city. Inscription: ASISTENCIA (rosette) PUBLICA (rosette)

*Reverse.* AGENTE DE CONTROL | DEL DISPENSARIO DE SALUBRIDAD Below: NO— White metal. *Ibid.*, No. 515.

City of Chivilcoy. Of this also I can now give the description.

(1440.) *Obverse.* Within field, Charity. Inscription: FUNDADO CON EL CURSO DEL PUEBLO HOSPITAL CHIVILCOY

*Reverse.* RECUERDO DE SU INAUGURACION | 25 MAYO 1887

Silver, bronze. 16. 25mm. With ring and ribbon. *Ibid.*, No. 328.

City of Santa Fé.

2537. *Obverse.* Façade of building. Above: PATRIA Below: CARITA

*Reverse.* OSPEDALE ITALIANO DI SANTA FE E COLONIE | (irradiated) PIETRA FUNDAMENTALE (rosette) 15 GIUNO 1890 (rosette)

Silver. *Ibid.*, No. 354.

#### B. 3. Medical and allied Societies.

2538. *Obverse.* Implements of fencing. At sides: MENS — SANA IN — CORPORE — SANO Beneath: BUENOS AIRES Inscription: CLUB DE GIMNASIA Y ESGRIMA

*Reverse.* Blank.

Plated. *Ibid.*, No. 495.

<sup>1</sup> The above medal will be again referred to, under France.

2539. *Obverse.* A Maltese cross. Within its arms: MENS — SANA IN — CORPORE — SANO Inscription: CLUB DE GIMNASIA Y ESGRIMA 12 DE NOV. 1884 B<sup>s</sup> AIRES  
*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. *Ibid.*, p. 146, No. 489.

2540. *Obverse.* Within circle, gymnastic appliances. Below: MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO Inscription: CLUB DE GIMNASIA Y ESGRIMA (rosette) BUENOS AIRES (rosette)

*Reverse.* Within laurel: CONCURSO DE GIMNASIA SETIEMBRE (rosette) 1889 (rosette)

Plated. *Ibid.*, p. 147, No. 496.

D. *Epidemics.*

Cholera, 1887. City of Navarro.

2541. *Obverse.* The radiant eye. Inscription: AL COMISARIO DE POLICIA ALBERTO BELMAR

*Reverse.* EL VECINDARIO DE NAVARRO MARZO 7 DE 1887 AGRADECIDA

*Ibid.*, No. 536.

CHILI.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

City of Santiago.

2542. *Obverse.* HOSPITAL | DE | SAN VINCENTE DE PAUL

*Reverse.* Within beaded circle: SET<sup>bre</sup> | I<sup>o</sup> DE | 1872 Inscription: HONOR a la CARIDAD del PUEBLO de SANTIAGO

14. 23mm. Medina, Las Medallas Chilenas, p. 174, No. 109.

URUGUAY.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Montevideo.

2543. *Obverse.* Between laurel branches: 17 DE JUNIO DE 1888 Below: A. VERA Inscription: CENTENARIO DEL HOSPITAL DE CARIDAD

*Reverse.* A flaming heart, traversed by anchor and cross. Inscription: FUNDACION (rosette) 17 DE JUNIO 1788 (rosette)

White metal. 19. 30mm. Rosa, *loc. cit.*, No. 480.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Hahnemann Hospital. London.

2544. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Inscription: SAMUEL HAHNEMANN | BORN AT MEISSEN X APRIL MDCCCLV

*Reverse.* THE | HAHNEMANN | HOSPITAL | PROJECTED | X. APRIL MDCCCL | ——  
 OPENED IN | BLOOMSBURY SQUARE | LONDON | I. NOVEMBER | MDCCCL

Tin. 26. 40mm. In the Boston collection.

See also H. College, Philadelphia, Nos. 149 and 765, and under Germany.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). A. *Personal* (continued).

Helmholtz. See under Germany.

Dr. Carl E. Hoeffinger (—1896), of Gleichenberg.

2545. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust, three-quarters to right. Inscription: CARL HOEFFINGER BRUNNENARZT IN GLEICHENBERG

*Reverse.* Within circle, view of Gleichenberg. Inscription: ZUR ERINNERUNG AN GLEICHENBERG

Brass. 19. 30mm. Rubbings from Dr. Brettauer, of Trieste, are in the Boston collection.

2546. *Obverse.* As preceding.

*Reverse.* 1884 Beneath: 600<sup>1</sup> (incused.)

Brass. 19. 30mm. In the Boston collection.

2547. As preceding save on reverse merely 144 (incused.)

Brass. 19. 30mm. Rubbings from Dr. Brettauer are in the Boston collection.

Dr. Adolf Hoffmann (1822— ), of Vienna.

2548. *Obverse.* Bust, facing and slightly to left. At sides: 28 · MAERZ | 1902

— D<sup>R</sup> A · HOFFMANN

*Reverse.* SEINEM | LANGJÄHRIGEN · MITGLIEDE | D<sup>R</sup> ADOLPH · HOFFMANN | JUBELFEIER · MEDICINISCHEN | HULFEBUND · DER · GESELLSCHAFT | DER · AERZTE · IN · WIEN | ZU · SEINEM · 80 · GEBURTSTAGE | DER · CLUB | DER MUENZ · UND · MEDAILLEN FREUNDE  
Below, patera with serpent and laurel branch.

Bronze. 40. 63mm. By A. Lowenthal of Vienna. In the Brettauer collection. Impressions from Mr. R. Ball, of Berlin, are in the Boston collection.

Dr. Holub ( ), of . (Mentioned by Dr. Brettauer of Trieste, in the final letter before his death.)

Dr. Adam Huber (1546–1613), of Prague.

2549. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath arm: ANO 1580 Inscription: ADAM · HUBER · MEZERIC · PHIÆ · ET · MEDIC · DOCTOR ·

*Reverse.* TH APETE | TIMH | PRAGE | 1601. (engraved.)

Silver, cast. 20. 32mm. Boehmische Medaillen, pl. 13, No. 145; Duisburg, p. 108, CCLXXXIX.

2550. *Obverse.* As preceding.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. 20. 32mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 85, No. 109.

Dr. Josef Hyrtl (1811–1894), of Vienna.

2551. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, decorated. Beneath, to right: A · SCHARFF Inscription: IOSEPHI · HYRTL — SEPTVAGENARII

*Reverse.* Within branches of laurel and oak tied by ribbon: DIEM · NATALEM | PIE · GRATEQVE · CELEBRANS | COLLEGIVM | MEDICINÆ · DOCTORVM | VIENNENSE | VI · IDVS · DECEMBRES (sic) | MDCCCLXXX

Silver, bronze. 40. 64mm. Loehr, p. 20, No. 50. In the Government and Boston collections.

2552. *Obverse.*

*Reverse.*

Bronze. Rectangular. 76. 120mm. By Scharff. *Ibid.*, p. 20, No. 50<sup>a</sup>.

2553. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath; JAUNER Inscription: IOSEPHVS · HYRTL · NATVS · MDCCCXI · IN · CASTRO · FERREO (Eisenstadt) · HUNGARIAE

*Reverse.* Within crossed laurel branches, with radiant star above, and crowned shield of Lower Austria bearing five eagles below: IOSEPHO HYRTL | VNIVERSITATIS · VINDOBONENSIS | CELEBERRIMO · QVONDAM · PROFESSORI | DISCIPLINAE · SVAE · ANATOMIAE | VBERRIMO · AVCTORI | ELOQVENTISSIMOQVE · EXPLICATORI | QVI · PERENNEM · INGENII · GLORIAM · | HUMANITATIS · LAVDE · FERE · SVPERAVIT · | OB · INGENIA · BENEFICIA | CVM · VNIVERSAE · PATRIAEC | TVM · HVIC · PROVINCIAE · COLLATA | DELECTI · CGNCILII | AVSTRIAEC · | INFERIORIS | GRATISSIMI

Silver, bronze. 44. 68mm. Schulman, Arnhem Cat., p. 100, No. 39. In the Government, Boston and University of Pa. collections.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Brettauer thought that this and similar numbers refer to individual patients.

2554. *Obverse.* Two busts, facing. Beneath that to right: JAUNER Inscription: IOSEPHVS · HYRTL \* IOSEPHVS · SCHOEFFEL (burgomaster of Vienna.)

*Reverse.* A building, with clock tower. At sides of the steeple: SENATVS | CONSVLT. — MEDELIC · | MDCCCXCI Inscription: ORPHANOTROPHII · MEDELICENSIS (of Mödling) — CONDITORVM · MEMORIAE · DICATVM Exergue: Armorial shield of Mödling, supported by lions.

Silver, bronze. 45. 70mm. Edge of reverse beaded, with alternating dashes. In the Boston and University of Pa. collections.

Ingenhousz. See under England.

Baron Dr. Josef Franz von Jacquin (1766-1839), of Vienna.

2555. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: I. BERNSEE. F. Inscription: IOS · L · B · DE IACQUIN NATVRAE SCRVTATOR SEMPERFLORENS.

*Reverse.* A winged youth uncovers a statue of Isis. Exergue: MDCCCXXXVI.

Silver, bronze. 24. 37mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 83, No. 80; Duisburg, p. 159, CCCCXXVIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 534. In the Boston collection.

2556. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: I. D. BOEHM. F. Inscription: IOSEPH. FRANC. LIB. — BARO. DE. IACQUIN

*Reverse.* A man seated to left before a table, upon which a retort and microscope; a flower in his hand. Legend: LARGA · RERVM · NATVRALIVM · COGNITIONE · CLARVS Exergue: NAT · D · VII · FEBR · MDCCCLXVI | MORT · D · IX · DEC · MDCCCXXXIX

Bronze, tin. 33. 52mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 83, No. 80<sup>a</sup>; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 8, CCCCXXVII, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 45, No. 535. In the Boston and University of Pa. collections.

2557. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: KONR. LANGE Inscription: JOS. FRANZ FREYHERR — VON JACQUIN | GEB. 7. FEB. 1766 — GEST. 9. DEC. 1839

*Reverse.* A female, with book on lap, unveiling a statue of Isis. Behind her a table, with winged figures as legs, supporting a vase of flowers. Exergue: UNTER DEN VERMITTLERN | DER WISSENSCHAFT | MIT DEN GEWERBEN | DER ERSTE

Bronze. 31. 49mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 83, No. 80<sup>b</sup>; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 8, CCCCXXVII, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 45, No. 536. In the Government and Boston collections.

2558. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: FR. LANG. F. Inscription: IOS. FRANC. LIB. BAR. JACQUIN | NAT. SCHEMEMN. 7. FEBR. 1766. OB. VINDOB. 9. DEC. 1839.

*Reverse.* Two figures before statue of Isis, one with book on knee. At sides an owl and cornucopia of fruit. Legend: RERUM COGNOSCERE CAUSAS Exergue: JOH. ECKHART F.

Bronze. 32. 50mm. In the Boston collection.

Baron Dr. Nicolaus Josef von Jacquin (1727-1817), of Vienna.

2559. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: BOEHM. F. Inscription: NICOLAVS IOSEPHVS IACQVIN L. B.

*Reverse.* Flora, near a sarcophagus, bearing a branch of Jacquinia armillaris in a serpent circle, and the staff of Aesculapius, extends to Fame, a floating winged figure with trumpet, the writings of Jacquin upon a scroll. Legend: AMORE FLORVM TANTVS. Exergue: NATVS XVI FEBRVARII MDCCXXVII | OBIIT XXVI OCTOBR · MDCCCXVII

Silver, bronze. 40. 65mm. Dies broken. Rudolphi, p. 80, No. 333; Kluyskens, II, p. 65; Duisburg, p. 145, CCCXC; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 40, No. 478; Dirks, Nederlandsche Penningen, p. 116, No. 123. In the Government and Boston collections.

## THE ANNUAL PAPAL MEDAL FOR 1907.

It is well known to collectors that it has for many years been the custom of the Roman Church to strike an annual medal, commemorating some prominent event in its history during the year. The series thus gives in medallic form the annals of the reigns of the various Pontiffs. These medals are distributed to the dignitaries of the Church and the officials of the pontifical household on the 29th of June, the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. For 1907 the subject chosen was the consecration by the Pope, on the 21st of February, of fourteen Bishops for vacant sees in France, in the presence of a large assembly,—an act in strong protest to the recent attitude of the French authorities, and conducted without regard to their approval. The medal is an excellent piece of workmanship from the studio of the distinguished engraver to the Pontifical Mint, Cav. Bianchi. The *Rivista Italiana* gives the following description:—

Obverse, Portrait of the Holy Father vested in mozzetta and stole, and surrounded by the legend, PIUS X PONT. MAX. AN. IV. (Fourth year of Pius X, Chief Pontiff.)

Reverse, The famous altar in St. Peter's Church, the work of the great sculptor Bernini; the Pope is standing on the second step of the altar, vested in his ecclesiastical robes, turning to the people and in the act of placing his hands upon the head of one of the Bishops kneeling before him; beside him are the other two consecrating Bishops, also standing, and followed by two of the newly consecrated clergy; on the right of the Pontiff are the other appointed Bishops who are about to receive the "laying on of hands," and two of the papal chamberlains, holding the flabellae. Near at hand is a group of soldiers of the Swiss Guards. In exergue is the epigraph, GALLIAE LABOR-ANTI PASTORES DATI FELICITER. (Bishops happily given to suffering France.)

## CALIFORNIAN PRIVATE ISSUE OF 1849.

CINCINNATI MINING AND TRADING COMPANY.

It is stated that a Ten-Dollar gold piece of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company,—one of the necessity pieces issued in California in 1849, and having an Indian head on the obverse and an eagle on the reverse,—was sold in England recently for \$2,175, and that only two other specimens are known. It would be difficult, probably, to verify the statement as to its rarity, but it is certainly many years since one of these pieces appeared in an American sale; indeed, we do not remember when it was last, if ever before, offered for competition. The present interest in gold coins, and especially those privately issued, is very great, and some have brought remarkable prices. That quoted for this piece, if it be correct, probably furnishes the record. Perhaps some of our collectors can favor the *Journal* with an account of the history of the issue and its previous appearance.

## AN UNNOTICED MEDAL OF WHITEFIELD.

*To the Editor of the Journal:*

A CORRESPONDENT has sent me the following description of a medal issued shortly after the death of the famous preacher, George Whitefield, which varies slightly from those commonly found, the obverse having been struck from a die which I do not remember to have seen mentioned. As will be observed, it closely resembles No. 526, in Betts's "Historical Medals of America," but lacks the word REV<sup>P</sup>.

*Obverse*, Bust of Whitefield, nearly facing; he is dressed in the customary clerical costume, with a peculiar wig. Legend, GEORGE WHITEFIELD

*Reverse*, A female figure standing on the right of a tomb, on which she is leaning; she holds a cross, and behind her is the favorite text of Whitefield, inscribed in three lines on a scroll: BY GRACE | ARE YE | SAVED. There is an urn on the tomb, and the inscription, also in three lines: DIED 30 | SEP. 1770, | AET 56 Struck in copper; size 35 mm. This may perhaps be the original, and Betts 526 an altered die, as examples of the latter are occasionally met with, which show evidence of a break in the die.

While on the subject of Whitefield Medals I should like to inquire whether the arms on the "Newburyport" Medal (Betts 525) have ever been assigned. It seems to be well established that Whitefield's family had no right to use armorial bearings. There are a number of other medals of this famous preacher, which may very properly be included among Americana, so much of his work having been done in this country, and here he died on his seventh visit. In New England, especially, he aroused some very serious differences in the churches, and, as may be remembered, it was his persuasive powers as a preacher which drew from Benjamin Franklin's pocket the money which he had determined not to give.

R. H.

## THE ENGRAVER OF THE CENTURY PLANT MEDAL-DIES.

IN a foot-note to the description of one of the Century Plant Medals in Betts's "Historical Medals of America," No. 103, a piece struck at Leipsic in 1700, the initials of the die-cutter are conjecturally attributed by the editors to Johann Kühnlein, a Wurtemberg engraver and Mint-master, 1696-1724. A recent German Catalogue, in a note upon this medal, says the initials are those of Johan Kittel, of Breslau. It would seem to have been one of his earlier works, if the attribution of another medal struck in 1763, to the same engraver by the authority mentioned be correct, as one of Kittel's pieces commemorated the opening year of the eighteenth century. He made the dies of many of the religious medals which form so large a proportion of the German medals of that century. Similar works of earlier engravers,—curious and interesting because of their quaint and anachronistic treatment of Biblical characters and scenes in sacred history,—make up an unusually large department in several recent sales. Christian Maler, Hans Reinhardt, Werner, Meybusch and others, found frequent opportunities for depicting New Testament events with their corresponding antetypes in the Old Testament on the medals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and even later periods. It is not an easy task to give a satisfactory reason for the great demand which evidently existed for these pieces.

C. D. W.

## NUMISMATIC GLEANINGS.

## THE DENVER MINT.

THE building at Denver, Col., used for about forty years by the United States as an Assay Office, was torn down a few months ago, and the material of which it was constructed was carefully preserved by the contractors, with the expectation that sufficient quantities of the precious metal would be recovered, by suitable treatment, to pay for the trouble, as has been the experience in similar cases elsewhere. It was erected about 1863, under an Act of Congress authorizing the establishment of a Branch Mint in that place. We believe no coins were ever struck in this building, although large quantities of bullion bear the stamp of the Office, showing that it was there refined.

The new Mint in Denver, a fine building of stone, and equipped with the latest devices for coining, was opened on New Year's Day, 1906. Not long after its mint mark — the letter D — appeared, there were rumors that some of these pieces were not fully up to the standard of weight; and though the shortage was so slight on a single coin that only the most delicate balance could discover it, if it actually existed, the story was so persistent that it is claimed that a large number of these pieces were called in for recoinage. Whether this rumor has any foundation, — and it has been denied by good authorities, — or whether the tale originated in an attempt to make coins with the date of 1906 and the D mint-mark more zealously sought for by collectors, because of some fancied scarcity, remains to be proved.

## AN ANCIENT CELTIC MINT.

THE last number of *Numismatikai Közlöny*, the organ of "Magyar Numismatikai Társulat" (the Hungarian Numismatic Society), contains a full and carefully prepared biography with a portrait, of József Weszerle, the leading Hungarian numismatist of his time, prepared by the editor, Odön Gohl. We note also an interesting monograph by the same gentleman, on a remarkable discovery of the remains of a wooden hut or cabin which proved to have been an ancient Celtic mint or foundry. In the debris were found a number of coins, six dies or moulds in bronze, small anvils, ladles, forceps, and other tools used in coining, of which numerous engravings are given. The period when this mint was at work is approximately fixed by the pieces and the types in the moulds as about the beginning of the Christian era; the devices they bear — busts with wondrous head-dresses, and more especially the distorted figures of men and horses, — have a close resemblance to those on the coins of Gaul of a much later period, as illustrated in the plate accompanying a valuable paper by M. Adrien Blanchet, printed in a recent number of *Revue Numismatique* (Paris, 1907).

## A GENEROUS GIFT.

A GIFT which all numismatists will regard as one of great generosity has been made to the Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts. The donor, M. Du Puy, is a judge of the Tribunal of the Seine, and his gift takes the form of impressions of three thousand ancient and modern seals, collected at the end of the eighteenth century, from all the private and public collections of Europe to which access could be obtained. M. Louis du Puy, the famous philologist, was the original collector.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Proceedings of the American Numismatic Society at its Semi-Centennial Annual Meeting, with a list of its Officers and Members, will be found in full in the closing pages of this issue of the *Journal*.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

At the Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, held January 17, 1908, the Secretary informed the members that the American Numismatic Society of New York was soon to hold its Fiftieth Annual Meeting, and would also shortly take possession of the new and beautiful building erected by the liberality of its members for its occupancy, which was now substantially completed. Whereupon it was

*Resolved*, That the Boston Numismatic Society congratulates its elder sister on this happy culmination of a half century of work for our favorite science, and hopes that its future may be even brighter and more successful than its past.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of this Resolution to the American Numismatic Society.

At the annual election of officers of the Boston Numismatic Society, postponed from the January meeting to that held on February 21, Hon. Samuel A. Green was re-elected President; Dr. Malcolm Storer, Vice President and Curator; Mr. Horace L. Wheeler, Treasurer, and Mr. Howland Wood, Secretary in place of Mr. Marvin, who declined re-election. Mr. Marvin reported the receipt of a letter from President Roosevelt, acknowledging the Resolutions adopted by the Society (which were printed in the last number of the *Journal*) relative to the new gold coinage, and another from Mr. Belden, of the American Numismatic Society, in response to the Resolutions forwarded by the Boston Society to its elder sister, congratulating it on the completion of a half century of work in Numismatic study, which would be presented on the occasion of the dedication of its new building in April. Among the exhibitions of coins and medals were examples of the new One Anna piece, struck for India, a beautiful medal of Beethoven, another of Pauline Bonaparte with legend in Greek letters, the Coronation medal of King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway, a German medal of Tsu-Hi and Kwang-Su of China, and four of the Newark Siege pieces of different values, by Mr. Wood. Mr. Marvin showed several Masonic pieces, among them that in honor of William J. Hughan, the well-known writer on Masonic history. Mr. Charles W. Stiles was proposed for membership.

At the March meeting, held on the 13th of that month, Dr. Green presiding, Mr. Wheeler read a very able critique on the new Eagle, by Kenyon Cox; Dr. Storer showed several very fine and interesting medals of prominent members of the Medical profession, including one of Dr. Frederick J. H. Glitza (1813-1897), of Hamburg, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of that city and an eminent instructor of deaf-mutes, and others of International Congresses. Mr. Wood exhibited some satirical medals of Napoleon III, after

the defeat of Sedan, and thirty-three glass money weights, used in Egypt by the Arabs about eight centuries ago; Mr. Marvin showed several Masonics. Mr. Stiles was elected a member.

#### CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Fiftieth Monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society, with Mr. Virgil M. Brand presiding, was of more than usual interest; eighteen members were present, and eight new names were added to the roll. A donation of a considerable number of bronze medals, store cards, etc., was received as the foundation of the Charles K. Warner collection, from the gentleman whose name it is to bear, and Mr. Thomas L. Elder, of New York, presented five Lincoln tokens, in aluminum, which have reference to Illinois. The members present received impressions of the bronze medal from dies engraved by Mr. J. H. Ripstra, which had been struck to commemorate this occasion; it bears on the obverse the bust of an Indian in profile to right, encircled by the name of the Society, and on the reverse an inscription in six lines, the first and last curving to conform to edge, • IN COMMEMORATION • | OF THE | ← 50<sup>TH</sup> → | ✕ MONTHLY ✕ | MEETING | • MARCH 6<sup>TH</sup> 1908 •. A few samples are to be struck in sterling silver and offered to collectors for a limited time, for \$1.25 each. Impressions in copper are to be presented to those members who were not present, and further issues in that metal are to be discontinued. A paper on Russian Roubles, illustrated by various types, was read by Mr. Tracy, and Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal contributed an essay on the Pattern Coins of Canada. Other exhibitions made the meeting one of the most enjoyable of the season.

#### THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The American Numismatic Association is now in a very prosperous condition, with Mr. Farrand Zerbe of Tyrone, Pa., presiding. The other officers are Henrie E. Buck, of Delaware, Ohio, and P. O. Tremblay of Montreal, Vice Presidents; Howland Wood, of Brookline, Mass., General Secretary; Dr. George F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich., Treasurer, and Ben. C. Green, of Chicago, Librarian. The Board of Governors includes five gentlemen in various cities, and ten local Secretaries in different parts of the country. The roll of membership now bears upwards of 1,000 names.

#### HUNGARIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE Hungarian Numismatic Society, with the permission of the Hungarian National Museum, proposes to issue a new edition of the well-known work entitled Weszerle's Numismatic Plates, which has for some time been out of print. Weszerle (1781-1838) was Professor of History in the University of Pesth, and a zealous numismatist. At the time of his death he was preparing this work, in which he proposed to give the numismatic and monetary history not only of Hungary but of Transylvania. His labors were not completed when he died; a volume containing 161 plates which were prepared under his direction and designed to illustrate it, was published in 1873 by the National Museum, which had acquired his collection of Greek, Roman and Hungarian coins. The original plates will be used in the forth-coming volume, which will also contain a portrait and biography of its learned compiler, and will be supplemented by full

descriptions of the pieces illustrated, based on manuscript notes by the author, preserved in the Museum, but which were not included in the first edition, for the reasons given above. It is proposed to print these notes in Hungarian, but should encouragement be given by foreign subscribers, there will also be an edition with the text in Latin. It is hoped that sufficient interest may be shown to ensure the proposed publication before the close of the present year.

That portion which treats of the medals of the House of Hapsburg and of the earlier Princes and cities of the kingdom is of special value, and indeed indispensable to those who have occasion to make researches into this most interesting department of the science. The price named is thirty crowns, but members of the Society are to receive a discount, and advance subscribers have the privilege of obtaining it on the payment of twenty crowns, one half payable when the first instalment is ready for delivery, and the balance on the completion of the book. Subscriptions should be made payable to the order of the Secretary, Dr. L. Zimmerman, whose address is Buda-Pesth, VIII, Józsefkörút 64, sz.

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## OBITUARY.

### PAUL-CHARLES STRÖEHLIN.

THE current number of *Revue Suisse de Numismatique* comes to us in mourning because of the sudden death of its late Editorial-director, M. PAUL-CHARLES STRÖEHLIN, for eighteen years the President of the Société Suisse de Numismatique, and the founder of the *Revue*, who deceased at Geneva on the 4th of March.

A large part of this number was the final work of his hand; it includes a most carefully prepared Catalogue, alphabetically arranged, of all the medals, plaques, jetons, etc., struck since December 31, 1880, relating to Switzerland, or engraved by Swiss artists, of which descriptions have been given in the *Revue* since its establishment. This Catalogue, enriched by cross references, is a most important contribution to the numismatic literature of Switzerland, giving as it does the volume and page of the *Revue* where these descriptions may be found, and including not only the medals, etc., issued in Switzerland, but those struck abroad having reference to that country, or allusions to interesting events in its history. The list covers fifty-four pages, and the system adopted by the compiler is easily understood. M. Ströehlin was a very careful student of the numismatics of his country, and his wide knowledge of the subject, his indefatigable labor in obtaining information on Swiss pieces and their history, his courteous and unfailing readiness to impart the knowledge which he had acquired during the long period he had devoted to the study, and the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him, make his loss almost irreparable. He was, as the *Revue* truly says, "the right arm of the Society to whose advancement he had given his best efforts." His death occurred just as the magazine was about to be published, and a biographic sketch of his life and labors will appear in its next issue. At the meeting of the Society on the 9th of March, M. Frederic de Stoutz, its senior member, was appointed to act as its President, and Dr. Eugene Demole is to succeed to the editorial chair so long and ably occupied by M. Ströehlin.



## PROCEEDINGS

OF

# THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

AT THE

FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING,

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1908,

AND

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



## OFFICERS ELECTED JANUARY 20, 1908

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President

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

Vice-Presidents

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

J. SANFORD SALTUS

Recording Secretary

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

Corresponding Secretary

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

Treasurer

CHARLES PRYER

Librarian

WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS

Curator

WILLIAM POILLON

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION  
ELECTED JANUARY 20, 1908

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ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

J. SANFORD SALTUS

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

CHARLES PRYER

WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS

WILLIAM POILLON

EDWARD D. ADAMS

NEWELL MARTIN

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

*Assistant Curator*, GEORGE N. OLcott

*Assistant Librarian*, MANSFIELD L. HILLHOUSE

*Historiographer*, CHARLES G. DODD

### STANDING COMMITTEES

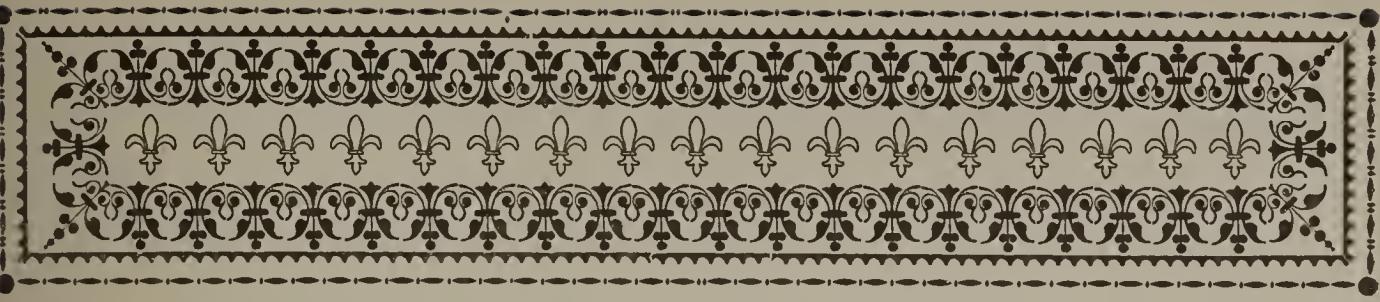
<i>Committee on American Insignia</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{BAUMAN L. BELDEN} \\ \text{J. SANFORD SALTUS} \\ \text{GEORGE F. KUNZ} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Ancient Coins</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE} \\ \text{GEORGE N. OLcott} \\ \text{HENRY BOOTH} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Building and Grounds</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{BAUMAN L. BELDEN} \\ \text{CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON} \\ \text{JOHN T. B. HILLHOUSE} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Foreign Coins</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DANIEL PARISH, JR.} \\ \text{CHARLES PRYER} \\ \text{ISAAC J. GREENWOOD} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Foreign Medals</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{BENJAMIN BETTS} \\ \text{J. COOLIDGE HILLS} \\ \text{JULIUS DE LAGERBERG} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Library</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DANIEL PARISH, JR.} \\ \text{RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE} \\ \text{WINFRED ROBERT MARTIN} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Masonic Medals and Tokens</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{JAMES TEN EYCK} \\ \text{BENNO LOEWY} \\ \text{B. P. WRIGHT} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Membership</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{WILLIAM POILLON} \\ \text{CHARLES PRYER} \\ \text{HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Oriental Coins</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{REV. JAMES B. NIES} \\ \text{CHARLES GREGORY} \\ \text{EDWARD T. NEWELL} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Paper Money</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE} \\ \text{JOHN M. DODD, JR.} \\ \text{JOSEPH N. T. LEVICK} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Papers and Exhibitions</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE} \\ \text{CHARLES G. DODD} \\ \text{WILLIAM POILLON} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Publication of Journal</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DANIEL PARISH, JR.} \\ \text{LYMAN H. LOW} \\ \text{BAUMAN L. BELDEN} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on Publication of Medals</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{EDWARD D. ADAMS} \\ \text{STEPHEN BAKER} \\ \text{JAMES D. HAGUE} \\ \text{ALEXANDER E. ORR} \\ \text{WILLIAM R. PETERS} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on United States Coins</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ROBERT HEWITT} \\ \text{DEWITT S. SMITH} \\ \text{JAMES W. ELLSWORTH} \end{array} \right.$
<i>Committee on United States Medals</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{EDGAR H. ADAMS} \\ \text{JOSEPH E. WAITT} \\ \text{VICTOR D. BRENNER} \end{array} \right.$

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*Custodian of the Building*

NELSON P. PEHRSON





## PROCEEDINGS

### FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

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THE Fiftieth Annual Meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at the Society's new building, Audubon Park, New York City, on Monday evening, January 20, 1908, at half-past eight o'clock, President Huntington presiding.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the regular meeting, November 18, 1907, which were on motion approved, after which the annual Reports of the officers and committees were presented.

#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

*To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

Your Council of Administration takes great pleasure in reporting a number of important occurrences during the past year.

At the last annual meeting an amendment to the Constitution, dropping the word "Archaeological" from the Society's name, was adopted.

Being an incorporated body, it was necessary to comply with various legal formalities before this change would become effective. This took up the first half of the year, and on July 1, 1907, the Society became legally entitled to assume its new name. The change of name has necessitated the adoption of a new seal, which has been designed by Mr. Victor D. Brenner.

During the first half century of its life the Society was more or less of a wanderer. Its first meeting was held at the residence of one of its members, and not until 1874 did it find a permanent resting-place in Mott Memorial Hall, where its meetings were held for several years. Since then it has moved from place to place, its longest occupancy of any one room being in the Academy of Medicine building, where it had its home for ten years. Now its wanderings are over, and at this, its fiftieth annual meeting, it can settle down in its own home, and take up the work for which it has had fifty years of preparation.

We must not think, however, now that our new building is an assured fact, that we have nothing to do but sit down and enjoy it. Before that time comes we must pay back twenty-five thousand dollars that had to be borrowed to complete it. One-fifth of our members have most generously contributed about twenty-eight thousand dollars to the building fund ; the remaining four-fifths are yet to be heard from.

The first regular meeting of the Society was held on the 6th of April, 1858 ; so, though this is the fiftieth annual meeting, the actual fiftieth birthday of the Society will not occur for nearly three months. It is planned to have a special celebration at that time, and, if the remaining four-fifths of our members rise to the occasion, we shall then be able to say that the Society is fifty years old and does not owe anybody anything,— that is, anything but gratitude for generous donations, and for time and energy expended in advancing its interests and the objects for which it exists.

Your Council regrets that the building is not yet in perfect order, but, in the short time since the workmen finished in the interior, it has not been possible to do more. A number of exhibition cases are to be provided and placed in the gallery ; the various small rooms must be furnished, and much other work done before everything is in proper shape.

The Council would suggest that, during the coming year, special attention be given to the needs of the Library, as there are many recent publications which are badly needed.

Since the last annual meeting, our list of Patrons has been increased by two — Messrs. James W. Ellsworth and Isaac J. Greenwood — making twelve in all.

All, however, has not been gain ; an unusually large number of members have passed away during the year, and it is with deep regret that your Council reports the death of *Life Members* : Charles T. Cook ; Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, who was a member for forty years and at one time a Vice-President of the Society ; Henry O. Havemeyer ; Julius Meili, of Zurich, Switzerland, author of many valuable books on numismatics ; Cyrus J. Lawrence ; Augustus St. Gaudens ; James Henry Smith ; James B. Wilson, who gave the Society a handsome cabinet and had shown his interest in many other ways during his membership of over twenty-three years. *Annual Members* : Frank Sherman Benson, who had the best collection of Greek coins in this country, and was an interesting writer on that subject ; John Noble Stearns. *Corresponding Members* : H. V. Mansfeld-Büllner, of Copenhagen, Denmark ; George Friedrich Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany.

The Council would recommend the election to membership of Stephen H. P. Pell and Benjamin A. Howes, of New York ; Jacob W. Pierce, of Boston, and Frederick L. Gay, of Brookline, Mass.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

It was moved and carried that the Report be received and the recommendations adopted.

## REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

*To the President, Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

During the past year the Society's correspondence seems to have been quite materially increased, owing to the various articles that have appeared in the press relative to our new building, the Reports of the Committee on Improved Coinage, and many items that have been printed regarding United States Greenbacks. In consequence, letters have been steadily pouring in, not only from all parts of the United States, but even from Canada, Hawaii, Panama and Europe. These have invariably been answered, although it is surprising how many write for information without enclosing a stamp for reply.

Occasionally something turns up that is really interesting, but these instances are few and far between; a good many are about on the par with one letter received from an old lady in St. Louis, who enclosed a two-cent stamp for reply, asking how much 1903 cents were worth.

A large majority of the letters offer coins to the Society for sale, and seem to think that we are in the business. It is really astonishing to see how little the general public, as a rule, know about numismatics.

Several queries have also been recently received and answered as to the origin and extent of the use of the mottoes on our coinage, *E PLURIBUS UNUM* and *IN GOD WE TRUST*.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

## TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, January 21, 1907	\$731 43
Initiation fees and dues.....	1,060 00
Interest.....	777 29
Membership Medal .....	3 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,571 72

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Proceedings, 1907.....	\$435 25
Stationery, postage and miscellaneous expenses.....	698 14
Balance on hand.....	1,438 33
	<hr/>
	\$2,571 72

## PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund.....	\$65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund.....	100 00
William Poillon Fund.....	250 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund.....	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest.....	1,000 00
Herbert Valentine Bequest.....	1,000 00
Life-membership Fund.....	13,270 03
	<hr/>
	\$16,185 03

## INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.	Par value	\$1,000 00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.	"	1,000 00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y., Susq. & W. R. R.	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R., Prior Lien	"	2,000 00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.	"	1,000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.	"	1,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, New Orleans Terminal	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, St. L. & S. F. R. R.	"	2,000 00
Three \$1,000 4% Bonds, Western Maryland R. R.	"	3,000 00
Deposited in Lincoln National Bank		1,185 03
		<hr/> <u>\$16,185 03</u>

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

J. SANFORD SALTUS,  
 HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
*Auditing Committee.*

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

The Librarian, Mr. S. Whitney Dunscomb, Jr., reported accessions during the year of 58 bound volumes, 37 pamphlets, 133 periodicals, 207 catalogues and 19 miscellaneous, making a total of 454, from the following donors:

American Art Annual	Richard H. Lawrence
American Art News	Library of Congress
Arnold Numismatic Co.	Duke of Loubat
Bauman L. Belden	Lyman H. Low
B. Benedetti & Co.	Nicolo Majer
Victor D. Brenner	Metropolitan Museum of Art
British Numismatic Society	B. Max Mehl
Bureau of American Ethnology	Milwaukee Public Museum
Bureau of the U. S. Mint	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Cambridge Historical Society	New Jersey Historical Society
H. Daragon	New York State Education Department
Henry Russell Drowne	George N. Olcott
Thomas L. Elder	Daniel Parish, Jr.
J. Evelyn	Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society
Leonard Forrer	William Poillon
General Society, Mechanics and Tradesmen	Preliminary Office of the Foundation of Internationalism
Geographical Society of Lima	Royal Museum, Berlin
Mary C. Greathouse	G. Russo & Co.
Ulrico Hoepli	St. Louis Public Library
Maurice Holleaux	St. Nicholas Society
Archer M. Huntington	J. Sanford Saltus
Interstate Commerce Commission	J. W. Scott
Iowa State Historical Society	William B. Selden
Rudulf Kube	Smithsonian Institution
J. Kuhlman	Society of Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century
Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg	Southern Historical Society
Magnus Lagerberg	

Southern Pacific Co.	Syracuse Public Library
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	C. G. Thieme
Horatio R. Storer, M. D.	University of Toulouse
Superintendent of Documents, Washington	Jean Vaillant
J. N. Svoronos	Michel P. Veasto
Swedish Numismatic Society	Washington University State Historical Society
Swedish Royal Academy	Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

## CURATOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

The Curator, Mr. William Poillon, reported accessions, since the last regular meeting, of 318 coins, medals, etc., making special mention of the following donations:—

A number of Foreign store cards and two rare silver medals of South America from Daniel Parish, Jr.

Sixteen Foreign copper coins from Frank DeWette Andrews.

Four old German silver medals from Emile Rey.

A number of silver medals of St. Anne Beaupré from Robert W. McLachlan.

One bronze medal from J. E. Roiné.

A set of the Philippine Coinage, the two varieties of the gold double eagles, St. Gaudens' design, and a number of medals of the English Bury St. Edmunds Pageant and the 700th Anniversary of the Foundation of Liverpool, from J. Sanford Saltus.

Gold and enamel insignia of the Astor Battery from J. Coolidge Hills.

A silver 2000 Reis of Brazil, 1907, from Dr. Eugene Seeger.

Sixteen American medals from S. H. Quint's Sons Co.

A silver Jubilee Kroner of Francis I of Austria from Edward D. Adams.

A complete set of award medals in bronze from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

Seven sets of Elder's store cards with head of Lincoln from Thomas L. Elder.

An Indian Peace Medal of President Fillmore, in silver, from William G. Shailer.

A bronze plaque of Washington Irving, by H. K. Bush-Brown, from the St. Nicholas Society.

Two bronze placques showing the obverse and reverse of the Sir Francis Drake Medal from Edward D. Adams.

The first impressions, in silver and bronze, of the Sir Francis Drake Medal, from the Committee on the Publication of Medals, and a large number of Masonic Medals and Chapter mark pennies from the Williamson Stamp Co., Joseph Mayer & Bros., Francis S. Ginther, John H. Bopp, Dr. Van Alstyne, H. Cornell and others.

Also, as a permanent loan, from Robert Bruce, an engraved silver medal presented by the officers of the Queen's Royal Lancers in 1834, for 24 years' service.

The accessions during the year consist of 876 coins,—75 of gold, 288 of silver and 513 of other metals,—and 1,129 medals, tokens, etc.,—12 of gold, 93 of silver, 553 of bronze and 471 of other metals, a total of 2,005 pieces from the following donors:

Edward D. Adams	George A. Barron
H. K. Allen	M. P. Barry
Frank DeWette Andrews	Bauman L. Belden
Goodwin Y. At Lee	Benjamin Betts
Charles E. Barber	William P. Bliss

- John H. Bopp  
 Judson Brenner  
 Victor D. Brenner  
 H. R. Browne  
 Butterfield Bros.  
 James Cahill  
 Samuel R. Caskey  
 W. Chadbaud  
 R. E. Chambers  
 Raymond J. Chatry  
 Walter H. Clark  
 Isaac A. Cleaver  
 Committee on Publication of Medals  
 Van Alstyne H. Cornell, M. D.  
 John C. Crittenden  
 L. C. Daugherty  
 Clarence M. Davis  
 Marshall H. Dean  
 Julius de Lagerberg  
 George R. Dewey  
 Harrison Dingman  
 Joseph Drake  
 John K. Dunham  
 D. D. Dunkle  
 George C. Dunne  
 A. H. Edwards  
 G. A. Eitel  
 Thomas L. Elder  
 W. H. Ellis  
 Saram R. Ellison, M. D.  
 W. D. Elmstrom  
 W. H. Ford  
 J. B. French  
 David R. Gibson  
 F. M. Gillespie  
 Benjamin B. Gilman  
 Francis S. Ginther  
 Hugo O. Greenhood  
 Charles Gregory  
 William W. Griffin  
 William B. Gross  
 H. Grossman  
 Vincent Gurdji  
 Andrew S. Hackett  
 Joseph Hall  
 Joseph Hartley  
 William Hay  
 Robert Hewitt  
 Mansfield L. Hillhouse  
 J. Coolidge Hills  
 Joseph B. Holmes  
 Isabella Home  
 Archer M. Huntington  
 William D. Irvine  
 H. Johnson  
 Henry C. Kelley  
 Thomas Kerr  
 A. M. Knapp  
 L. B. Kramer  
 Frank M. Lansing  
 James Monell Larabee  
 Richard Hoe Lawrence  
 Joseph N. T. Levick  
 Benno Loewy  
 Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.  
 Lyman H. Low  
 John T. Marriott  
 W. T. R. Marvin  
 Robert W. Mason  
 Benjamin B. Maydell  
 Jos. Mayer and Bros.  
 William A. McHaney  
 Robert W. McLachlan  
 R. McMiller  
 S. McNalley  
 H. F. Metcalfe  
 George T. Morgan  
 Willis L. Morgan  
 Claude Morris  
 Munn & Co.  
 John A. Munroe  
 R. W. Murch  
 W. E. Nalley  
 Edward T. Newell  
 John Nichol  
 Mrs. Jane L. Nicholas  
 Calvin Onderdonk  
 Daniel Parish, Jr.  
 Nelson P. Pehrson  
 J. W. Pemberthy  
 Charles E. Pettit  
 Cornelius Poillon  
 J. Edward Poillon  
 William Poillon  
 Alfred B. Price  
 Charles Pryer  
 S. H. Quint's Sons Co.  
 H. J. Ramsett  
 Victor Frederic Remi  
 Emile Rey  
 Miss E. B. Riegel  
 James Robinson  
 J. E. Roiné  
 Leonard Rose  
 James P. Ross  
 Clarence A. Rundell  
 St. Nicholas Society  
 J. Sanford Saltus

J. Walter Scott	Iv Throndsen
P. J. Scott, M. D.	Joseph E. Waitt
Eugene Seeger, M. D.	Charles K. Warner
William G. Shailer	William R. Weeks
James H. Shelton	Wendell & Greenwood
James B. Smith	W. Boerum Wetmore
So. Cal. Stamp Co.	J. H. White
William Southwell	Charles B. Wilkinson
C. C. Speer	Williamson Stamp Co.
Charles T. Spence	R. Winters
Albert L. Strout	Olin S. Wright, M. D.
W. W. Swett	J. E. Yates
Junius B. Temple	Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman
D. E. Thoenen	August Zinsser

and the following Chapters of R. A. Masons:

Adelphic No. 33, New Jersey	Madison No. 4, Wisconsin
Arizona No. 1, Arizona	Marinette No. 57, Wisconsin
Astorogan No. 161, New York	Marquette No. 53, Michigan
Aurora No. 22, Maine	Midland No. 240, New York
Batavia No. 112, Ohio	Mishawka No. 83, Indiana
Benecia No. 7, California	Mt. Horeb No. 45, Iowa
Boulder No. 7, Colorado	Mount Vernon No. 3, District of Columbia
Brazil No. 59, Indiana	Mount Vernon No. 288, New York
Butler No. 273, Pennsylvania	Nelson No. 125, British Columbia
Calumet No. 203, Illinois	New Jerusalem No. 47, New York
Cheboygan No. 109, Michigan	Olive No. 167, Illinois
Chenoa No. 143, Illinois	Omaha No. 1, Nebraska
Chippewa No. 46, Wisconsin	Orient No. 9, West Virginia
Columbia No. 1, British Columbia	Ovid No. 92, New York
Columbian No. 132, Michigan	Oxford No. 29, Maine
Columbus No. 55, Wisconsin	Oxford No. 254, New York
Concord No. 1, North Carolina	Palmyra No. 55, Minnesota
Corazen No. 13, North Carolina	Phoenix No. 7, Maryland
Corning No. 190, New York	Ripon No. 30, Wisconsin
Damascus No. 25, Nevada	River Raisin No. 22, Michigan
Darlington No. 50, Wisconsin	South Haven No. 58, Michigan
Delhi No. 249, New York	Steuben No. 101, New York
Druid No. 28, Maryland	St. George's No. 157, New York
Durham No. 48, North Carolina	Stockton No. 28, California
Elmira No. 42, New York	Sturgis No. 26, Michigan
Emmet No. 104, Michigan	Traverse City No. 102, Michigan
Eureka No. 23, Connecticut	Trinidad No. 23, Colorado
Fergus Falls No. 27, Minnesota	Tyrian No. 219, New York
Geneva No. 147, Ohio	Union No. 15, Ohio
Grand Rapids No. 7, Michigan	Unity No. 16, Ohio
Grass Valley No. 18, California	Virginia City No. 1, Montana
Huron No. 7, Ohio	Wannetta No. 291, New York
Jacksonville No. 3, Illinois	Warren No. 23, New York
Keystone, Massachusetts	Washington No. 1, Kansas
Le Suer No. 37, Minnesota	Washington No. 18, Oregon
Luddington No. 92, Michigan	Westminster No. 123, British Columbia
Luna No. 49, Ohio	Winona No. 5, Minnesota

## REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER

*To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

Your Historiographer greatly regrets that a severe illness has prevented the preparation of the usual annual report in season for presentation at the annual meeting.

All that can be given at this time is a mere list of the members who have passed away during the year:—

Frank Sherman Benson, Annual Member May 21, 1894, died February 28, 1907.

Charles T. Cook, Life Member March 20, 1903, died January 26, 1907.

Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, Life Member April 25, 1867, died May 4, 1907.

Henry O. Havemeyer, Life Member April 22, 1886, died December 4, 1907.

Cyrus J. Lawrence, Life Member March 15, 1881, died January 9, 1908.

Julius Meili, of Zurich, Switzerland, Corresponding Member January 20, 1902, Life Member May 15, 1905, died September 27, 1907.

James Henry Smith, Life Member March 30, 1903, died March 26, 1907.

Augustus St. Gaudens, Life Member August 4, 1887, August 3, 1907.

John Noble Stearns, Annual Member January 16, 1899, died March 14, 1907.

James B. Wilson, Life Member January 15, 1884, died December 13, 1907.

H. V. Mansfeld-Bullner, of Copenhagen, Denmark, Corresponding Member March 5, 1885, died recently; the exact date has not been ascertained.

George Friedrich Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, Corresponding Member January 15, 1878, died April 23, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. DODD,

*Historiographer.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

*To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

The Committee on Papers and Publications would report that the 1907 Proceedings were duly printed and distributed to the members of the Society.

As the American Journal of Numismatics is now published by this Society, as its official organ, it would seem as if there were no longer any necessity for the publication of the Annual Proceedings, as a separate volume, and as this is the principal duty of the Committee on Papers and Publications, it would also seem that the usefulness of this Committee has passed. It would therefore suggest that it no longer be continued as one of the Standing Committees of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. DODD,

LOUIS F. DODD,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

*Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS

*To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

The Committee on the Publication of Medals reports the issue of the third of the series of medals, being that in commemoration of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake and his landing upon what he named "Nova Albion," what was thus made the New England of our Pacific Coast. The following description of the medal and invitation for subscriptions thereto was issued to the members of the Society on December 17, 1907:—

The Committee on the Publication of Medals herewith announces to the members of The American Numismatic Society the issue of the third medal of the series designed to commemorate notable events in the history of this country, or persons who have rendered distinguished services in the discovery or development of America.

The first medal of this series was issued in honor of Americus Vespuccius, and in commemoration of the achievements of the early discoverers on the Atlantic Coast of the new continent to which the name "America" was given by the German cartographer, Martin Waldseemüller, in 1507.

The medal of present issue is in honor of Sir Francis Drake, the first English circumnavigator of the world, and to commemorate the event of his landing upon the Pacific Coast of North America, in 1579, when, on the 17th day of June, having cast anchor and landed on the shore of what is now known as Drake's Bay, near the 38th parallel of latitude, on the midway coast of Northern California, he took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling it, after Old England, "Nova Albion," and thus founded the New England of the Pacific Coast, more than forty years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, in Massachusetts Bay.

A memorable incident of this event, interesting especially in the records of Church history, was the religious service said to have been held on the shore of Drake's Bay by Francis Fletcher, Priest of the Church of England, Chaplain of Sir Francis Drake, on or about St. John Baptist's Day, June 24, A. D. 1579, which is generally believed to have been and, by a stately monument erected in California, is thus commemorated as the "First Christian Service in the English tongue on our coast" and the "First use of the Book of Common Prayer in our country."

The obverse of the new medal presents a bust portrait of Sir Francis Drake, which the artist, with the aid of photographic copies taken specially for this work, by the courtesy of Lady Drake, has produced from an oil painting from life by Abraham Janssens, continuously in the possession of the family and now at Buckland Abbey, Devonshire, England.

The reverse of this medal is a reproduction, as a partial fac-simile, of one side (the Western or Pacific Hemisphere) of the celebrated Silver Medal or "Map of the World," which is generally believed to have been made shortly, or in any event, within a few years after Drake's return from his "world-encompassing" expedition, and concerning which Sir John Evans, calling the attention of the Royal Numismatic Society to this interesting memorial, says: "Of all the medals of the British series there is, perhaps none of greater interest to the English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic

than that commemorating the voyage of Sir Francis Drake round the world, which he completed in the year 1580."

This medal-map of the world is a thin circular plate of silver, nearly three (2.8) inches in diameter, stamped in imitation of engraving, showing on each of its two opposite sides an outline map, one of the Eastern and the other of the Western Hemisphere, designed to represent the known facts or the prevailing ideas of the geography of the world at that period. A dotted line indicates, with more or less precision, the circumnavigator's sailing track.

This "Silver Map," which probably antedates by a few years the celebrated "Map of Hondius" (produced in 1595), is historically interesting in various ways, notably by reason of certain geographical designations or indications, more or less identical with or generally suggestive of the names and other data appearing on our maps of to-day.

A noteworthy instance is that of a small remotely isolated rock in the North Pacific Ocean, far off the west coast of Mexico, significantly related to that vast, still uncharted and more or less mysterious region which is, perhaps, the largest landless ocean area on the surface of the globe, which island is shown on the "Silver Map" as "*Rocca Partida*," by which name it is also referred to by the early Spanish navigators—notably Villalobos in the record of his voyage in 1542—and by which name it still appears on our up-to-date charts of the present day.

The fac-simile reproduced for the Drake medal is made from a copy of an original "Silver Map" in the British Museum, which was obtained from the Museum, a few years since, for the use of this Society.

The Drake plaquette is rectangular in form, with an arched top and a thickened base.

The obverse bears the portrait head in high relief on a slightly concaved surface, with the circular inscription at the top,

### Sir Francis Drake 1540-1596

On the base is the seal of the Society in relief, between the figures 19 and 07.

The reverse represents, on a slightly convexed surface, the Americas with part of the names and the route of the voyage, as shown upon the "Silver Map" above described. The lower portion shows in relief the following:

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE  
 DISCOVERY AND LANDING  
 UPON THE  
 NORTH-WESTERN COAST OF AMERICA  
 BY THE  
 FIRST ENGLISH CIRCUMNAVIGATOR,  
 A. D. 1579

The obverse shows on the lower right-hand side the facsimile signature of the artist, Prof. Rudolf Marschall, of Vienna, Royal Medallist to the Court of Austria, who undertook this work upon the understanding that historical accuracy should dominate artistic sentiment in his design.





THE DRAKE—"SILVER-MAP" MEDAL.

As in the case of the "Vespuce" and "Jones" publications, the original designs have been cast in bronze for the walls of the Society, and one gold plaquette has been struck from the dies for a member of the Society. The steel dies are to be offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of this city as a contribution by this Society to the art collections of that Museum.

There have been struck from these dies, at the Austrian Mint in Vienna, one hundred examples in silver and one hundred in bronze, each sort numbered on its edge from one to one hundred, both inclusive. These constitute the entire issue, with the exception of two of each metal, marked respectively A and B, reserved for the artist, as no more will be struck from those dies in any metal.

Although the entire issues of the "Vespuce" and "Jones" medals have been disposed of, yet the subscriptions by the members of the Society have been so small that, were it not for the demand for the publications of this Committee from other lovers of the glyptic and numismatic arts, the continuance of this series would not be justified upon the artistic level maintained.

Subscriptions to the Drake plaquettes will now be received by James D. Hague, Secretary, at No. 18 Wall Street, to whose order checks should be drawn at the rate of \$12 for those in silver, and \$10 for those in bronze. The plaquettes are now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded, free of expense, as subscribers may direct.

Each member of the Society may subscribe for one medal in either metal, and such subscriptions will be filled in the order of their receipt. This privilege will expire February 29, 1908, after which date the Committee will be free to make such disposition as it thinks best of any plaquettes then remaining unsubscribed for by the members of the Society.

It is interesting in this connection to thus record that Lady Drake recently wrote, when acknowledging the receipt of an example of this medal, that she was surprised "to see how excellently the likeness has been preserved, and not that only, but also the expression, the spirit of the picture," and that "this most artistic medal portrait will be preserved as one of our choicest family treasures."

Of the four "Silver Maps" now known to exist, one is preserved in the family of Sir Francis Drake, "in a little old black shagreen case, just as the first Sir Francis had it—carried about in his pocket, may be, to show to curious questioners where his ship had sailed."

This Committee has also prepared, at the request of the Council of Administration, a silver badge of membership of the Society, similar to that worn by your President this evening. This badge, designed by our fellow member, Mr. Victor D. Brenner, is intended for distribution among the members of the Society on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, on April 6th, next.

The financial results of the issue of medals by this Committee have been as follows:

The "Vespuce" medal was issued in four metals, at \$7.00 for that in silver, and \$5.00 for that in bronze, and one hundred and sixty-two were struck. Members of the Committee purchased all that were not originally subscribed for, so that with a special donation the expenses of the issue were provided.

The "Jones" medal was issued in three metals, at \$10.00 for the silver, and \$8.00 for the bronze. Two hundred and one were struck. Again members of the Committee

purchased all the medals that were not originally subscribed for, and a cash surplus of \$467.17 resulted, which is retained by the Committee as a working capital for its future expenses, if required.

The "Drake" medal, as you will observe by the report to the members, is issued in three metals, the silver at \$12.00, and the bronze at \$10.00, there having been struck two hundred and one in all. The expense of this issue has been guaranteed by the Committee.

It is believed by the Committee that the best interests of the American Numismatic Society require that artistic superiority as well as historical accuracy be maintained in the issue of these medals.

It is evident, from the results above described, that the price of issue cannot be reduced under these conditions, unless a larger issue be made possible through a general subscription by the members.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD D. ADAMS,  
JAMES D. HAGUE,  
STEPHEN BAKER,  
WILLIAM R. PETERS,  
ALEXANDER E. ORR,  
*Committee.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INSIGNIA

*To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

Your Committee on American Insignia would report the continued growth of the collection.

This collection consists of decorations conferred by the United States Government, and by the different States for military service; and the insignia—or badges of members and officers—of the various Military and Hereditary Societies.

Such a very large proportion of these are now in the collection, that but few of the more important societies are not represented; of these mention might be made of the Holland Society and the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, the Colonial Dames of America, the Daughters of the Cincinnati, the Dames of the Revolution, the Cavalry Society (Civil War), and the United Spanish War Veterans.

There are scattered over the country, many societies of veterans of different regiments which served in the Civil War and the Spanish War. A very considerable number of badges of these societies are now in the collection; there are many however still lacking; in fact, there are, no doubt, a large number of which your Committee has never heard. It is a work of considerable difficulty to hunt up such organizations, and it often happens that the only result of an extensive correspondence is the information that a most promising-appearing society has never adopted any badge, or that its badge is simply a piece of ribbon with an inscription stamped upon it.

In the majority of cases where there is a badge suitable for this collection, it can be obtained either by donation or purchase; and the Committee is grateful for any information which may lead to the acquisition of specimens for this collection, and for donations to enable it to purchase such insignia as can be obtained in no other way.

The names of donors to this collection are included in the Curator's report, and need not be repeated here. The Committee, however, desires to express its appreciation of the kindness of Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Miss Mary A. Kent, Miss Isabel H. Van Wie, Mrs. Francis Seaverns, Mrs. George Dease, Messrs. A. Howard Clark and William E. Hills, for valuable information and other assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
J. SANFORD SALTUS,  
GEORGE F. KUNZ,

*Committee.*

#### REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

*To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

The Building Committee would report subscriptions to the Building Fund paid since January 21, 1907, and also a general statement of receipts and disbursements:

Balance as per report of January 21, 1907	.	.	\$14,985 52
Paid subscriptions	.	.	2,951 04
Interest on deposits	.	.	285 13
Loans	.	.	25,000 00
			<hr/> \$43,221 69
Payments on account of Building	.	.	\$41,266 42
Balance	.	.	1,955 27
			<hr/> 43,221 69
GENERAL STATEMENT			
Paid subscriptions	.	.	\$26,811 12
Interest on deposits	.	.	816 50
Loans	.	.	25,000 00
			<hr/> \$52,627 62
Payments on account of Building	.	.	\$50,552 46
Sundry expenses	.	.	119 89
Balance	.	.	1,955 27
			<hr/> 52,627 62
Subscriptions to be paid	.	.	750 00

The architect, Mr. Charles P. Huntington, has written to the Building Committee a letter stating that the building is practically completed, and that he is much pleased with the result of the reinforced concrete construction, and with the exterior of the building of The American Numismatic Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, <i>Chairman</i> :	MANSFIELD L. HILLHOUSE
EDWARD D. ADAMS	WILLIAM POILLON
BAUMAN L. BELDEN	CHARLES PRYER
ALFRED J. BLOOR	J. OTIS WOODWARD
ROBERT HEWITT	<i>Building Committee.</i>

## . PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*

This is the third occasion on which I have had the honor to address The American Numismatic Society at an Annual Meeting, and, as I look back over the three preceding years, it is with a feeling of extreme satisfaction, in which I know the members of the Society will join, to note that we have in no sense been standing still, but that our organization has progressed with a persistent growth; which, while gradual, has yet produced a result of which we may all be fairly proud. I think that in the records of no Society of this city can there be found the story of a more honorable and dignified effort made for the upholding of a high standard of civic growth, than that which has been expressed by the efforts of these three years.

But, while the time to which I refer has been one of activity and development, we must turn our attention this evening to a more important period of years during which, by the faithful endeavor and courageous devotion and faith in one ideal, this Society has carried on its work in the community, and has built up a monument which will last for all time. At first but a handful of friends, it gradually assumed the form of an active body of workers. Its numbers have been slowly augmented from year to year, and, under the guidance of a series of intelligent and earnest Presidents and Officers, it came to a full maturity long before the time for its expression in the outer form which we have before us to-day.

And this building is fortunately, and I say it with extreme pleasure, in no sense the expression of the endeavor of a single man. It is the result of the earnest co-operation of many of the members in a material sense, and of all of the members, I am quite sure, in a sense even higher; for I feel that no one who has joined this Society, and has thus contributed to its maintenance, can fail to have a deep appreciation of the importance of the work to which he has lent his aid, and a justifiable civic pride in what has been accomplished. Fifty years is not too long a time to devote to the establishment of a centre for the encouragement of scientific study of an important art, and frequently a much greater period has been required for a like result.

In the near future there is every indication of an extensive broadening of interest in the medallic art. At no time in the past has there been so much keen interest expressed by the public as recently, in regard to our new gold, and so much discussion devoted to the relative artistic value of one of the issues of our mint; and certainly nothing could more seriously and permanently promote the furtherance of good art in the coinage of our land than this intense public interest which has been excited.

While in the past our Society has had no definite home which it could call its own, and while at the present moment that condition is changed, it is with a sense of extreme pleasure that I look back and recall that through all the years of its growth, the spirit of permanence has always pervaded the organization, and in looking over the Minutes of the Society I find an unusual expression of the sense of continuance and this deep-rooted permanence in the minds of its officers. The question of the abandonment of the ideal is nowhere in evidence, and it is quite certain that there has always been a clear perception of the future importance and development of the Society.

One of the keenest pleasures which I have had, as President of this body, has been in the expression of the predominating belief of the Society that we should not be com-

bined with, or absorbed by, any other organization. While it is unnecessary at this time to repeat and to reimpress the importance of the decision of the majority, it is yet with a certain satisfaction that I contemplate the fact that we have resisted the temptation, for it was in some measure a temptation, to let the work of years slip through our fingers and allow others to gather the fruit which was just reaching its maturity. That danger has passed, and if I may judge correctly, and with something of prophecy for the future, I feel that it will never again arise.

I thank the Society for the pleasant relations which it has been possible to maintain during the past; and also the officers for the disinterested manner in which they have performed their duties, and for assuming their more than usual responsibilities. In fact, I thank you all for rendering the office of President, during these three years, one which it has been a very great pleasure to occupy.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

The following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted:

CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE IV. Add the following section: —

9. Kindred Societies may be elected to Annual or Honorary Membership, but only foreign Societies to Corresponding Membership.

BY-LAWS. CHAPTER IV. Add the following section: —

4. Any Society, which is an annual member, may be represented, at any business meeting, by one duly accredited representative, who will have the right to vote on behalf of such Society.

Change sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 respectively.

CHAPTER V. SECTION I. (Time of regular meetings.) Strike out the words "the months of January, March, May and November," and insert in their place the words "each month except June, July, August, September and October."

The amendment regarding the time of regular meetings not to take effect until November, 1908.

#### ELECTION

Election of Officers was next in order and resulted as follows, by a unanimous vote:

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, *President*; DANIEL PARISH, JR., *First Vice-President*; J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Second Vice-President*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Librarian*; WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator*; EDWARD D. ADAMS, NEWELL MARTIN and GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, *Members of the Council*.

Mr. Belden then stated that in accordance with Article V of the Constitution, he desired to nominate the three living ex-Presidents of the Society for Honorary Presidents for life:

Mr. BENJAMIN BETTS, President from March 24, 1870, to March 27, 1873..

Mr. DANIEL PARISH, JR., President from October 1, 1883, to March 16, 1896.

Mr. ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, President from March 16, 1896, to December 17, 1904.

Messrs. Betts, Parish and Zabriskie were then unanimously elected by a rising vote.

Mr. Edward D. Adams exhibited one of the little medals prepared for distribution at the fiftieth anniversary, on April 6th, and suggested that a suitable reverse be prepared and it be adopted as a badge for members of the Society. A motion to that effect was made and carried.

Mr. George F. Kunz then addressed the Society as follows :

The members of The American Numismatic Society are all probably aware that, when the dies of the designs by our late member, Augustus Saint Gaudens, were prepared for the Eagle and the Double Eagle, and the models were submitted to the Director of the United States Mint, the Mint authorities found it impracticable to strike these coins in the relief in which they had been modelled by the sculptor, as they had no edges and did not stack. However, dies were made from the models, and the latter were then returned to the sculptor, who executed a new model. A die was made from this second model, but it also was returned, and the gold eagle in circulation is from a third die.

The Director of the United States Mint caused two Eagles to be struck from each of the first two dies, on the condition that they should go to some Numismatic Society. You are probably aware that the first Eagle was also in high relief.

I take great pleasure in showing these coins this evening, and this pleasure is greatly enhanced by my ability to inform you that, through the continued courtesy of our esteemed fellow member and Vice-President, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, these coins are presented to the cabinet of The American Numismatic Society, and will remain in its custody except for the brief time during which they will be placed on view at the Augustus Saint Gaudens Exhibition, to be held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art from March 2 to April 2.

As I have remarked, the authorities of the Mint stated that the first Eagle and Double Eagle were of too high relief; they also lacked a proper stacking edge; that is, they could not be stacked with the ease that is necessary when large numbers of coins are to be handled in banking. In addition to this, with our present system of minting, the cost of coining an Eagle is very great, and it is absolutely required that the coins shall not vary in weight, although they are cut from plates of metal rapidly rolled out. The Eagle must always weigh 258 grains, 900 fine, and the allowance for waste is only one-thousandth, equaling one cent on each piece. The actual waste in the coinage of the Philadelphia Mint during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was only 6.97 per cent. of this allowance. Hence we find there are difficulties in executing artistic coins in high relief, such as the ancient Greeks had abundance of time to produce and ample time to admire.

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Saltus for his generous gift.

Some interesting coins were then exhibited by Dr. Nies, Messrs. Charles Gregory and J. W. Scott, after which the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
*Recording Secretary.*

ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

JANUARY 20, 1908



# ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

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## PATRONS

Adams, Edward D., New York City . . . . .	1906
Ellsworth, James W., New York City . . . . .	1907
Gates, Isaac E., New York City . . . . .	1906
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City . . . . .	1907
Hawley, Edwin, New York City . . . . .	1906
Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City . . . . .	1906
Huntington, Archer M., New York City . . . . .	1906
Lawrence, Richard H., New York City . . . . .	1906
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City . . . . .	1906
*Saltus, Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford), New York City . . . . .	1906
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City . . . . .	1906
Warburg, Felix M., New York City . . . . .	1906

## HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	January 20, 1908
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City . . . . .	January 20, 1908
Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City . . . . .	January 20, 1908

## HONORARY MEMBERS

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy . . . . .	January 21, 1901
His Excellency, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico . . . . .	March 19, 1906
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C. . . . .	(Ex-Officio)
The Hispanic Society of America, New York City . . . . .	May 20, 1907
Bode, Dr. Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany . . . . .	November 19, 1906
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y. . . . .	November 15, 1897
Charnay, Désiré, Paris, France . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't Nat'l Academy of Design, N. Y. . . . .	January 21, 1901
Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., etc., President Royal Numismatic Society, Britwell, Berkhamsted, England . . . . .	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay Vincent, D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England . . . . .	December 21, 1880
Loubat, His Excellency Joseph Florimond, Duke of, Paris, France . . . . .	January 7, 1907
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 19, 1878
Orford, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Norwich, England . . . . .	November 19, 1906

Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico . . . . .	May 20, 1901
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I. . . . .	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J. . . . .	March 20, 1893
Waterman, Warren Gookin, Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	January 7, 1907

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this Amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway . . . . .	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J. . . . .	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada . . . . .	January 16, 1905
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany . . . . .	May 20, 1884
Baird, Dr. Andrew B., Winnipeg, Manitoba . . . . .	May 21, 1906
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Traverse City, Mich. . . . .	June 25, 1868
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va. . . . .	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic . . . . .	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf Sköfde, Sweden . . . . .	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y. . . . .	July 7, 1886
de Chaufepié, Henri Jean de Dompierre, President Royal Numismatic Society of the Netherlands, The Hague, Holland . . . . .	March 17, 1902
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y. . . . .	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn. . . . .	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio . . . . .	November 12, 1868
Forrer, Leonard, Bromley, Kent, England . . . . .	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C. . . . .	March 20, 1883
Fuchs, Emil, London, England . . . . .	November 18, 1907
Gibson, David R., Hamilton, Canada . . . . .	November 19, 1906
Goddard, William C., Watford, England . . . . .	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil . . . . .	May 15, 1883
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England . . . . .	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . .	May 16, 1882
Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich. . . . .	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Concord, Mass. . . . .	November 21, 1876
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France . . . . .	November 18, 1895
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China . . . . .	May 19, 1885
Lagerberg, Magnus Emanuel, Stockholm, Sweden . . . . .	January 21, 1907
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada . . . . .	May 15, 1877

*Mansfeld-Büllner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark	.	.	.	.	March 5, 1888
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1885
Perini, Cav. Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria	.	.	.	.	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1883
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1884
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France	.	.	.	.	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada	.	.	.	.	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1889
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	May 24, 1888
Throndsen, Iv., Konsberg, Norway	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1879
Thurston, Edgar, Madras, India	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1907
*Ulex, George Friedrich, Hamburg, Germany	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1878
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	December 10, 1868
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., London, England	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1885

## ANNUAL AND LIFE MEMBERS

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
Adams, Edgar A., Bath Beach, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906
†Adams, Edward D., New York City	.	.	.	.	January 21, 1901
†Atterbury, John T., New York City	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1902
Avery, Samuel P., New York City	.	.	.	.	November 21, 1892
†Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
Bailey, Miss Nathalie Lorillard, New York City	.	.	.	.	May 17, 1897
†Baker, Stephen, New York City	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
Baldwin, George V. N., New York City	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1906
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., New York City	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City	.	.	.	.	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.	.	.	.	.	May 18, 1886
*Benson, Frank Sherman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	February 27, 1868
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1905
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1883
Booth, Charles E., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	February 28, 1882
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.	.	.	.	.	March 30, 1903
†Breckenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1900
Bradley, Edson, New York City	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906
Brenner, Victor D., New York City	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City	.	.	.	.	February 16, 1881

Browning, J. Hull, Tenafly, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 21, 1898
Buchman, Albert, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1907
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
†Burdge, Franklin, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	July 7, 1886
†Canfield, Richard A., Providence, R. I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
Cary, Isaac H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1905
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 15, 1881
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906
Cheney, Miss Elizabeth, Peterborough, N. H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
†Coley, William B., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
*†Cook, Charles T., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1893
DeKay, Charles, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
†de Morgan, Henri, Chaton, France	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1878
*†de Peyster, Gen. John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 25, 1867
†DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1890
Divver, Paul B., Atlanta, Ga.	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1907
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1878
Dodd, Louis F., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
†Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 22, 1886
Dowling, Robert E., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	December 5, 1905
Dunscomb, S. Whitney, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
†Durand, John S. New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
Elder, Thomas L., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 18, 1904
†Ellsworth, James W., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1893
†Evarts, Allen W., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1905
Ewart, Richard N., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1906
†Ferguson, Henry, Concord, N. H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1899
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 16, 1880
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 21, 1895
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
†Gates, Isaac E., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
†Gates, Rev. Milo H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
Gay, Frederick L., Brookline, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1908
Gay, Joseph E., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1907
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 16, 1898

Golding, John N., New York City . . . . .	March 20, 1893
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J. . . . .	April 24, 1902
†Granberg, H. O., Oshkosh, Wis. . . . .	November 18, 1908
Grant, Jesse Root, New York City . . . . .	January 7, 1907
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City . . . . .	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, New York City . . . . .	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	February 16, 1881
†Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City . . . . .	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, George Bird, New York City . . . . .	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, Jennie C. (Mrs. Morton), New York City . . . . .	January 15, 1906
†Groh, Mrs. Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	March 20, 1906
Hague, James D., New York City . . . . .	April 24, 1902
Hall, D. Harold, Lowville, N. Y. . . . .	November 20, 1905
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J. . . . .	July 7, 1886
†Hatzfeldt, Count Hermann, Washington, D. C. . . . .	March 19, 1906
*†Havemeyer, Henry O., New York City . . . . .	April 22, 1886
†Havemeyer, William F., New York City . . . . .	May 18, 1903
†Hawley, Edwin, New York City . . . . .	January 15, 1906
†Hearn, George A., New York City . . . . .	January 16, 1899
†Heaton, Augustus G., Washington, D. C. . . . .	March 19, 1900
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City . . . . .	January 16, 1893
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y. . . . .	February 22, 1866
Hidden, William Earle, Newark, N. J. . . . .	November 18, 1907
Higgins, Frank C., New York City . . . . .	March 20, 1905
†Hillhouse, John Ten Broeck, M.D., New York City . . . . .	May 21, 1906
†Hillhouse, Mansfield L., New Brunswick, N. J. . . . .	March 20, 1905
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn. . . . .	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J. . . . .	May 21, 1894
Hodenpyl, Anton G., New York City . . . . .	March 19, 1906
†Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J. . . . .	November 16, 1903
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass. . . . .	April 24, 1905
Howes, Benjamin A., New York City . . . . .	January 20, 1908
†Huntington, Arabella C. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City . . . . .	March 19, 1906
†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y. . . . .	January 16, 1899
†Huntington, Charles P., New York City . . . . .	January 15, 1906
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	March 30, 1903
Hyde, Clarence M., New York City . . . . .	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City . . . . .	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City . . . . .	May 18, 1896
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . . .	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City . . . . .	March 20, 1899
†Kennedy, John S., New York City . . . . .	March 16, 1891
Kunz, George Frederich, New York City . . . . .	January 16, 1893
Lagerberg, Julius de, Passaic, N. J. . . . .	January 21, 1907
Laidlaw, James L., New York City . . . . .	May 20, 1907

Lambert, Richard, New Orleans, La.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Lambert, William H., Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1902
†Landon, E. H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
†Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 17, 1885
†Lathrop, Francis, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
*†Lawrence, Cyrus J., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	May 17, 1881
Lefferts, Marshall C., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
†Lewick, Joseph N. T., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	December 14, 1865
†Loeb, James, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1905
Loewy, Benno, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1905
†Lounsbury, Richard P., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	December 21, 1880
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	May 18, 1880
Lydig, Philip M., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
†McMillin, Emerson, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 17, 1885
†Manning, James H., Albany, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1907
†Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1905
†Martin, Newell, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1905
Martin, Winfred Robert, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1907
Mather, Samuel, Cleveland, Ohio	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Texas	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
*†Meili, Julius, Zurich, Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1905
†Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	March 16, 1880
†Miller, George N., M.D., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
Mitchelson, Joseph C., Tariffville, Conn.	.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1907
†Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Montross, Newman E., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 25, 1901
†Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	May 17, 1897
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1893
Mosenthal, Philip J., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	May 18, 1886
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
†Newell, Edward T., Kenosha, Wis.	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1905
Newton, James S., Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1900
Nies, Rev. James B., Ph.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1902
†Norrie, Gordon, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 15, 1897
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
†Ogden, Robert C., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 16, 1903
Olcott, George N., Ph.D., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1907

†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	February 16, 1881
†Page, Helen G. (Mrs. William D.), New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
†Page, Miss Laura L. G., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
†Paget, Almeric H., London, England	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 22, 1886
Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Parsons, John E., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
†Peabody, George Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1893
Pell, Stephen H. P., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1908
Peters, Samuel T., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
†Pierce, Jacob W., Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1908
†Poillon, John Edward, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 29, 1875
†Poillon, William, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 11, 1869
†Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	November 21, 1898
Proctor, William, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 15, 1897
†Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New Rochelle, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mai E. (Mrs. Charles), New Rochelle, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	January 17, 1898
†Pyle, James Tolman, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
Quincy, Charles F., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906
†Rea, Thomas B., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 25, 1901
†Reid, John, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	February 28, 1882
Rhinelander, Philip, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
Riker, John L., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1893
Rumberger, H. D., Phillipsburg, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
*†St. Gaudens, Augustus, Windsor, Vt.	.	.	.	.	.	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	March 15, 1881
†Schiff, Jacob H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
†Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 30, 1903
Scott, J. Walter, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
†Seligman, Isaac N., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 30, 1903
Seligman, Jefferson, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
†Sherman, William Watts, Newport, R. I.	.	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1905
†Sinclair, Henry A., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
†Smith, De Witt S., Lee, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
†Smith, E. Reuel, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	July 7, 1886
†Smith, James Henry, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 30, 1903

*Smith, Lewis Bayard, Morristown, N. J.	.	.	.	.	February 22, 1866
†Speyer, James, New York City	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Spink, Samuel M., London, England	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1805
*Stearns, John Noble, New York City	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
Stewart, William Rhinelander, New York City	.	.	.	.	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., New York City	.	.	.	.	November 16, 1886
†Sturgis, Russell, New York City	.	.	.	.	May 18, 1880
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1905
†Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1894
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1893
†Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1905
†Todd, Henry Alfred, New York City	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1900
†Tweed, Charles H., New York City	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
†Udall, John Clark, New York City	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.	.	.	.	.	May 16, 1898
Van Norden, Warner, New York City	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1905
†Von Post, Herman C., New York City	.	.	.	.	November 15, 1897
Waitt, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
†Weeks, William Raymond, New York City	.	.	.	.	May 16, 1882
†Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1879
White, Horace, New York City	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
White, John Jay, Jr., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City	.	.	.	.	May 17, 1897
Willets, John T., New York City	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1883
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
*†Wilson, James B., New York City	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F., New York City	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	July 16, 1867
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1903
Woodin, William H., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
†Woodward, J. Otis, New York City	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, New York City	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1880
Wright, B. P., Schenectady, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1905
†Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 30, 1903
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 17, 1885
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	.	.	.	.	December 1, 1874
Zerbe, Farran, Tyrone, Pa.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906





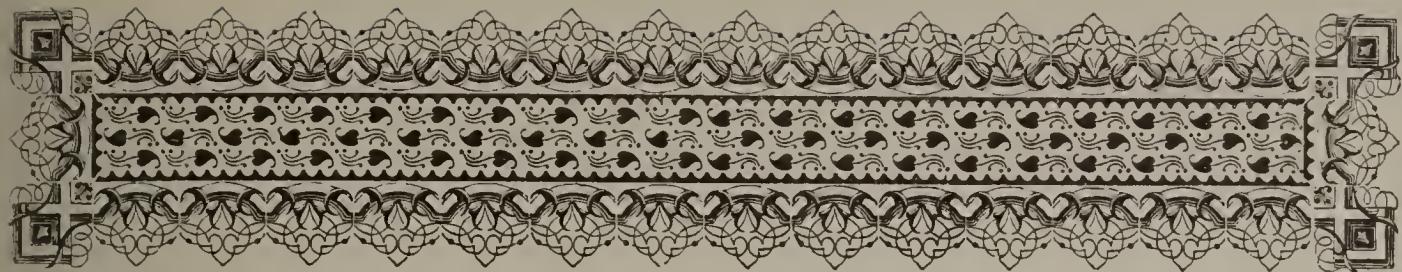
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UNIQUE GOLD COIN OF MESSANA.



THE DRAKE SILVER-MAP MEDAL.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

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At mihi plavdo  
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplo in arca.

—*Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

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VOL. XLII: No. 4.

NEW YORK.

QUARTERLY.

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## NOTES ON THE MONEY OF CHINA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

II. BY M. J. SYLVESTRE.<sup>1</sup>

**B**EFORE passing from the Silver to speak of the Copper coinage of China, it may be mentioned that in the taels [discussed in the previous portion of this paper] we have a sort of "money of account," very much like the "lac of rupees" in India. As Messrs. Tillot and Fischer have said, it should be remembered that each tael entered upon an account represents a definite sum in European money. In Manchuria, ingots of sycee silver and the dollars already described are in general circulation; of the latter, those of Kirin (26.35 gr.) are preferred.

Something should also be said of the counterfeit ingots and pieces of silver, the evil effects of which are widely felt throughout the entire empire. Though perhaps not so extensively at the present time as in the past, frauds of this kind are still practiced on a large scale. At all times counterfeiters have been numerous and skillful, and frequently so powerful as to constitute a grave danger to the public welfare.

In 1833, dollars were rarely if ever seen in the north of China; in certain localities, where they had a limited circulation, they were accepted only by weight, and then with a depreciation in value of twenty per cent., or even more. Their form and their devices astonished the natives, who regarded

<sup>1</sup> This paper is a continuation of a translation of M. *Journal*, of which the first portion appeared in the last Sylvestre's Report to the French Mint, made for the number.—ED.

these strange coins with a certain suspicion. Hence they were speedily melted into ingots. At that period the ingots in general use in Northern China were small and hemispherical, with a little projection like a button on the centre. Their weight was usually about four or five taels, and the people gave them the name of "sheep's bellies"! But the counterfeiters profited largely by this state of things. They had their foundries in the mountain districts, and other retired places, from which they scattered their false ingots far and wide, without any precautions except when they entered into some city. Their practices became so audacious that at one time it was necessary to organize military expeditions to suppress them. It is said in "*Lettres édifiantes*," that about the close of the year 1795 the imperial troops surrounded and attacked the haunt of a band of counterfeiters in Sse-Tchouen. The lawless bands made such vigorous resistance that the soldiers were obliged to bring their artillery into action; in the assault eighty counterfeiters were killed, over two hundred taken prisoners, and shortly afterwards several hundred more were captured. These were all put to death or condemned to exile, and their dwellings and furnaces were destroyed.

COPPER, BRONZE, ETC. As has already been remarked, the true coinage of China consists of copper, bronze, brass (*laiton*), and occasionally of iron, although some of the provinces have begun to strike silver dollars, as we have seen above. These coins — cash — are flat and round (although in ancient times they had other and curious forms), and vary from two to four centimetres in diameter. In the centre is a square hole by means of which they are strung into ligatures — *tchouân* — in quantities varying from 100 to 270 pieces. A mass of 6,249 ligatures of 270 cash, forms what is called a "mao of cash." These copper coins do not bear the portrait of the sovereign, as found on our money, but the "vocable" or characteristic letter adopted by the reigning Emperor, and there are also two other characters, *Thông pao*, which signify "valuable circulating money." On the reverse, since the accession of the Tsin dynasty, are the same words in Manchu. Occasionally the reverse also has, in Chinese, either the year of the reign in which they were issued, or the name of the provincial mint. The weight of these pieces varies greatly: for example, one sometimes sees ordinary cash of the reign of Yuên Fōng, which weigh only 1.15 gr., while others contain as much as 7.80 gr., and yet have only the same nominal value.

Evidently a people who for more than twenty centuries have had no other legal coinage than these little roundels of inferior metal, is not wealthy. No doubt coins of such trivial value serve well enough for the petty transactions of every-day life, in a land where the inhabitants are accustomed to live economically, and are contented with but little. Yet if the silver money — the sycee taels — is exceedingly inconvenient, the copper money — cash — is

still more so when it becomes necessary to carry it about in large amounts, or to store it in the treasuries. Another inconvenience arises from the variation in value of the latter metal, due to the fluctuations in the price of silver. The silver tael, which is the standard of value in the Empire, is sometimes worth 1,000 cash ; at others, 900, or it may even fall to 500. These varying values are due of course to the temporary abundance or rarity of one or the other metal ; but the Government generally succeeds in maintaining an equilibrium by means of its metallic reserves, and there is greater public confidence in its ability to do so because it is, by right and in fact up to a certain point, the sole owner of all the mines. Its policy in this matter, say the missionaries who have written on the subject, is never to permit copper to fall to so low a price as to induce the coinage of counterfeit cash. It is needless to say, however, that this occasionally happens, notwithstanding the efforts of the officials.

The history of the coinage of the "Celestial empire" is not lacking in interest, and in the farthest East there are ardent collectors and very learned numismatists who have written on the subject ; but their works are almost entirely devoted to the *tsiēn*, or cash.<sup>1</sup> A Japanese author, Ozawa-To-itchi-Tatsumoto, informs us that the taste for coin-collecting in China dates from the period known as that of the "six little dynasties." One of the Emperors of the Leang dynasty (502-556 B. C.), published a work on these ancient coins, which led many to study and collect them. "It is certain," said that author, "that in this pursuit there is an inestimable treasure, and those who possess it have the assurance of a long and happy life." According to the *Shien sen ron*, a treatise on sacred coins, "the coin-collector will live as long as his cabinet, and neither the foxes nor the evil spirits will be able to trouble him. Ancient coins are endued with a thousand wonderful virtues, but they are also very dangerous : hence those who rub them with any powder, or attempt to polish them upon a stone, expose their descendants to numberless diseases ; while those who make a hole in them, or clip them, will suffer from wounds." Others beside the dwellers in the farthest East may well profit by this advice, given in such a naive form, and we may readily believe that the

<sup>1</sup> Among the numerous authorities on the subject, the following are especially worthy of notice :— "*Kou tsuēn yāy*," a treatise on ancient bronze coins, in 16 volumes, with 446 engravings, published in 1879, at Lytsin, in the province of Chan-Tong, by Ly-tcho-Pong. "*Zoho Kaisei Kōbō Zoukan*," by Ozawa-To-itchi-Tatsumoto (the writer mentioned above), an officer in the suite of the Prince of Fujiyama, who, as the title shows, has criticised and corrected the work by Natakani Kozan, entitled "*Kōbō Zoukan*," published about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and which quotes with praise the "*Chiēn seu saru pou*," of the Prince of Riou-Kiou. Among the works of the more prominent European authors the following may be named :— "Coins of the Present Dynasty of China," by S. W. Bushell, printed in the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal

Asiatic Society, 1880 : "The Coins of China," by T. C. Gardner, in the Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society, 1889 : "La Province chinoise du Yu-Nan," by M. Emile Rocher : "France et Chine," by M. O. Girard : "Table chronologique des Empereurs de la Chine," by Father Amiot : "Dynasties supplémentaires chinoises et tartares," in "The Chinese Readers' Annual," 1874, by William Frederick Mayers ; several other valuable treatises might also be mentioned, but these must suffice. On Thibetan coins we have the work of M. A. Terrien de la Couperie, M. R. R. S., "La Monnaie en argent du Thibet," 1882, and some of the notes made in his account of his travels are of special value. We have generally followed, in this article, M. Sylvestre's spelling of Chinese names. The works named are taken from his paper. — ED.

ingenious way in which the author has commended the care of these pieces to those who are ignorant of their value, has had no little influence in preserving the genuine ancient coins of China, rare enough at all times.

But Chinese numismatists have not contented themselves with merely collecting fine cabinets; many of them, as we have said above, have given us elaborate essays, and among their works are several which are very valuable. If one desires to study carefully the ancient monetary systems of the country, it would be well to refer to these, but due allowances must be made for the many obscure and contradictory statements which they contain.

According to Ly-tcho-Pong, the first copper pieces were made in the reign of Ty-Chuēn, ninth Emperor in the fabulous period (2255 B. C.), but more probably under Yu the Great (2205 B. C.), the first Emperor of the historic period. These primitive pieces took the form of the character *Pou*; on their two faces one may read the inscription *Yù y kén hoá*, which signifies, word for word, 'to examine' (weigh, or inspect), 'one,' 'metal,' 'to exchange,' which seems to justify the statement by some Chinese authors that these pieces were not used in ordinary business transactions, but served the purpose of gaining relief from certain penalties. We find that this type existed with some modifications until the end of the Tchéou dynasty (from 1122 to 255 B. C.).

Mr. T. C. Gardner thinks that the bronze pieces assigned to the epochs previous to authentic history, and which are found in various forms, had a religious or at least a superstitious meaning, and that they were carried as talismans. This is also the opinion of Kou tsuēn yây as to the round "*Pou tsuēn*" pieces; he says that women wear them suspended about their necks, in the belief that by their power the children they bear will be boys; but the author of *Shin sen ron* thinks it more probable that the popular veneration, and the superstitious reliance on their mystical potency which clings to the more ancient pieces, does not arise from any religious sentiment, but is rather due to that innate respect for ancient things, so long a marked Chinese characteristic.<sup>1</sup>

At a somewhat later period, to quote Gardner again, bronze pieces of this same kind served to attest gifts, contracts, treaties or pledges, and it is to the use for such purposes especially, that he attributes the very curious and much-sought-for pieces which are called "knives with the character *Chi*," the

<sup>1</sup> Whether the pieces attributed to the primeval days of China have any proper claim to be considered as coins is extremely doubtful; on this point many students of Chinese numismatics besides those mentioned by M. Sylvestre hold very different opinions. The well known veneration for ancient things so universal in China, has made it peculiarly difficult to distinguish between myths and veritable history in matters which pertain to the "twilight period" of that remarkable nation. This reverence for the past—the outcome of ancestor-worship,—must be held to account for many things

otherwise inexplicable. The manufacture of fraudulent "antique coins" is a custom centuries old. It is said by some, that for a large proportion of these pieces, it would be impossible to find genuine originals which could be proved to have been in actual use at the dates assigned them. Indeed, there are authorities who claim that we have no better grounds for attributing the invention of coinage to an earlier period in China than in Lydia and elsewhere in Western Asia, or about 700 B. C.—ED.

name of the family which reigned in Shan-Tong about 245 B. C., and which was later reduced to slavery by the Hans. These ["knives," and other singular forms of the same general character as the *Pou* pieces mentioned above] he tells us, present more than a thousand varieties; the ploughmen in that province frequently turn them up, and laborers when digging foundations exhume them. They weigh from one to three-tenths of a leang, and are of a very fine bronze, sometimes having a slight trace of gold. If these were not coins, in the strict sense of the word, we believe that they certainly had value for purposes of exchange, similar to various other metallic tokens which were in circulation elsewhere in ancient times — having the form of weapons and tools of bronze — but too thin, too light and too easily bent to be of any practical service. Such pieces have been found in very ancient tombs, and the characters they bear seem to favor the theory that they were used for money; but Gardner, adhering to his system of interpreting their meaning, sees in them only the evidence of obligations contracted. However, it is generally agreed that although isolated examples are occasionally dug up, they are also found buried in considerable quantities in jars or among ruins, and strung upon a metallic band or wire. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that they were hoarded because they had an exchangeable value, while if they were merely used as amulets or pledges, they would have been found only in single specimens, or at least in very small quantities.

Pieces of this character were in circulation until the year 50 B. C.; because of their antiquity they are sought for use as talismans, and so eagerly, that they were long ago counterfeited, a practice which is still very common. It is therefore necessary for collectors to be extremely cautious, when such pieces are offered as being very ancient, for Chinese dealers are particularly skillful in giving to their falsifications the appearance of great age.

It was about the close of the Tchéou dynasty, and probably during the reign of its last emperor (255-246 B. C.), that the first coins appeared which bore not only characters indicative of their weight but also of their current value; very generally these were flat and round, having a hole in their centre for the purpose of stringing them. The pieces in the form of knives, however, still continued to be used. Of the latter, we know that those of Ouang-Mang (9-22 B. C.), circulated concurrently with the round coins called *Pou tsuēn* mentioned above. The piece of this class which is regarded as the most ancient had the value of twelve *Chu*, or three-fourths of a tael, according to the inscription which it bears. There are also pieces of eight *Chu*, or half a tael, emitted under the Hans.

Until that period coinage was free and not under official control; but this resulted in serious alterations in weight. The work by Kou tsuēn yây (already cited above), relates that two moneyers of that epoch, whose names were Téng-Tòng and Où-Ouâng-Py, had, by their fraudulent acts, acquired

wealth which equalled that of the sovereign. For this reason the Emperor, probably Hiao-Ouēn-Ty (179-155 B. C.), issued a decree that thereafter the right of coinage should be reserved to the State, which has retained this prerogative until the present time. It was this same Emperor who seems to have been the first to adopt the official conventional character selected to indicate the year of his reign,—whether or not he placed it upon his coinage. M. Abel Remusat, in his *Nouveaux Mélanges asiatiques*, (i: p. 327), fixes the date of this event as A. D. 163.

Since that period copper money has retained its round, flat form, varying only in the quality of the metal, its weight and size, and especially in the cipher or character adopted by the reigning sovereign. This cipher is changed with each accession to the throne, and not infrequently during a reign, for some special reason. To make a catalogue of these ciphers would require the repetition of the entire list of Emperors for the twenty-two Chinese dynasties; they may be readily found in various well-known works, especially those of Messrs. Remusat, P. Amiot, and Paul Perny. These contributions to the subject, however, are not sufficient to enable the collector to arrange and classify all the pieces in his cabinet. While basing their lists on official historical sources, the compilers pass without mention a large number of personages who have struck coins—pretenders, usurpers or rebels.

At this point M. Sylvestre has a very full list of pieces of usurpers, etc., and their attributions to various princes, pretenders or rebel aspirants, which fill many *lacunae* in the official lists of which he speaks. In these notes he also gives much valuable information concerning the pieces which are intentionally rejected or for any reason omitted from the imperial catalogues, but it would be impossible to print them without unduly lengthening this article; and to make them intelligible to the collector of Chinese coins, type of the characters they bear would be required. We can only take a few notes of the more important points from this portion of his monograph, giving the substance rather than a close translation of his remarks.

The official chronological catalogue (*Nien-Hao*) does not register numerous ciphers of the reigns of certain personages whom the Pekin historiographers mention only with reserve. Rebels and pretenders, for example, are not named at all, unless subsequent events brought them success. This statement applies also to those pieces which were extensively issued by the leaders in the Mongol invasion, before coins having the cipher *Tsin* were struck (after their conquest was complete). . . . For example, about this period (1627) the princes of the Minh dynasty were struggling for the throne; when the emperor died and his successor was named, but before he had won the victory in the war which followed, one of the rival contestants issued coins with his cipher, which are not mentioned in the official list, probably because the work of the historiographers was interrupted by the conflict; it is not possible to determine the proper assignment of the princes of this dynasty,

some of which bear the cipher of the family, while on their reverses are the vocables of some of his ministers and generals.

About fifty years later, during the troubles which preceded the Manchurian invasion, the eunuch Tou-chi Heng, who occupied the throne for eighteen days only, caused his cipher to be placed on some of the pieces struck at Pekin. A little later Ou-san Kouei, the Chinese general who called the Manchus to invade the country, and for his treason was made Governor of the Province of Yun-nan, proclaimed himself an independent prince; in 1674 he issued money with his vocable.

In the great Tai-Ping rebellion of the last century (which began about 1850) Hung Hsin Tchouan proclaimed himself emperor, and until his overthrow in 1864 issued coins at Nankin bearing the inscription "Great Peace: Celestial Empire," the characters being variously arranged. More recently another rebel issued cash at Tché-Kiang, with the words "Imperial money." There are also cash privately struck by the Chinese colony in Java with various ciphers, and still another curious series of interest to collectors, dating from the tenth and eleventh centuries, which have archaic inscriptions or characters; the pieces last mentioned were apparently used for seals.

The study of the reverses of Chinese coins of different epochs is very interesting, though the field is somewhat limited. The inscriptions one sees on the most ancient pieces having the form of spades, knives, and the like, are too vague or questionable to be discussed in this paper to any advantage. Not until the appearance of the first round coins that are mentioned in the official catalogues, do we find intelligible characters on the reverses; these date from A. D. 621 . . . . Some of the marks seem to be intended to indicate weight, or value,—more especially on the primitive issues, but the extreme antiquity of these pieces is doubtful. It was not until the advent of the Manchu rulers that reverse inscriptions became frequent. The cash issued from various mints under the authority of this dynasty sometimes bore Manchu characters, sometimes Chinese, and sometimes both—in the latter case Manchu was used for the mint, and Chinese for the value of the coin.

When the Chinese conquered Kashgar, Yarkand and the neighboring territories in 1759, the victorious general was authorized by the Emperor to cast the captured cannon into cash. On the obverse he placed the imperial cipher Kiên Long, and on the reverse, characters almost indecipherable—letters or words in Manchu and in the language of the conquered countries, often so poorly drawn as to be illegible. In Turkestan and in Thibet also, the coinage under his successors preserves the cipher of Kiên Long in memory of the conquest made in his reign.

There are certain signs on some reverses, the meaning of which has not been learned,—chiefly on coins of the fourteenth century. Then we also meet with other devices, such as a ring or circle, one or two crescents, three

bars, a point within a circle, an oblique cross, a triangle, etc. The story of the crescent is, that while the Emperor was examining the wax model of the coin which he held in his hand, he chanced to leave upon it the impress of his nail, and out of respect to his majesty the mark was retained upon the coinage made after that model.

[NOTE.—On page 64 of the last issue, in the article on Chinese money the author remarks that "the ingots which have the least value—those of one tael for example—have no raised edges." It would seem from the examples of taels and sub-divisions, shown in the plate, photographed (in exact size) from originals in Mr. Howland Wood's collection, that the statement needs some qualification. The edges on all of these, it will be observed, are raised and thin, giving a boat or cup-shape to the top of the ingot.—ED.].

(To be concluded.)

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## RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO THE MEDALLIC CABINET OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Two important and valuable acquisitions have recently been secured by the Department of Coins and Medals, in the British Museum. The first of these is a gift from the Committee of the National Art Collections Fund, of a very rare and interesting medieval medal, struck in Germany in 1544, for Moritz, one of the Dukes of Saxony. It is a brilliant example of the quaint religious taste of the medallists of that period, and is the work of Hans Reinhardt, of Leipsic. The obverse has a curious representation of the Trinity, which is supported by two figures of angels, and the piece, of which it is claimed only about six examples are known, is called the "Trinity Medal." The reverse also has two angelic figures who hold a cartouche or tablet on which are portions of the Athanasian Creed, and of an ancient hymn for Trinity Sunday, or as it is commonly styled in the Roman Church, "The Sunday after Pentecost" [Pentecost being called Whitsunday in the Anglican Church].

The other addition was secured by a purchase through the trustees of the Museum of an important part of the collection made by the late Leopold Hamburger, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, whose fine cabinet has been recently sold at auction in that city. This section was remarkable for the great number of examples which it contained—upwards of 2,700 pieces—of the ancient coins of Judea, including also a large proportion of those of several cities and districts in Asia Minor—Samaria, Galilee, Decapolis, etc.—with others of Arabia and Phoenicia. Many of these are of special interest and importance on account of the light they shed on certain historical questions. We are informed that the Museum now owns a collection of Jewish coins in an almost unbroken series from the time of the Maccabees to the insurrection of Simon Barchoba, "the Son of the Star," and which has few if any equals among the great European cabinets.

C. J. T.

## A UNIQUE GOLD COIN OF MESSANA.

"LA MESSENION D'ORO," BY BARON PENNISI DI FLORISTELLA.

(Translated for the *Journal* from the Italian, by Agnes Baldwin.)

THIS small gold coin, which the museums of Europe and America would have gladly acquired, is the work of a Sicilian artist, and, in the opinion of experts, was struck in the year 491 B. C. The coin weighs 1.46 grams, and measures 11 mm. in diameter. The history of the coin is unknown; one thing, however, is certain, namely, that it was carried off from Zancle—"di Zancle ai lidi profumati"—to Florence, where it won fame for itself and honor for art, first in the collection of the Marquis Pucci, and subsequently in that of the distinguished archaeologist, the Marquis Carlo Strozzi. To-day, after the lapse of centuries, it has returned to its fatherland, glorious Sicily.<sup>1</sup>

The coin is a monument of indisputable historical importance, and is a symbol of that civilization in which Sicily was a leader. In a peculiar manner it confirms the primacy of Messana . . . . because it is a unique example of the earliest gold coin known in the Greek series of Sicily; and it bears witness to the fact that Messana preceded all the autonomous cities of the island in the striking of gold, for the extant gold coins of Agrigentum, Gela, and Syracuse, are all of a later period, namely, 415 B. C.

The inscription **ΜΕΣΣΕΝΙΟΝ**, in the Ionic dialect, and the style of the coin, indicate clearly that it cannot be much later than 491 B. C., and that it antedates the supremacy of the Doric element in the population of the city, which gained the upper hand probably just after the failure of the Athenian expedition against Syracuse. According to tradition, Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium, went with a colony of Messenians to Zancle,<sup>2</sup> where he seized the reins of government, and changed the name to Messene.<sup>3</sup> The most ancient coins with the legend **ΜΕΣΣΕΝΙΟΝ** are in all probability to be dated from the year of his occupation, and thus mark the first act by which the new name of the city was publicly adopted. Now Zancle changed its name to Messene, as is commonly held, in the third or fourth year of the LXXI Olympiad (494-493 B. C.), and adopted on its coinage the type of Samos, the mask of a lion, facing, and the bull's head in profile; later, in 491 B. C., the type was changed to the hare on the obverse, and mule-car on the reverse. (Babelon: *Traité des Monnaies grecques et romaines*, Part II, Vol. I, p. 1491.) Rhegium and Messana had at first common types, a common style of art and paleography,—

<sup>1</sup> This coin is now in the possession of the Baron Pennisi. It was first published in the sale catalogue of the Strozzi Collection, Pl. IX, 1337, Rome, 1907. It is a hecute struck on the Attic standard. — TRANS.

<sup>2</sup> The late Mr. Frank Sherman Benson, in his admirable descriptions of Ancient Greek Coins, printed in the *Journal*, discusses the silver coins of Zancle and Messana in the fifteenth paper of the series (See Vol. xxxix: pp. 93 *et seq.*), which he illustrates with a num-

ber of fine photogravures; several of the pieces there described bear similar types to the gold coin in Baron Pennisi's cabinet. His plate shows coins with the early, or long form of the sigma (given in the text as nearly as type will allow), and others with the later or angular form ( $\Sigma$ ). — ED.

<sup>3</sup> Messene, the name given to Zancle by Anaxilas was later called Messana. — TRANS.

a fact which enables us to determine the period of such coins, and limits it to the reign of Anaxilas, and more particularly to his passage across the strait. These types, which are duplicated in the coinage of the two cities, form, according to M. Babelon, the "*trait d'union numismatique*" between Sicily and Magna Graecia, just as the great similarity of types in the coins of Byzantium and Chalcedon unites numismatically the two shores of the Bosphorus.<sup>1</sup>

Tiny and insignificant though this coin is, what annals of past ages does it not recount in its eloquent silence? What sentiments, what glories, does it not smilingly reflect in its furrowed gold surface? That hare which leaps from left to right across the face of the coin, is a symbol of the god Pan. The types on Greek coins are always chosen, or rather derived by a natural process, from the religion of the people or the State. And that the hare is the emblem of the god Pan is proved by the evidence of the rare tetradrachm of a later period, on which the Messenian god is represented in the act of caressing one of these animals. (Hill: *Coins of Ancient Sicily*, Pl. VIII, No. 15.<sup>2</sup>) And although a local legend declares that the frequency of the hare on the coins of Messana alludes to the introduction of hares into Sicily by Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium and Messana, we are pleased to agree with Head that this hare symbolizes the cult of Pan, the favorite deity worshiped at Messana.

On the reverse is represented a biga drawn by mules (*ἀπῆνυ*) walking to the right, driven by a high-seated charioteer, who holds the reins in both hands and the goad in the left hand. In the exergue is a laurel leaf. A border of dots surrounds the whole. This type commemorates, according to a favorite custom of the Sicilian Greeks, a victory won at Olympia, an agonistic triumph not with fleet horses but with mules, a glorious though homely symbol of the keen pleasure which was taken of old in competitive sports. . . .

History tells us that the triumph of the tyrant Anaxilas inspired the poem of Simonides celebrating him as winner of the mantle at the banquet which he gave at Olympia.<sup>3</sup> (Holm: *Gesch. Sicil.*, Vol. I, 384.) And may it not be said that the leaf of laurel in the exergue is the sign of the victory won, the laurel which wreathes the foreheads of the victors?

The little coin is not only a speaking monument of a whole period of history, but likewise a triumphal poem, a true poem, celebrating the triumph of an hour, and presaging in symbolical form the future glories of a people who in spite of all oppression will regain their liberty.

<sup>1</sup> For an excellent discussion of the community of types found upon the coinage of Rhegium and Zancle-Messana, see Hill's *Hist. Greek Coins*, pp. 29-35.—TRANS.

<sup>2</sup> This attribution of the hare as an emblem of Pan is further confirmed by the device on another rare tetradrachm of Messana, illustrated by Mr. Benson (*loc. cit.*),

which has the head of Pan with goat's horns beneath a hare.—ED.

<sup>3</sup> See, however, Mr. Benson's paper (p. 97), in which he shows that the poet refused to celebrate the victory of the tyrant, but immortalized the *mules*—"the daughters of storm-footed horses"—in his famous Ode.—ED.

## CENTENNIAL OF THE CABINET DI BRERA, MILAN.

THE Centennial anniversary of the Royal Numismatic Cabinet di Brera, at Milan, was celebrated with suitable ceremonies in the grand hall of Maria Theresa in the Palazzo di Brera in that city, in May last. The occasion received added interest from the fact that in connection with that event special honors were paid to the memory of Dr. Solone Ambrosoli, Director of the Cabinet from 1887 until his death, on September 27, 1906. Comm. Francesco Gnechi, Vice-president of the Italian Numismatic Society, was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, who is the Honorary President of the Society, was represented by the Chief Magistrate of the city, and many distinguished officers of the government were present, with a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen. Comm. Gnechi gave an interesting address on the history of the Cabinet, and Dr. Serafino Ricci, a prominent member of the Society, gave an eloquent tribute to the character and work of Dr. Ambrosoli.

This famous collection, one of the best in Europe in many respects, was founded by a decree of the Viceroy of Italy on the 7th of May, 1808, and the eminent archaeologist Sig. Gaetano Cattaneo may well be regarded as its father. He was then the designer in the Mint at Milan, and his personal services in preventing the removal of the Cabinet to Paris in the days of the Emperor Napoleon, when so many of the choicest treasures of Italy were carried thither, his labor and skill in enriching the Cabinet while it was under his care, by the acquisition of several important collections when the Mints at Mantua and Modena were closed, and by various judicious purchases from time to time, were described in a most interesting manner by the orator. In 1817 the Cabinet was placed in the Palazzo di Brera; it now contains not far from 50,000 pieces — 32,000 Greek, Roman and Medieval coins, 9,800 medals and plaques, and many rare and valuable seals, dies, etc.

Among the important acquisitions during Cattaneo's time were the collections of the Marquis Giulio Beccaria, of Fr. Frisi, and the Roman coins of the Duke of Coriliiano-Saluzzo, — about 5,000 pieces, for which he paid 30,000 lire, — the Greek coins — 1760 examples — gathered in England by Millingen, and valued at 20,000 lire, and the Milan collection of the Marquis Anguissola, costing 10,000 lire. Not satisfied with this splendid foundation, he also formed the nucleus of a fine illustrative numismatic library, and expended about 90,000 lire in the purchase of 8,000 volumes.

Cattaneo was succeeded in 1842 by Dr. Carlo Zardetti; in 1849 Cav. Bernardino Biondelli held the office. On his death in 1886, the Cabinet was closed for a brief period, and the following year Dr. Ambrosoli took charge. During his administration his co-laborer Prof. Ricci, Assistant Librarian, has been engaged in preparing a catalogue of its treasures.

From the beginning the Government has been a liberal patron, and the present King, himself an ardent collector, has taken a deep interest in its prosperity. In the course of his address Comm. Gnechi mentioned the fact that the Cabinet, which has outgrown its quarters in the Palazzo di Brera, is hereafter to occupy more convenient apartments in the Castle of the Sforza, a building full of historic memories. This castle was originally the seat of the Visconti family in 1368, and was rebuilt and enlarged by the Sforza after 1450. In 1893 it was restored to the style of the fifteenth century, and as it already contains the Municipal Museum and the archaeological cabinets formerly in the Palazzo, will offer unsurpassed opportunities for students of the kindred sciences which will here find their home. To facilitate research all these cabinets are hereafter to be placed under one direction.

Comm. Gnechi, in closing his address, spoke of the celebration of this centenary as particularly opportune. The year just closed has seen the promulgation of the important Imperial decree relative to the "Frederick Museum" in Berlin; the transfer of the Museum in Buda-Pest to new and more worthy quarters, while similar plans are in progress for the French Cabinet in Paris. In Italy, at Bologna, the Municipal collection and the Royal Archaeological Museum have been united; in Venice, the Correr and Marciana Museums, and at Rome that of the Capitoline and the Museo delle Ferme have also been combined.<sup>1</sup>

We regret that only a very brief report of Prof. Ricci's eulogy has reached us, but we are informed that a volume containing an account of this interesting occasion and the addresses in full will shortly be issued under the direction of the Italian Numismatic Society, in uniform style with the *Rivista Italiana Numismatica*. It was an eloquent tribute to the memory of a distinguished and learned numismatist.

An occasion of so much interest to numismatists generally would not have been complete without its appropriate medallic souvenirs, and two were struck, — one in commemoration of the event itself, and the other in honor of the eminent scholar so long the head of the cabinet and so renowned for his devotion to the science. Both were from the well known Johnson studio in Milan. The first of these, the Centennial Medal, took the form of an oblong plaque, having within a raised and beaded border, on the upper half an arched recess containing a nude bust, facing, on the base of which is the name of the founder of the Cabinet, GAIETANO CATTANEO. On the lower half a tablet with the inscription in ten lines, A RICORDO DEL | PRIMO CENTENARIO | DEL | R. GABINETTO NUMISMATICO | E | MEDAGLIERE NAZIONALE DI BRERA | FONDATA IN MILANO | DA | GAETANO CATTANEO | 1808-1908 (In memory of the first Centennial of the

<sup>1</sup> As Comm. Gnechi's address was delivered only about a fortnight before the dedication of the new building for the American Numismatic Society, he had

not learned of its completion — an event in the numismatic annals of our own country which marks quite as important an advance as those he mentions.

Royal Numismatic Cabinet and the di Brera National Medallic Collection, founded at Milan by Gaetano Cattaneo, etc.) A rosette in each of the upper corners of the tablet. The medal memorial of the late Director of the Cabinet had an admirable portrait bust of Ambrosoli, in civic dress. He is represented as two-thirds facing to the observer's left. There is no legend on the obverse. We have not seen an impression of the medal, but it probably bears on the reverse a suitable inscription.

M.

### THE VATICAN COLLECTION OF PAPAL COINS.

AN interesting addition to the fine collection of Papal coins and medals in the Vatican cabinet, recently presented to His Holiness, was announced to the Sacred College by the Pope on the occasion of his name-day. The Pontiff told the Cardinals that a gold coin had been given him as a jubilee gift by the Diocese of Acqui. This coin was discovered in 1898, while excavations were going on for the foundations of a new church at Acqui. It proved to be the only coin in existence of the period of Innocent IX, a Pope of the Facchinetti family of Bologna, who succeeded Gregory XIV, Oct. 29, 1591, and died Dec. 30, following, reigning for only two months. His death followed so soon after his accession that coins bearing his name have always been classed among the rarest of the Papal series, and their existence has been doubted by collectors.

The Diocese of Acqui was unable to pay the architect who had drawn the plans for the new church; it therefore gave him the coin with the understanding that if he sold it for over \$1,200 (the amount of his bill), the surplus should be returned to the Diocese. The architect accepted the gift, but he was unable to find a purchaser. He offered it to King Victor Emmanuel, but His Majesty would not give more than \$500. Later the clergy of the Diocese collected the \$1,200, bought the piece from the architect, and presented it to the Pope. This coin is said to have been the only one lacking to complete the Vatican collection of coins issued under all the Popes.

### A NEW GERMAN COIN.

THE Emperor of Germany has given orders to strike a new coin, to have the value of a Quarter-Mark, or twenty-five pfennigs. That this new issue may be easily distinguished from the Twenty-pfennig piece now in circulation, it is proposed that it shall have a perforation in the field, and we understand that designs to carry out this plan have been requested. It is well known that for centuries the Chinese have used copper coins — cash — with a square hole, and in very recent times the plan has been occasionally suggested; a few such pieces have been struck, though they have not been received with any great satisfaction. German artists have objected to the scheme on the ground that it would be a return to the "dark ages" of coinage. One German paper, the *Welt Spiegel*, defends it by giving illustrations of similar pieces recently struck in England for circulation in one of its African Colonies. A correspondent of a Hamburg paper amuses himself by writing: "Give us the coins with holes in them, by all means. We can string them as beads; tie them up and keep them, a thing which seems impossible when we attempt it with the slippery coins and bills now-a-days."

## THE DRAKE MEDAL.

BY JAMES D. HAGUE.

THE Drake Medal, the third<sup>1</sup> of a series issued by the American Numismatic Society to commemorate important events and illustrious names in American history, has been struck in honor of Sir Francis Drake, famous as the first English circumnavigator of the globe, and in commemoration of his landing upon the northwest coast of America in 1579. On the 17th day of June in that year, he anchored near the 38th parallel of north latitude, in the bay since known by his name, and took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling it "Nova Albion." He thus founded the New England of the Pacific coast more than forty years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, in Massachusetts Bay.

When Drake thus discovered the northwest coast of America, he did not find what he was most earnestly seeking,—a northeasterly passage or open sea, by which he might sail from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and so home to England. If he had found the hoped-for channel, he would have circumnavigated the American continent without continuing his "world-encompassing" expedition in the *Golden Hind*. The exigencies of his marvelous voyage compelled him to repair and refit his ship, and for that purpose to seek a convenient port far to the north, beyond the reach of the revengeful Spaniards whose treasure-laden galleons he had plundered off the Peruvian coast. But for this, it is reasonable to believe that Drake, who was not on a voyage of discovery, would never have found occasion to explore the northwest coast of America, nor sought a landing place there.

The identification of Drake's landing place in California has been for many years the subject of discussion, and has only been finally determined by the research of Professor George Davidson, Ph. D., Sc. D., of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, set forth by him in a paper entitled "Identification of Sir Francis Drake's Anchorage on the Coast of California in the year 1579."<sup>2</sup> It is a carefully considered statement of results derived by Professor Davidson from notes of geographical study and observations made during his personal experience on the Pacific coast since 1850.

Prof. Davidson says:—

During the last few years I have been writing the fourth edition of the "Coast Pilot of California, Oregon and Washington," and in some of my unofficial hours have been gathering the notes of my geographical experience upon this coast since 1850. I have condensed part of them in a paper where the particular object I had in view was the identification of the landfalls of Cabrillo and Ferrelo.

<sup>1</sup> The first medal of this series was issued (1904) in honor of Americus Vespuccius, and to commemorate the achievements of the early discoverers on the Atlantic coast of the new continent, to which the name "America" was given by the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller, in 1507.

The second medal was issued (1906) in honor of John Paul Jones, and to commemorate the event of the discovery and removal of his remains from France to America.

The Drake Medal (issued 1907) was illustrated in the last number of the *Journal*.

<sup>2</sup> Read before the California Historical Society, in March, 1889, and published by that Society in 1890. It contains 58 pages, with fifteen illustrations,—mostly

copies of old maps or charts, some of them thus made public for the first time. This paper is now practically out of print, as the San Francisco fire, in April, 1906, destroyed nearly all the copies remaining in the Society's archives. The writer is indebted to Professor Davidson for the opportunity to review the only copy remaining in his possession, and to use it in preparing this paper.

<sup>3</sup> "An Examination of Some of the Early Voyages of Discovery and Exploration on the Northwest coast of America, from 1539 to 1603, by Prof. George Davidson, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey." Appendix No. 7 of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1886.

n that research the question of Francis Drake's second anchorage on this coast naturally presented itself for solution; and the general result is therein stated.

In the first two or three years of my work upon the Pacific seaboard, with comparatively little experience and a limited acquaintance with the early discoveries, I believed that Drake entered the Bay of San Francisco. The work upon the different editions of the "Coast Pilot" impelled me to examine the localities mentioned by the old navigators, to weigh carefully their simple language, the circumstances attending their descriptions, whether they were in detail or in broad generalizations, at what season of the year they were made, etc.; and by endeavoring to put myself in their places, to follow their explorations day by day.

I have carefully studied the narratives of Drake's voyage, and the manuscript charts copied from his sketches or drawn from his personal descriptions; have located his first anchorage; know every foot of the shore he coasted . . . ; have sailed . . . over the very track he pursued; have conned the shore line, and the crest line, and the landfall from seaward, under varying conditions of weather; have surveyed Bodega Head, and anchored in Bodega Bay; have been over every rod of Point Reyes Head several times, and have frequently anchored in Drake's Bay in pleasant weather, and under stress of weather, even as lately as 1886. I have visited the South and North Farallones, measured their heights, and studied their relation and visibility to the harbor in which Drake anchored. I have also collated some of the narratives of the discoveries of the Spaniards with that of Drake.

Long before I had gathered all this information, my early judgment was corrected, and I saw the great circumnavigator anchored in Drake's Bay; could almost point out the spot where he careened his ship; and to-day there remains not the shadow of a doubt in my mind as to the exact locality.

Furthermore, when I look over the list of authorities at my command, that have given opinions upon the subject, some for and some against San Francisco Bay, I fail to note one who was personally familiar with the details of all the localities involved; with the advantages of Drake's Bay as a harbor of refuge in any storm; with the peculiarities of the seaboard as it appeared to Drake when coasting it; with the landfall of Point Reyes as he made it; with the relatively smooth water so soon felt after he rounded the western extremity, and the clear indications of shelter under its eastern point; and with the impossibility of sailing direct to the North Farallones, or even to the Southeast Farallon, from the Golden Gate of San Francisco Bay, with the prevailing summer winds.

The publication of the "Narrative and Critical History of America,"<sup>1</sup> by Justin Winsor of Harvard University Library, giving *in extenso* the argument of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in favor of San Francisco Bay, has prompted me to bring forward my experience and deductions at this time. Dr. Hale has gathered a mass of very interesting information upon the subject, and I am convinced that he will cheerfully accord me the privilege of appealing to the same authorities which he has done, in cumulating my evidence. . . .

With these preliminary remarks I propose the following order in my statements: (1) To give a few short extracts from the "Narrations of Drake's Adventure" that will recall such incidents as bear upon the nature of his voyage, the character of his fellow adventurers, and the discovery of the port of New Albion; (2) The name of his ship, and a few words about the principal narrator of the voyage; (3) Extracts giving a description of the second bay in which he anchored upon this coast, and of the adjacent country; and (4) The name and latitude of that port from various authorities. Then from my own experience I give a description of the land-fall of Drake south of Point Arena; of Point Reyes Head, and of the Gulf of the Farallones and Drake's Bay. To these are added notes on the first visits of the Spaniards to Drake's Bay, and the reported traditions of the Nicasio Indians; with an account of various ancient charts which I have consulted. These descriptive statements naturally embody most of the reasons why I believe Drake anchored under the eastern promontory of Point Reyes Head. . . . state others to show why he did not anchor in Bodega Bay, and could not have anchored in San Francisco Bay.

From the U. S. Coast Survey publications I have drawn up the chart from Point Arena to Point San Pedro, to exhibit the prominence of the notable headland of Point Reyes, lying outside the general course of the coast which Drake was following with the closest scrutiny. This has never been fairly

<sup>1</sup> Narrative and Critical History of America, by Justin Winsor. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York, 1886-1888 (Vols. II-VI), 4to.

noticed; in fact, it has been generally ignored. I have given a more extended chart of Drake's Bay, to exhibit the soundings in the approaches and at the anchorage; to locate the white cliffs and white sand banks from one hundred to three hundred feet high, that, for a stretch of six miles, were constantly before his eyes; and to demonstrate that this harbor of refuge is not "the open roadstead" designated by Dr. Hale.<sup>1</sup> I have presented a photographic view of the eastern promontory of Point Reyes Head from the harbor, to show that Hondius was justified in placing the representation of an islet outside the promontory, although his location is erroneous. Another equally striking view, taken when the harbor is approached from the southwest, has not been reduced. I present also the charts of Dudley from photographs of the original manuscripts, to show the coast mountains as landfalls, and the soundings in the approaches and anchorage of Drake's harbor. To these are added copies from Dudley's charts in the "Arcano del Mare"; from Hondius, Vizcaino, Costansó, and others. Some of these are made public for the first time.

Continuing with many citations and extracts from the "Narrations of Drake's Adventure,"<sup>2</sup> Professor Davidson further writes:—

There is a glamour about the name of Sir Francis Drake. Success brought him the favor of Queen Elizabeth; his bravery, vigor and self-assertion, conspicuous among many patriotic and fearless men at the destruction of the invincible Spanish Armada, made him a hero of the nation. He was not a discoverer in any honest acceptation of the word, but in the exigencies of his famous voyage he was the first European who saw the coast of Oregon and anchored under its shores; he was the first European who anchored in the bay since known by his name, where he refitted his ship, and took possession of New Albion.

FRANCIS DRAKE was the "Captaigne-general" of Freebooters; on the western coast of South America he "and his men pirats" had loaded his vessel with a fabulous amount of fine wares from Asia, precious stones, church ornaments, gold, plate, "and so mooch silver as did ballas the Goulden Hinde." He was magnificent in projecting great enterprises, persuasive in acquiring the means, self-contained and without shadow of fear, despotic in command, merciless in execution, full of resources; he was a born leader. The expedition of 1577-1580 to the South Sea was made up of "gentlemen and saylars," drawn together by the love of adventure and plunder; "a fort of cogginge and lyinge knaves," "a compayne of desperate banckwrouptes that could not lyve in theyr countrye without the spoyle of that as others had gotten by the swete of theyr browes."

This "hard crowd" needed a commander of unflinching determination in emergencies, and they found one who, when they opposed him, warned "them take hede for . . . yf I fynd them in my way I will furely fynke them."

Nevertheless, with his surfeit of "eight hundred sixty sixe thousand pesos of silver, . . . a hundred thousand pesos of gold, . . . and other things of great worth" "this tyranous and cruell tirant" "thought it not good to returne by the [Magellan] streights . . . least the Spaniards should there waite, and attend for him in great numbers and strength, whose handes, he being left but one ship, could not possibly escape."

It was therefore absolutely necessary for him to reach his own country by some unknown route, on which he would be unlikely to encounter any ship of the Spaniards. He had too much at stake to assume any risks of capture, and so with superb self-confidence he decided upon finding a passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic by sailing to the northward and then to the eastward. He was in the entrance to the Bay of Panama in the first week of March, 1579, after his rich capture of the Cacafuego. "The time of the yeare now drew on wherein we must attempt, or of necessite wholly glie ouer that action, which chiefly our Generall had determined, namely, the discouery of what passage there was to

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, No. 61, p. 91.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in "Works issued by the Hakluyt Society: M.DCCC.LIV." The original is entitled "The World encompassed by Sir Francis Drake, being his next voyage to that to Nombre de Dios formerly imprinted; carefully collected out of the notes of Master Francis Fletcher, Preacher in him imployment, and diuers others his followers in the same; offered now at last to pub-

lique view, both for the honour of the Actor, but especially for the stirring up of heroicke Spirits to benefit their Countrie, and eternize their Names by like noble attempts. London: Printed for Nicholas Bovrne, and are to be sold at his shop at the Royall Exchange. 1628." Prof. Davidson throughout his paper verifies all quotations by references to the pages of the original from which he takes them; it seems needless to repeat them here.—ED.

be found about the Northerne parts of America, from the South Sea, into our owne Ocean, . . . . which could not be done if the opportunity of time were now neglected; we therefore all of vs willingly harkened and consented to our Generalls aduice, which was, first to seeke out some conuenient place wherein to trimme our ship, and store ourselues with wood and water and other prouisions as we could get, and thenceforward to hasten on our intended iourney for the discouery of the said passage, through which we might with joy returne to our longed homes."

For more than two months he traversed unknown and trackless waters, with a self-reliance and a fearlessness that challenges the admiration of the seaman; sailing more than a thousand leagues without seeing land. Nevertheless, courage could not conquer impossibilities; in latitude 42, when still steering into the unknown, he encountered the prevailing summer winds of the North Pacific. The cold was trying and disheartening to his men; the strong and persistent Northwesters, and the large sea therewith, and the impenetrable "most vile, thicke, and stinking fogges" soon convinced him of the infeasibility of his search; so "wee were forced by contrary windes to runne in with the shoare, which we then first descrid, and to cast anchor in a bad bay, the best roade we could for the present meete with."

He anchored in the open roadstead off the mouth of the Chetko River, under the partial protection of Cape Ferrelo, in latitude  $42^{\circ} 03'$ . Here "the winds directly bent against vs, and hauing once gotten vs vnder sayle againe, commanded vs to the southward whether we would or no." From this latitude of  $42^{\circ}$  "to 38 we found the land, by coasting alongst it, to be but low and reaonable plaine; euery hill (whereof we saw many, but none uerie high) though it were in *June*, and the Sunne in his neerest approach vnto them, being couered with snow. In 38 deg. 30 min. we fell in with a conuenient and fit harbrough, and *June* 17 came to anchor therein, when we continued till the 23 day of *July* following."

Another narrator gives a slightly different version: Drake "being afraid to spend long time in seeking for the straite, hee turned back againe, still keeping along the cost as near land as he might, vntil hee came to 44 gr.,<sup>2</sup> and thē hee found a harborow for his ship, where hee groūded his ship to trim her."

We have still another account of his reaching this anchorage. "The fift day of June, being in fortie-three degrees towardes the pole Arctick, being speedily come out of the extreame heate, wee found the ayre so colde, that our men being pinched with the same, complayned of the extremitie thereof, and the further we went the more the colde increased vpon vs; whereupon we thought it best for that time to seeke land, and did so, finding it not mountainous, but low plaine land and we drew backe againe without landing, till we came within thirty-eight degrees towardfs the line. In which height, it pleased God to send vs into a faire and good bay, with a good winde to enter the same."

Referring to Drake's ship, originally named the Pelican, and afterward the Golden Hind, Professor Davidson, citing the "World Encompassing Narrative" writes:—

In the brief enumeration of the vessels which "by gratious commiffion from his soueraigne, and the helpe of diuers friends auenturers, he had fitted himselfe with fife ships," we need mention only:

"I. The *Pellican*, admirall, burthen 100 tonnes, Captaine generall *Francis Drake*."

In the narrative of "the *Elizabeth*, vice-admirall, burthen 80 tonnes, Captain *John Winter*," "written by Edward Cliffe, mariner," the narrator describes Drake's vessel as "the Pellican, in burthen 120 tonnes, being admirall of the fleet." Throughout the "Narratives" we find the "admirall's" name indifferently spelled Pellicane, Pelicane, Pellycan, and Pellycane. Drake's ship did not, however, continue under her original name. When he made the eastern entrance to the Strait of Magellan on the 20th of August, 1578, the narrator says:

"At this cape [*Capo Virgin Maria*] our generall caused his fleet, in homage to our soueraigne lady, the Queenes Maiesty, to strike their top-sailes vpon the bunt, as a token of his willing and glad minde, to shewe his dutifull obedience to her highnes, whom he acknowledged to have full interest and right in that new discouery; and withall, in remembrance of his honourable friend and fauoriter, Sir

<sup>1</sup> The "Narrative" says 48, to which height he never reached. the narrator evidently confounds the Northern extreme, which one account claimed him to have reached, with

<sup>2</sup> Page 184. Appendix III. This should be  $38^{\circ}$ ; the Southern anchorage in  $38^{\circ}$ .

*Christopher Hatton*, he changed the name of the shippe which himselfe went in from the *Pellican* to be called the *Goulden Hinde*."

The crest of Sir Christopher was "a Hind statant *or*;"<sup>1</sup> and the Queen's vice-chamberlain evidently had some stock in this piratical expedition, for Drake upon one occasion "shewed also a byll of Master Hattons aduenture."

There were 164 men and boys in the five ships, but how many each vessel carried is not recorded. We are assured, however, that the "admirall" carried a "preacher and pastor of the fleet," "one Ffrancis Ffletcher, Minister of Christ and Preacher of the Gospell, aduenturer and traueller in the same uoyage," although Drake on occasion did the preaching himself: — "Nay, softe, Master Fletchar (qd. he) I must preache this day my selfe, althowghe I have small skyll in preachinge." Drake even usurped the highest ecclesiastical authority, for once, after putting the parson in irons made fast to the forecastle, "hee said, Francis Fletcher, I doo heere excoīnvicate thee out of ye Church of God, and from all the benefites and graces thereof, and I denounce thee to the divell and all his angells"; and around his neck he hung a placard with the suggestive legend: "frances fletcher, ye falfest knave yt liveth."

From foregoing data it appears that "In the marginal plan of the anchorage of Drake on the Map of the World, by Hondius (Hague? 1595?) we first find the name *Portus Novae Albionis*," which, in variously modified forms reappears in many later charts as the descriptive name of the bay or port, in latitude 38°, within the protecting headlands of Point Reyes, where Drake first landed and called the country "New Albion."

"*Porto di Noua Albion*," "*Po. de los Reyes*," "*El Puerto de San Francisco*," "*Porto Sir Francis Drake*," "*Porto St. Francis Drake, wrongly named Port St. San Francisco*," "*P. S. F. Drake*," "*La Bahia de San Francisco*," with other variations, all referring to the bay at Point Reyes, in or near latitude 38°, and none referring in any sense to the present Bay of San Francisco, are also described with abundant detail.

After 1603 this name San Francisco was generally substituted for that of New Albion among the Spanish navigators, and in 1734 it is described by Don Joseph Gonzales Cabrera Bueno, in his "Coast Pilot," published in Manila.<sup>2</sup> He says that the port was a good shelter from all winds, and that during southeast storms vessels must anchor in the southwest angle of the bay. He states that it is on the north side of Point Reyes, yet overlooks the very essential fact that it is on the north side of the eastern promontory of the Head. He placed it in latitude 38½°.

It further appears that the present Bay of San Francisco was discovered in 1769 (190 years after Drake's Bay) by Don Gaspar de Portolá, commanding the land expedition from San Diego, to rediscover Vizcaino's "famous Harbor" of Monterey. His engineer was Costansó, who published in 1770 his chart, whereon he places the old port of San Francisco (referring to Drake's Bay) and also the new port (referring to the present Bay) which he is the first to name the "*Estero de San Francisco*." Referring to this work Professor Davidson writes: —

In the chart of California by the Engineer of Portolá's expedition, I find the graphical demonstration of his descriptive report of the exploration of 1769, when on the 31st of October, from the mountains behind San Pedro Cove, he discovered the "*Farallones de la Bahia de San Francisco*," and Point Reyes, which he estimated to be in latitude 37° 45', although he was then in 37° 31'. But from the same point of view he discovered to the eastward, inside the coast range of mountains, a great gulf forming a mediterranean sea, with an arm connecting it with the ocean. This was the present Bay of San Francisco, and the Golden Gate. Costansó has laid down the old *puerto* of similar shape to the Portus of Hondius, the B: di Noua Albion of Dudley, and nearly the Puerto de los Reyes of Vizcaino: while immediately under it is the entrance to the "*Estero de S. Francisco*," with one great arm reaching twenty miles to the northeast, and a second great arm reaching twenty-five miles to the southeast.

<sup>1</sup> That is, a golden hind, standing; see "The Sea Fathers," by Clement R. Markham, page 109. Cassell & Co., London, Paris and New York, 1884.

<sup>2</sup> Admiral Cabrera compiled his "Coast Pilot," for he was never upon this coast, and it is a noteworthy

fact that all his latitudes, from Cape Mendocino southward, are half a degree or more too large, viz. ; Point Arena, Point Reyes, Point Año Nuevo, and Point Pinos. This correction, applied to the Puerto de San Francisco, would place it in latitude 38°.

Off the entrance to this *Estero* lie *Los Farallones*, visible also from the Pto. de S. Francisco. The name *Pta. de los Reyes* is applied opposite the long promontory forming the southern side of Drake's Bay.

True to his instincts as an engineer, Costansó has given no details to the northward. He had been sent to rediscover Vizcaino's "famous harbor of Monterey," and in the search made this remarkable discovery of the Bay of San Francisco. In the southern parts of the coast and immediately approaching San Francisco, he says in the title that he had the use of the diaries of different pilots, but especially those of the "*Paquetbote el S. Antonio*," which arrived at Monterey, May 31, 1770, and made a special expedition to "el Puerto de S. Francisco ocupado ahora de nuevo por los nuestros."

Costansó's work was remarkably good: his latitudes from San Diego to Pillar Point are always within a minute of arc of the modern determinations: and hence we are safe in placing great reliance on his words and his graphical illustrations of them. These incontestably establish the old port of San Francisco to be that of Sir Francis Drake, and totally distinct from the *Estero* or *Puerto de San Francisco*.

This chart and the preceding one are the connecting links between Drake and the later navigators, and they alone would establish the "fit and convenient harbor" in which the *Golden Hind* anchored, were there no other evidence.

The difference between the old port and the new port is emphasized by the statement of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, that a contemporary manuscript account of Costansó's discovery, preserved in the British Museum, records the principal features of the new discovery as follows: "They say it is the best bay they have discovered; and while it might shelter all the navies in Europe, it is entered by a straight of three leagues, and surrounded with mountains, which make the waters tranquil."<sup>1</sup> This applies to San Francisco Bay, and it does not apply to Drake's anchorage.

Finally, in a very full and comprehensive paper entitled "The Discovery of San Francisco Bay," recently published (May, 1907) by the Geographical Society of the Pacific, Prof. Davidson has put on record the most minute details of his investigation of the many questions concerning that event, showing conclusively that the first discovery by Europeans of San Francisco Bay was made, as already herein set forth, by Portolá's land expedition, approaching from the south, in 1769, and in a reconnaissance around the southeast head of the bay, in the Santa Clara Valley, lying to the east of the coast range of mountains, many miles from the sea and the entrance therefrom, now known as the "Golden Gate"; that there is no record of any European having ever seen the entrance from the sea into the Bay of San Francisco, prior to 1772; and that The *San Carlos* was the first known vessel to enter the Golden Gate, which event occurred on August 5, 1775, little more than 196 years after the departure of Drake from his landing place and port, near Point Reyes, now known as Drake's Bay.

Sir Francis Drake's visit on the California coast in June, 1579, was incidentally the occasion of a memorable event, especially interesting for the records of Church history, when Francis Fletcher, Drake's chaplain, is said to have held a religious service on the shore, in the presence of the ship's company and the assembled natives, which is generally believed to have been the first use of the Book of Common Prayer in our country.

The Rt. Rev. William Ford Nichols, Bishop of California, became actively interested, some years ago, in a project to mark fitly by a suitable monument the landing place of Drake, on the shore of California, and thus, by the same token, establish a Memorial of the first Church service held in the English tongue on the Pacific coast. In a very interesting paper contributed to "Harper's Weekly," January 13, 1894,

<sup>1</sup> "Narrative and Critical History of America," etc. Vol. III, pages 75, 76.

entitled "A Bit of Elizabethan California," after noting the fact that "Some eleven centuries before it was called England, the country of the white cliffs was named Albion; and a generation before there was a New England on the Atlantic, there was a New Albion on the Pacific coast of the New World," Bishop Nichols wrote:—

Not to speak of the works of the Hakluyt Society and the older accounts of the voyage, the editor of "The History of the American Episcopal Church," Bishop Perry, called attention to the fact that to Francis Fletcher, Drake's chaplain, belongs the honor of being "the first in English orders who ministered the Word and Sacraments within the territory of the United States," and that at Drake's landing place "the words of the Common Prayer were first heard on the Pacific coast."

The long cherished purpose of erecting such a Memorial was ultimately accomplished through the generosity of Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, by whose gift a stately monument, known as the "Prayer Book Cross," was established and dedicated, January 1, 1894, not at Drake's landing place as first proposed, where, by the configuration of the coast, it would be concealed from distant view and very rarely seen, but on a well-chosen site in Golden Gate Park, near San Francisco, between the city and the ocean shore, at an elevation of 300 feet or more above the sea.

The monument is a great gray-stone Celtic cross, with base of 15 by 17 feet and 6 feet high, from which the Cross rises to a height of 55 feet above the ground, with shaft 8 by 6 feet, the arms being 21 feet across, all of stone. It bears the following inscriptions:—

A MEMORIAL OF THE SERVICE HELD ON THE SHORE OF DRAKE'S BAY,  
ABOUT ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S DAY, JUNE 24, A. D. 1579,  
BY FRANCIS FLETCHER, PRIEST OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,  
CHAPLAIN OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, CHRONICLER OF THE SERVICE.

*On the Reverse,*

FIRST CHRISTIAN SERVICE IN THE ENGLISH TONGUE ON OUR COAST.  
FIRST USE OF BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER IN OUR COUNTRY.  
ONE OF THE FIRST RECORDED MISSIONARY PRAYERS ON OUR CONTINENT.  
SOLI DEO SIT SEMPER GLORIA.

*On Base, Front,*

GIFT OF GEORGE W. CHILDS, ESQ., OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following extract from the "World Encompassed" more especially bears upon the points covered in the inscription, giving an account of the service held, and making record of the words of the very early American missionary prayer:—

Our Generall, with his companie, in the presence of those strangers, fell to prayers; and by signes, in lifting vp our eyes and hands to heauen, signified vnto them that that God whom we did serue, and whom they ought to worship, was aboue: beseeching God, if it were His good pleasure, to open by some meanes their blinded eyes, that they might in due time be called to the knowledge of Him, the true and ever-liuing God, and of Jesu Christ whom He hath sent, the saluation of the Gentiles. In the time of which prayers, singing of Psalms, and reading of certaine chapters of the Bible, they sate verry attentiuely.

The Golden Hind completed her "world-encompassing" voyage when she returned to England and came to anchor in Plymouth Sound, September 26, 1580. The event was celebrated far and wide with great rejoicing and festivities, which culminated six months later in the visit of Queen Elizabeth, who went in state to dine on the famous

ship at Deptford, on April 4, 1581, on which occasion after the banquet she bade Drake fall to his knees and conferred upon him the honor of knighthood.

The Golden Hind was kept as a public relic until the ship fell into decay, when a stately memorial chair was made from her timbers and presented by Charles II to the University of Oxford, where it can now be seen in the Bodleian Library.

The obverse of the Drake Medal presents a bust portrait of Sir Francis, which the artist, with the aid of photographic copies taken specially for this work by the courtesy of Lady Drake, has produced from an oil painting from life by Abraham Janssens, continuously in the possession of the family and now at Buckland Abbey, Devonshire, England.

The reverse of this medal is a reproduction, as a partial fac-simile, of one side (the Western or Pacific Hemisphere) of the celebrated Silver Medal or "Map of the World,"<sup>1</sup> which is generally believed to have been made shortly, or in any event within a few years, after Drake's return from his "world-encompassing" expedition, and concerning which the late Sir John Evans, calling the attention of the Royal Numismatic Society to this interesting memorial,<sup>2</sup> said: —

Of all the medals of the British series there is, perhaps, none of greater interest to the English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic than that commemorating the voyage of Sir Francis Drake round the world, which he completed in the year 1580.

This medal is a thin circular plate of silver, nearly three (2.8) inches in diameter, stamped in imitation of engraving, showing on each of its two opposite sides an outline map, one of the Eastern and the other of the Western Hemisphere, designed to represent the known facts or the prevailing ideas of the geography of the world at that period. A dotted line indicates with more or less precision the circumnavigator's sailing track. Besides inscriptions of the dates of Drake's departure in 1577, and of his return in 1580, the maps bear numerous other legends, and in addition thereto not less than 110 geographical names, 67 on the Eastern and 43 on the Western Hemisphere.

Many of these names, dates and legends are naturally without any significant relation to Drake's circumnavigating expedition, and as there is no specific name or date on the Map to indicate the identity of the engraver of the dies, or his object, or the date of its origin, these matters still remain conjectural and open to question. It is the judgment of Prof. Davidson, who has carefully considered all the evidences, that the Silver Map was commemorative, not alone of Drake's exploits of 1577-80, but also of the achievements of Cabot and Frobisher, and generally of the "Discoveries of the English" from 1497 to 1586 or later, and that it was made after 1588.

Mr. Miller Christy, of London, who published in 1900 an excellent description of this interesting medal,<sup>3</sup> says: "Only three 'copies' or examples of it are known to exist — each of them identically the same in all but the most trivial respects." They differ somewhat in thickness and weight, the lightest weighing 260, the second 300.6,

<sup>1</sup> Both obverse and reverse of the "Silver Map," engraved from a photograph of the original, very slightly reduced, are given on the plate in this number.

<sup>2</sup> Published in the "Numismatic Chronicle," Fourth Series, Vol. VI. Issued by the Royal Numismatic Society, with plate. The notes of Sir John Evans have been reprinted in two pamphlets.

<sup>3</sup> The Silver Map of Drake's Voyage, 1577-1580:

By Miller Christy, London: Henry Stevens, Son, and Stiles, 39 Russell Street: 1900. The Silver Map was first described, according to Evans, in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London (II Ser. vi: 161, March 12, 1874), and again in the Medallic Illustrations of Great Britain and Ireland (i: 131, 1885.) See also Betts, American Colonial History Illustrated by Medals, No. 9.

and the heaviest 424 grains troy. The first two mentioned are in the British Museum; the third belongs to the estate of Sir John Evans.

It has come to the knowledge of the Committee that the existing number of examples of the Silver Map is not limited to three.<sup>1</sup> In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, acknowledging receipt of a copy of the Drake Medal, Lady Elliott Drake writes from Nutwell Court, Lympstone, Devon, on January 1, 1908:—

With regard to the "Silver Map" which is so interestingly reproduced on the reverse of the plaque, I think that you will like to know that four exist—those you mention and one here. It is in a little old black shagreen case, just as the first Sir Francis had it—carried it about in his pocket may be—to show to curious questioners where his ship had sailed.

Mr. Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Medal Committee of the American Numismatic Society, obtained, several years ago, an electrotype copy of one of the examples in the British Museum, from which has been produced the fac-simile that forms the reverse of the Drake Medal, issued by the above named Society.

An interesting feature of this very ancient medal map is the apparent indication of what may have been a formerly existing inland sea, within the region where, some centuries ago, the Gulf of California extended to a point about 150 miles northwestward from its present head, thus covering the same depressed area of land where to-day, by the accidental inletting of the Colorado River, there has recently been formed the so-called "Salton Sea," of which the upper surface is about 200, and the extreme depth, or bottom of the basin, is nearly 300 feet below sea-level. This topographical feature of the Silver Map clearly suggests the possibility, if it does not certainly indicate the probability, that at the time when the Map was made there was still an open channel between and connecting the slowly vanishing inland sea and the head of the Gulf of California, which the accumulating delta of the Colorado River was gradually shutting out.

If this channel were still open 370 years ago, when the early Spanish navigators were already exploring that region, it might easily have happened that some Spanish craft, older than the Golden Hind, entered the inland basin, to be finally stranded there in the sands of the desert, thus verifying the somewhat mythical stories that have long since been current in that desolate waste, reporting the finding of the remains of an ancient vessel in the dried-out bottom of an evaporated sea. It is also historically interesting to note the early appearance and lasting permanence of certain geographical names, such as California, Florida, Virginia, and others, especially "Bacallao," which is Spanish for *Cod*, a characteristic native of the New England coast.

A further noteworthy instance of persistent nomenclature is that of a small, remotely isolated rock, in the North Pacific Ocean, far off the west coast of Mexico, shown on the Silver Map as the "Rocca Partida," by which name it is referred to by Spanish navigators of still earlier date, and also appears on our charts of the present day.

The "Rocca Partida" is thus significantly related to that vast, deep, still uncharted and more or less mysterious region, reaching many hundred miles yet farther west, towards Hawaii, which, if it contain no island, is probably the largest landless ocean area on the surface of the globe, whence during the past century, the cruising whalers and

<sup>1</sup> Sir John Evans wrote: "I gather from Mr. Miller Christy's book [p. 3] that only three or at most four examples are known." Three of these are placed, but we find nothing to show that either he or Mr. Christy

knew of Lady Drake's piece, priceless from its association with Sir Francis himself. Possibly therefore a fifth may also be in existence, the ownership of which has not been disclosed. — ED.

rarely passing navigators have brought back reports of shoals, reefs and plainly visible islands, none of which, by some mischance, has ever yet been found by any of the exploring vessels of Great Britain or the United States, sent during the past eighty years to look for them. Yet Villalobos, in the record of his voyage in 1542, under date of December 3, says: "and we sailed beyond Rocca Partida about two hundred leagues, when we had soundings in seven fathoms." It was somewhere in this remote region that, sailing from Hawaii to Panama, in September or October, 1860, the U. S. S. Levant mysteriously disappeared, leaving no trace save certain wreckage found nine months thereafter on the south shore of Hawaii, and then identified as a lower-mast and piece of a lower-yard of the missing Levant. It may be that on some habitable island, somewhere within the region thus indicated by the "Rocca Partida," some of her surviving shipwrecked castaways may still be watching for a sail.

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JAMES D. HAGUE.

It is with much regret that the *Journal* announces the death at Stockbridge, Mass., on August 3, 1908, of Mr. James Duncan Hague, a member of the Committee on the Publication of Medals and writer of the foregoing article on "The Drake Medal."

Mr. Hague was born in Boston in 1836, the son of Dr. William Hague, a prominent Baptist clergyman. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard), the Georgia Augusta University, Göttingen, and the Royal School of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony. In 1859 he visited certain islands in the South Seas and reported on the guano deposits there. He engaged in his profession — that of a mining engineer — in 1863, as manager of copper mines at Lake Superior, and participated in the early development of the Calumet Mine. Thereafter, in connection with the U. S. Geological Survey, as consulting mining engineer, and as manager of mining properties in California and elsewhere, he was for many years among the foremost of his profession. His business and tastes led him to travel widely in South America, the United States and Europe, and his interest in the progress of science and geography was keen and enduring.

This was strikingly illustrated by his concern as to the fate of the U. S. Sloop-of-war Levant, which he had seen depart from Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, in 1860, and which was never afterwards heard of. Although declared by Congress to have foundered at sea, it seemed faintly possible that she might have been wrecked on some shoal or island on her voyage from Hawaii to South America. Largely at Mr. Hague's suggestion the United States Government, in the early summer of 1904, instructed the cruiser Tacoma, in traversing the North Pacific Ocean between the Hawaiian Islands and California, to search for any uncharted island or shoal, and Mr. Hague was directed to join the Tacoma at Honolulu, for the purpose of participating in the exploration. While no trace of an island or shoal water was found, it was an illustration of Mr. Hague's imagination and idealism that the dream of a possible island on which the Levant might have been wrecked, and on which some of her crew might still survive, should have made him eager, at the age of 68, to leave his pursuits in America on a quest that to the ordinary man might seem a "lost cause" and an "impossible loyalty."

Mr. Hague took an active part in the issue of the recent medals of this Society; he was a Vice-president of the American Geographical Society, and a member of many clubs and societies here and elsewhere. In the picturesque garden of his summer home at Stockbridge is a sun-dial with the legend, "Work while it is day: for the night cometh." The principle of these words seems to have furnished the motive of a life earnest in effort and rich in accomplishment.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLII, p. 82.)

As hitherto, there are new medals to add to the preceding lists.

### IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

##### B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Buenos Ayres. German Hospital.

Besides No. 709 (1870), there are also

2560. *Obverse.* Crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon. Inscription: DEUTSCHES HOSPITAL | BUENOS AIRES

*Reverse.* Within wreath of laurel leaves: 14 | APRIL | 1878

Silver. 14. 23mm. With loop, and bow of black, white, and red ribbon (the German national colors). In the Boston collection.

2561. *Obverse.* Hygeia nude, with patera and serpent in right hand, holds infant to breast. Behind, at left, the city; at right, a tree of laurel. Legend: MEDICINA HOMINVM — SERVATRIX

*Reverse.* The German national arms. Inscription: DEVTSCHES HOSPITAL FEST B<sup>S</sup> AIRES Exergue: 1899

Lead, plated. 18. 30mm. In the Boston collection.

#### BOLIVIA.

##### B. 2. *Hospitals.*

City of Sucre.

2562. *Obverse.* Buildings of Congress.

*Reverse.* Within wreath: MANICOMIO | PACHECO | SUCRE (etc.)

Silver. 22. 34mm. Hess Cat., 11 May, 1908, No. 3587.

2563. As preceding.

Silver. 14. 23mm. *Ibid.*, No. 3588.

#### CHILI.

##### B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Santiago. Hospital of the Saviour.

2564. *Obverse.* Within beaded circle: ENERO | 1<sup>o</sup> DE | 1872 Inscription: HONOR A LA CARIDAD DEL PUEBLO DE SANTIAGO Exergue: A star.

*Reverse.* HOSPITAL | DEL | SALVADOR

Silver. 14. 23mm. In the Boston collection.

#### PERU.

##### B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Lima.

2565. *Obverse.* An upright staff, entwined by two serpents with vibrating tongues.

Inscription: 28 DE — JULIO — DE 1874

*Reverse.* Within crossed laurel branches: LOS ESTUDIANTES DE MEDICINA | —— | DE LIMA | —— | :

Silver. 13. 23mm. In the Boston collection.

### V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Dr. John Wakefield Francis (1789-1861), of New York.

2566. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Below, upon right edge: V. D. BRENNER Inscription, behind and perpendicularly: JOHN WAKEFIELD | FRANCIS M. D. Before bust and facing outwards: HISTORIAN OF | OLD NEW YORK

*Reverse.* Oak and laurel branches at right, tied by ribbon. Upon the latter, the New York city arms. Inscription within: BONVS CIVIS | NEO- | EBORACENSIS Below, at left: V. D. Brenner.

Bronze. 32. 50mm. But two struck. Rubbings from Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie of New York, for whom it was executed, are in the Boston collection.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie ( ), of  
See the following.

Dr. Dudley Allen Sargent (1849- ), of Cambridge, Mass. Director of Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University.

2567. *Obverse.* Bust, to left and slightly to front. At left, towards chin: R. Tait McKenzie. Inscription: DUDLEY · ALLEN · SARGENT · PIONEER · IN · PHYSICAL · EDUCATION Behind neck: 1907

*Reverse.* Five of the University seals, with dots before, after, and between them. Inscription, above: A | RECOGNITION | BY HIS | FRIENDS AND STUDENTS Below: AWARDED TO | (a blank label for name.) Upon rim: BRONZE

Gilt bronze. 32. 50mm. *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, June, 1908, p. 789. In the collection of Harvard University.

#### B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

XIII<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting Am. Laryng., Rhinol., and Otological Society, 1907.

2568. *Obverse.* Bust, facing and one-quarter to left. At right: J. R. ROINE | FECIT Inscription: \* BRONCHOSCOPY \* MCMVII \* FRONTAL · SINUS · OPERATION \*

*Reverse.* Serpent entwined upon an antique lighted lamp (the seal of the Society). IN · RECOGNITION · OF · HIS · | · LEADERSHIP · | \* · IN · \* | · LARYNGOLOGY · AND (twig) | (twig) · RHINOLOGY · AND · | · IN · MEMORY · OF · THE · | GOOD FELLOWSHIP · OF · | · PROFESSOR · | · GUSTAV · KILLIAN · | · 1907 · Inscription, facing outwardly; AMERICAN · LARYNGOLOGICAL · RHINOLOGICAL · AND · OTOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Bronze. 40. 63mm. Dies cut by Deitsch Brothers of N. Y. *Transactions* 13<sup>th</sup> Ann. Meeting Am. Rhin. and Otol. Society, 1907, fig. In the Boston collection, the gift of the Society's Secretary, Dr. T. J. Harris of N. Y.

1<sup>st</sup> International Exposition of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene, 1907.

2569. *Obverse.* A female erect, facing, and upholding a rod twined with laurel branches. At sides, machinery. Above: SECURITY Exergue: FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE

*Reverse.* Within crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon: Awarded to | Johnson & Johnson | for | First Aid to the | Injured Outfits (engraved). Above: FIRST INTERNATIONAL | EXPOSITION | OF SAFETY DEVICES | AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE | BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE | OF SOCIAL SERVICE | NEW YORK 1907

Bronze. Rectangular, with curved upper border. Engravings are in the Boston collection.<sup>1</sup>

#### Boston Medical Library.

2570. *Obverse.* Aesculapius seated to right, beneath a serpent-encircled tree, against which Hygeia, erect, leans her right arm while the left is akimbo. At right, a low altar beside which a sacrificial ram. Between these Telesphorus, nude, waits with cup to obtain the blood for sprinkling the flame. Bordered with wreath of laurel leaves tied with ribbon.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Seal.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> While for want of space omission has been necessary of the long series of so-called "life saving" medals, mention may be made in connection with the above of "First Aid," of the gold medal recently founded by the Scientific American magazine for the best device for the protection of life and limb, the obverse of which is

figured in that journal for June, 1908. An engraving is in the Boston collection.

<sup>2</sup> For similar reason, mention of seals has generally been omitted. The above, however, is an exceptionally interesting one.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Stevenson Macadam ( ), of Edinburgh.  
See below, No. 2571.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

School of Medicine. Edinburgh.

Besides Nos. 956-9, there is the following:

2571. *Obverse.* Upright fasces entwined by serpent, etc., as in No. 957, save signature absent. Inscription: SCHOOL OF MEDICINE EDINBURGH

*Reverse.* Thistle branches, crossed and tied by ribbon. Beneath: AL. KIRKWOOD Within field, engraved and with flourishes: PRIZE MEDAL | GAINED BY | ROBERT D. MURRAY (in German letters) | STEVENSON MACADAM | PH D. F. R. S. E. F. C. S | LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY Inscription, incused: EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY | SUMMER SESSION 1872

Silver. 31. 49mm. Edges finely milled. In the Boston collection.

VIII. BELGIUM. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Louis Willems (1822- ), of Hasselt.

Besides No. 2002, there is

2572. *Obverse.* LA VILLE DE HASSELT A SON EMINENT CONCITOYEN LOUIS WILLEMS 1850-1900

*Reverse.* CINQUANTENAIRE DE LA DECOUVERTE DE L'INOCULATION PREVENTIVE DE LA PLEUROPNEUMONIE BOVINE

Bronze. 40. 61mm. De Nobe, Cat. 7, 1908, No. 259.

XI. SWEDEN. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Anders Frederik Regnell (1807-1884), of Stockholm.

The following I am now able to describe.

(2403). *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon truncation: L. A. Inscription: AND. FRED. REGNELL MEDICUS. N. 1807 O. 1884

*Reverse.* Within crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon: PATRIA | HERES | FAMAM | SERVAT. Inscription: SOCIO DE SCIENTIAE NATURALIS PROGRESSU MERITISSIMO R. AC SUEC. MDCCCLXXXVIII. Exergue, a star.

Silver. 19. 30mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

Dr. Johan Carl Wilcke ( ), of Stockholm.

I am now able to give the description of this medal.

(2453). *Obverse.* Head, to right, with curls and queue tied by ribbon. Beneath: C. E. Legend: A NVLLO TENEBRIS DAMNABITUR AEVO.

*Reverse.* J. C. WILCKE | EQ. AUR. | SECRETARIO SUO | LUGENS | AC. R. SC. STOCKH. | MDCCXCVII.

Silver, bronze. 22. 35mm. Edges milled. Duisburg, DXLIX; Hildebrand, 241. In the Boston collection.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

2573. *Obverse.* (International Congress against Alcoholism.)

*Reverse.*

Bronze. 32. 50mm. By T. Szirmai. Boudeau Cat., Nov., 1907, No. 3037.

XII. AUSTRIA. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Johan Nepomuk Czermak (1828-1873), of Vienna.

See under Medical Societies, Vienna.

## CINCINNATI MINING AND TRADING COMPANY AND OTHER PRIVATE GOLD PIECES.

*Editor of the Journal:—*

I HAVE read with interest your reference to the Ten dollar gold-piece of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company, which appeared in No. 3 of the current volume, and your invitation to readers to give the history of the piece.

For some time I have been preparing an account of the private gold coinage of the West, and have given the private issues of California particular attention. Having searched through the files of a majority of the early California newspapers, I found many references to the early coins of the pioneers, but not a single word in regard to the issues of the Massachusetts and California Company, the coins of Templeton Reid, or the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company issues. Indeed, the only mention of the name of Cincinnati was found in the *Daily Alta Californian* of Nov. 10, 1851, in which the statement appeared that the Cincinnati Company had Mr. Windler as Superintendent, the other members of the Company being Mr. Buck, J. Barkhone, and L. Forstling. The Company seems to have operated in either Calaveras or Tuolumne County.

Old pioneers with whom I have been in communication and who carried on extensive business enterprises in California in the early days, involving the daily handling of large amounts of gold coin, have stated to me that they never saw or heard of the Cincinnati piece. It is my opinion that this coin, together with the Ten and Twenty-five dollar gold-pieces of Templeton Reid, and the Five dollar pieces of the Massachusetts and California Company, were simply gold trial-pieces, and none of these issues ever went into general circulation. Other very rare California coins, such as those of the Ormsby mint, Shultz & Co., and the Pacific Company were struck in large numbers, of which fact information is available, and the circumstances of their issue can be confirmed.

As to the coins of the Massachusetts and California Company, the *Journal* some years ago printed an extract from a Massachusetts paper of 1849, which stated that a party had gone from Northampton, Mass., to California, with minting apparatus, with which they expected to strike gold and silver coins.<sup>1</sup> It was afterward suggested that possibly this was the Company responsible for the issue of the Massachusetts and California coins. This surmise was correct, from what little information bearing upon this private coinage I could obtain while in California. Mr. Robert E. Cowan, of San Francisco, an authority upon Californiana, informed me that he had heard that the company originated in Northampton, but that he knew nothing about their coinage. He said he had letter heads bearing the title of the Company, and that the Secretary was Frederick P. Tracy, afterward a prominent California lawyer.

Absolutely no information concerning the Templeton Reid issues could be obtained. The Directories of San Francisco and the newspapers of the period made no mention of his name. If it were not for the fact that the Mint assayers declared the two known specimens of this coinage to have been struck from California gold I should be tempted to think that Templeton Reid never set foot in California, or, at least, that he did not operate a mint there. John L. Moffat, the senior head of Moffat & Co., in a defence of private coinage in one of the California newspapers of Jan. 28, 1850, made definite ref-

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal*, XXXII: p. 91.

erence to the private coinage of Templeton Reid in Georgia as an example of the right of private persons to strike gold coins for general circulation; but he did not say anything about Reid's having been in California, which it is entirely reasonable to suppose he would have done, had Reid really operated a mint in California in 1849 or 1850.

If any of the readers of the *Journal* can throw light upon this little-known subject, and show that the three series of coins to which I have referred were issued for circulation, I will cheerfully acknowledge my mistake.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July, 1908.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

### THE FIRST VERMONT COINAGE.

THE following extract from *The Massachusetts Centinel* of April 14, 1787, is of sufficient interest to be reprinted in the pages of the *Journal*.

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

PROVIDENCE, March 8.

A new copper coinage has lately appeared. On one side around the edge is this Latin inscription: VERMONTENSIMUM RESPUBLICA, 1786 (*The State of Vermont, 1786*) encircling a representation of the Great Mountain, which divides that State from north to south, nearly in the middle, heretofore called the *Green Mountain*, from which it takes its name, *Vermont*; being compounded of two French words. The lofty timber for which that country is remarkable, is represented growing among the Mountains, and from behind one of them the sun in his effulgent glory appears rising. . . . Beneath, in the open plain is represented the PLOUGH, as emblematic of the State. On the opposite side of the copper is a resplendent and full-illumined star, with the eye of beneficence in the centre, surrounded with thirteen other stars, on the out-side whereof around the edge is this inscription: QUARTA DECIMA STELLA (*the fourteenth Star*). The coinage is well executed, and the Device is sentimental, ingenious, and beautiful.

The above description of the Vermont Cent is perhaps the first that appeared in the public prints after the piece was struck and is certainly worthy of permanent record. "The Great Mountain" is of course the Green Mountain Range, and the explanations of the devices are ingenious, to say the least.—ED.

### CLASSIFICATION OF ROMAN COINS.

SIGNOR Francesco Gnechi, who contemplates the preparation of a work on Roman medallions, argues in the *Rivista Italiana Numismatica*, that under medallions should be included all those pieces, of whatever size, that were issued by authority of the emperor, and not by decree of the Senate (S. C.), even before Hadrian's time. From the period of Gallienus, fabric and style must furnish the basis for the decision. The classification he proposes should be into *maximi moduli* (those pieces now usually called medallions), *magni moduli* (large or first bronzes), *medii moduli* (middle or second bronzes), and *minimi moduli* (small or third bronzes, otherwise *quinarii*), thus retaining the time-honored designation M. M.—*Am. Journal of Archaeol.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 16, 1908.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at half-past eight o'clock, President Huntington presiding.

The following members were elected:—

J. E. Roiné, New York, Edward J. Deitsch, New York, and George W. Parent, Montreal, Canada.

*Honorary Member*—Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, New York.

*Corresponding Members*—Major V. E. Lilienberg and Prof. Oscar Montelius of Stockholm, Sweden.

The Curator, Mr. William Poillon, reported accessions since the January meeting of 693 coins, of which 34 were gold, 319 silver and 340 other metals, 396 medals and tokens, 2 being of gold, 64 silver, 141 copper and bronze, and 189 other metals, making a total of 1089 pieces, also 63 specimens of paper money, special mention being made of a collection of 678 gold, silver and copper coins and 63 specimens of Continental and other paper money presented by Miss Matilda W. Bruce, 11 gold coins from J. Sanford Saltus, and over 100 silver and bronze medals from Daniel Parish, Jr.

The donors were as follows:—

Algonquin Chapter No. 102, Ont.	Girard Chapter No. 132, Ill.	B. Pasquale Co.
Ark Chapter No. 80, Ont.	Hugo O. Greenhood.	William Poillon.
Arnold Numismatic Society.	Haly Chapter No. 136, Ohio.	Emile Rey.
W. H. Bartels.	Henry E. Hatfield.	Miss E. B. Riegel.
Bauman L. Belden.	Frank C. Higgins.	Riverside Chapter No. 167, Cal.
Victor D. Brenner.	William D. Irvine.	Clarence A. Rundall.
Miss Matilda W. Bruce.	Keystone Chapter No. 99, Can.	J. Sanford Saltus.
Champlain Chapter No. 25, N. Y.	Lackawanna Chapter No. 185, Pa.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co.
Lewis D. Collins.	Joseph N. T. Levick.	Dr. William H. Tolman.
H. Russell Drowne.	Joseph Mayer & Bros.	William R. Weeks.
Thomas L. Elder.	George N. Olcott.	Wendell & Greenwood.
Joseph E. Gay.	Daniel Parish, Jr.	Joseph B. Whitted.
David R. Gibson.		

The Librarian, Mr. William R. Weeks, reported accessions since the last meeting of 13 books, 31 pamphlets, and 8 papers from the following donors:—

Dr. E. Bahrfeldt.	R. W. McLachlan.	Hispanic Society of America.
Bauman L. Belden.	B. Max Mehl.	Metropolitan Museum of Art.
R. A. Brock.	Nelson P. Pehrson.	Montreal Numismatic Society.
Miss Matilda W. Bruce.	J. Edward Poillon.	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
Samuel H. Chapman.	John W. Scott.	New Jersey Historical Society.
Miss Helen Drew.	William B. Selden.	Smithsonian Institution.
Francesco Gnechi.	William R. Weeks.	Southern Historical Society.
Ulrico Hoepli.	Berlin Numismatic Society.	Wisconsin Historical Society.
Archer M. Huntington.	Bureau of Amer. Ethnology.	
Julius de Lagerberg.	Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.	

The Secretary spoke of the death of Mr. Mansfield L. Hillhouse, the Assistant Librarian, and Secretary of the Building Committee, which occurred on February 6th, 1908, and presented the following Resolution, which was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to draw up suitable Resolutions of regret, with power to have them engrossed for presentation to Mrs. Hillhouse.

The gratifying announcement was made that the meetings would be held hereafter in the new building, which would be opened on April 6, the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Society.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

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#### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY AND OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING.

Monday, April 6, 1908.

A special meeting, to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the first regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society, Tuesday evening, April 6, 1858, was held at half-past eight o'clock.

President Archer M. Huntington called the meeting to order and requested Rev. Dr. Nies to open the meeting with prayer, after which the President announced the gift of an ivory gavel from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Saltus for the gavel.

The Secretary read the following Resolutions, which were adopted by the Boston Numismatic Society at its annual meeting on January 17th, and communicated by its Secretary:—

*Resolved*, That the Boston Numismatic Society congratulates its elder sister on this happy culmination of a half century of work for our favorite science, and hopes that its future may be even brighter and more successful than its past.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these Resolutions to The American Numismatic Society.

He also read letters from Dr. Asher D. Atkinson, the only surviving founder of the Society, ex-President Benjamin Betts, and Honorary Member W. T. R. Marvin, editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and a telegram from ex-President Andrew C. Zabriskie.

The following addresses were then delivered:—

Ex-President Daniel Parish, Jr. "Reminiscences of the Early Days of the Society."

Mr. William R. Weeks. "The Rise and Progress of the Society."

Mr. Bauman L. Belden. "The Inception and Completion of the Society's Building," closing with the announcement of a gift of \$25,000 from President Huntington, to complete the payments for the building.

Mr. William Poillon. "The Society's Cabinet," making special mention of the Bruce, Parish and Morgan collections, which have been presented since the first of the year.

President Huntington then addressed the meeting as follows:—

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* One of the fundamental objects for which societies are formed, is the perpetuation of an ideal. We cannot defy death and so individually protect our cherished schemes, but by a crystalizing of our wishes in a certain form we may in a measure outwit him. Of the original founders of The American Numismatic Society, one still lives. But the force of the example which these men set before us is many times greater than they ever lived to see. Their work was well done. After fifty years we gather to-night to reiterate our faith in the undertaking organized by that first group, to whom we owe profound gratitude.

The creation of highly special associations of individuals like our own has for its cause certain needs in organized humanity. The society is a method of concentrating the collective force of like-thinking minds upon a mutually interesting subject, in order to gain a broader and more certain grasp of its meaning, its value and its relation to other fields of knowledge and fact. It represents in the world what the individual represents in the village. It is a magnified personality. It has thoughts of its own. It is a partnership of author and amateur, of critic and collector, of publisher and public. And when this association of interests is further broadened and strengthened by a friendly relation with like associations in other countries, it becomes a swiftly-acting force within its own domain for clearly and insistently presenting whatever message of value it may possess to the world.

Unlike many other organizations, our field by its very limitations brings within appreciable scope a mass of material, the extent of which is at first not perhaps realized. Our interests are very broad indeed. We have to do with the whole range of history of the entire civilized world. Whatever throws light upon the history of art is ours to consider. Whatever bears intimately upon the great political changes of ancient or modern governments may fairly receive our attention. The expansion of our collection must at some future time be met in an even broader way than has yet been attempted, for our library must furnish means, not alone for the study of coins, but for minute comparison of artistic consideration in sculpture, painting and literature, contemporaneous with each numismatic period.

The time is not far distant when we may hope to see some steps taken for the general presentation of a Medallic History, not in the sense of a vast catalogue only, but from a broader point of view, wherein history itself may find demands made upon it for proof and substantiation. It is now perceived that many periods cannot be treated without the consideration of numismatics, and we may readily see that by the arrangement of monographs alone something might be done, even now, to give a more scientific and concise grasp of this whole field.

Philosophically considered, the first introduction of a practical coinage is an event so momentous that it must be ranked among those great achievements which mark the advance of human civilization; and while it is unnecessary to dwell upon a fact so obvious, it may be well to note in passing that the actual knowledge of just how and under what circumstances such a step was taken establishes a precise condition of advance in the intellectual and commercial history of any nation, which places in the hands of the historian data of incalculable value. We pass at once from a period of clumsy barter of tribe with tribe to the possibilities of a broad exchange between organized nations. Were this consideration the only one upon which to rest the value of a society like our own, it might fairly be considered sufficient; but when at a slightly removed period we find that the history of art itself becomes tributary to the field of the numismatist, we may well feel the importance of the results which only that patient worker can accomplish.

Nor are we confronted by the discouragement of a completed science. Year after year new facts are gathered which shed their light upon coinage and the work of the medalist, and incidentally upon history. The names of the artists or the schools to which they belonged are

verified. The extent of circulation of a given type,—its geographical distribution, one might almost say,—opens continually new fields for speculation. The history of the growth of types of ideal may be followed; its decline furnishes us with an unerring guide to the decline of the whole art of the period. The influence of invasions, of conquests, of the introduction of the thoughts and inspirations of succeeding generations, of civic patriotism, of civic degradation, of periods of wealth, of years of financial peril,—all these and others are the facts that our little messengers from the past have borne to us.

Let us remember that the field of work of this Society is a field of art. We have accepted a great responsibility. Let us strive in every way to increase the interest in our peculiar form of the sculptor's effort. We are not mere collectors of bits of money; our object is the broadening of appreciation, and of sympathy with the artist. It is our duty to guard his work that we may be ranked as the friends of Genius; for the goddess of Art is the mist-hidden inexpressible, sitting with Genius, and to that eye alone is she unveiled. In his hand she places the golden keys of the doors of expression, and through him is she rescued from the deserts of silence.

Mr. Edward D. Adams then announced that a few friends of the Society had prepared a small souvenir copper medal memorial of the occasion, to be presented to those present at the meeting, and the same medal struck in silver, and suspended from a pin, as a badge for members of the Council; together with one in gold, which he presented to President Huntington on behalf of the members of the Council.

Mr. Julius de Lagerberg addressed the meeting as follows:—

On behalf of the Swedish Numismatic Society, of Stockholm, I take pleasure in extending to The American Numismatic Society, its greeting, on this auspicious occasion, for the noble work which this Society has done in the United States.

At the meeting of the Swedish Numismatic Society, on the 15th of January, it conferred its diploma of membership on President Huntington, Corresponding Secretary Henry Russell Drowne, and Curator William Poillon.

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Swedish Numismatic Society.

The following motion was presented by Mr. George F. Kunz and seconded:—

That on this, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of The American Numismatic Society, this Society order a medal to be struck which shall be known as the Archer M. Huntington medal. On one side is to appear a portrait of our President; on the reverse a picture of the building that now bears the name of the Society. The first medal to be of gold and to be presented to our President to commemorate this evening and also for his service to numismatics in general; copies in bronze shall be struck for members; and from time to time silver medals are to be struck and given to a worker in numismatics either for literary contributions, great gifts, or for other services to the Science of Numismatics. The details to be referred to the Medal Committee.

President Huntington resigned the chair to Vice-President Parish, who put this motion and it was unanimously carried.

The Curator then distributed the souvenir medals to those present, after which the meeting adjourned and the members and guests inspected the building and the various collections which were on exhibition.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A MONTHLY meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society was held on April 24, 1908, in the Librarian's room of the Statistical Department, Boston Public Library, at 4.15 P. M. On account of the absence of Dr. Green, Mr. Wheeler occupied the chair. There were present Messrs. Wheeler, Robinson, Stiles, Crosby, Stearns, and Wood. The Secretary reported the gift of a medal from The American Numismatic Society, commemorating their 50th anniversary, and also some correspondence regarding Corresponding Membership. As there is no provision in the Constitution for fees for Corresponding Membership, a committee was appointed to take up the question.

Mr. Wood showed several Mexican Proclamation pieces, two Java gobogs, and a six-stuiver piece of Ceylon, and Mr. Wheeler some broken bank bills in very fine condition.

H. Wood, *Secretary.*

## SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE.

AT the last Annual Meeting of the Numismatic Society of France the following officers were elected:—*President*, Commandant A. Babut; *Vice-President*, M. Hudre; *Secretary*, M. François de Villenoisy; *Treasurer*, M. Albert Bouclier; *Councillors*, Messrs. J. Adrien Blanchet, and Count de Castellane. At this meeting M. Blanchet showed an ancient design for a medal which the University of Perpignan (founded in 1349 by King Pedro of Aragon), proposed to issue in 1759, in commemoration of the recovery of Louis XV, and also the wax model for the reverse of a medal struck in the seventeenth century. Col. Allotte de la Fuye presented a valuable paper on the coinage of Ancient India, based on a number of coins recently found near Bombay, and Messrs. Beranger, Colombien and others read interesting contributions.

## THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the May meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society, Sir Henry Howorth, Vice-President, took the chair in the absence of the President, Sir John Evans. Mr. Archer M. Huntington, President of The American Numismatic Society, was elected to membership, and M. Robert Mowat was made an Honorary Fellow. Among the exhibitions was the new medal for service during the Natal Rebellion of 1906, and examples of the new coinage in silver, nickel and aluminum, struck for circulation in East Africa, Uganda and Nigeria. Several interesting papers were read; one by Miss Helen Farquhar entitled “Notes on William Hole, or Holle,” who was appointed “Head Sculptor of the Iron for money in the Tower,” in which she showed that Hole did not, as generally supposed, retain that post until 1633, when Nicholas Briot was appointed, inasmuch as he died in 1624, and John Gilbert and Edward Green succeeded him, working into the reign of Charles I. She argued from this that the laurels, and the half and quarter laurels issued during the reign of James I, and inferior in workmanship to the rose-royal, the spur-royal and angel, were not executed by Hole, but by his successors, Gilbert and Green; this would account, she claimed, for the similarity in execution of the latest coins of King James and the earliest ones of his successor. Sir Henry Howorth read a valuable monograph on the “Coins of Egbert (Ecbeorht) and his son Athelstane.” He took the ground that the king hitherto known to numismatists as Egbert of Kent

was the Egbert who subsequently became king of Wessex, but ruled over Kent a short time before the troubles which forced him to take refuge with Charlemagne, about 787; during this brief period, or certainly, he thought, before 796, some Kentish coins bearing his name were struck; Sir Henry also identified Athelstane, King of East Anglia, as a son of Egbert of Wessex. It would be impossible in a brief abstract to give the various arguments adduced by the writer in support of his theory; by the greatly regretted absence from the meeting of Sir John Evans, one of the best authorities on early Saxon coins, the members were unable to have the benefit of his opinion on the deductions made by Sir Henry in his very scholarly and exhaustive paper. It is interesting to note that by some authorities Egbert is said to have been the first prince who gave the name of England to his dominions: he died about 836.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NUMISMATISTS.

In recent meetings of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium and the Holland-Belgian Society of Lovers of Medallic Art, steps were taken to hold an International Congress at Brussels in June, 1910, which should embrace two departments, one devoted to numismatics, and the other to the technique and art of contemporary medals. M. the Vte. B. de Jonghe and M. Alphonse de Witte are at the head of a committee to carry out plans. In the next number of the *Journal* we shall hope to give further particulars of this excellent movement.

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#### OBITUARY.

##### GEORGE FRANCIS HEATH.

HON. GEORGE FRANCIS HEATH, a member of the American Numismatic Society, died very suddenly at his home in Monroe, Mich., on Tuesday morning, June 16th ult., as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Dr. Heath was born at Warsaw, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1850; he resided there and in Vermont until 1869, when he removed to Warrensburg, Mo., in which town he was Postmaster for two terms. In 1878 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1881. After three years' service in charge of the University Hospital, he began the practice of his profession in Monroe, where he held a leading place. He was twice married; his first wife was Miss Lucy M. Rayhill, of Warrensburg, who died in 1895, and by whom he had five children, two of whom survive; in August, 1897, he married Miss Edith B. Schliska, at Detroit, Mich., who, with a daughter, survives him. He was one of the founders of the Monroe Medical Society and its first President, and was also a member of the State and National Medical Societies. He was prominent in various social and business organizations in the city where he resided, and served four terms as its Mayor. For more than twenty years he was identified with the American Numismatic Association, in which he held the office of President until recently, and was the editor of the *Numismatist*. He became a member of the American Numismatic Society in March, 1892. He was a man of broad and liberal culture, and a most industrious student from his youth until his death. His funeral was conducted from the Methodist Church in Monroe, on the Friday following his death, and was attended by a very large concourse of citizens, business being generally suspended out of respect to his memory.

M.

## DEWITT S. SMITH.

MR. DEWITT SHELDON SMITH, a Life Member of the American Numismatic Society, died at his late residence in Lee, Mass., on Friday, June 29th ult. He was born in Sandisfield, Mass., April 4, 1840, the son of Jared and Caroline H. (Sheldon) Smith, and was a descendent of Ralph Smith who came from England to settle in Eastham, Mass., about 1645. Mr. Smith had been a resident of Lee from his youth; during the Civil War he served as a Lieutenant in Col. Bartlett's Regiment (49th Mass. Inf'y), and commanded his company in the battle of Port Hudson. After the war he returned to Lee, where he was one of the founders of the well-known "Smith Paper Company" of that town, and for twenty years, until his death, was its President. In 1865 he married Miss Jennie E. Graves, who, with five children, survives him. Many years ago he began the collection of coins, especially those of the United States and of the early Colonial pieces. His cabinet of the "Private gold" issues was probably the finest which has yet been assembled; he was, we believe, the highest bidder except the purchaser, at the Stickney Sale, for the famous Brasher Doubloon, for which he is said to have offered upwards of \$6,000, and he made a correspondingly large bid for the extremely rare Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company's issue. His set of the Three Dollar gold-coins was complete; of the United States silver he lacked but a very few examples; his collection of Cents and Half Cents was also extremely fine, and it is doubtful if any of our American cabinets have a set of Colonials equal to that he possessed. The face value of his pieces is upwards of \$10,000, but its numismatic value of course very largely exceeds that amount, inasmuch as it contains many examples which would readily command \$1,000 or more in the auction room. He was a liberal contributor towards the erection of the new building of the American Numismatic Society, which he joined March 20, 1899.

Mr. Smith held many positions of trust and responsibility, and his funeral, which was attended from the Lee Congregational Church, brought together many prominent gentlemen from the neighboring towns in Berkshire County. The *Paper Trade Journal* of July 2 contained an appreciative sketch of his life, and a portrait. Our thanks are due to the Editor of the *Berkshire Gleaner* (Lee) for information. M.

## SIR JOHN EVANS, K. C. B.

THE Royal Numismatic Society of England has met with a deplorable loss in the death of its venerable President, Sir John Evans, who died on Sunday, June 1st ult. In a notice of his life the *Athenaeum* says that "half the most important learned societies of England have been deprived of their head, and science has lost a true and generous friend." Sir John Evans was the son of the late Rev. A. B. and Anne (Dickinson) Evans, and was born in Market Bosworth, Leicester, England, in 1823, being at the time of his death eighty-five years old. He resided at Birtwell, Berkhamsted. He was matriculated at Brazenose College, Oxford University, when seventeen, but left to engage in business with Messrs. John Dickinson & Co.; later he married the daughter of its head, and soon found himself in possession of an income which enabled him to gratify all his wishes as an antiquary. His collections of coins, medals, stone and bronze implements quickly gained a high reputation, and opened to him many important positions in various learned societies. He was Honorary Secretary of the London Numis-

matic Society (now the Royal Numismatic Society) in 1854; from 1874 until his death he was its President, and for a number of years the editor of its organ, — the *Numismatic Chronicle*. He was President of the Society of Antiquaries 1885-1892; a Fellow of the Royal Society from 1864; its Treasurer 1878-98, and Vice President at the time of his death. He was also President of the Geological Society, the Anthropological Institute, the Society of Arts and many others; a Trustee of the British Museum and Correspondant de l'Institut de France. Brazenose made him one of its Honorary Fellows, and at various times he received Honorary Doctorates of Laws, of Civil Law, and of Science. "Courteous but firm, punctual and business-like, he was an ideal chairman of a meeting of learned men, and his excellent knowledge of French and German stood him in good stead at the many International Congresses which he attended." He was elected an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic Society, November 20, 1883. Among his contributions to numismatic science may be named his "Coins of the Ancient Britons" (1864), and its Supplement (1890). He contributed to the *Numismatic Chronicle* (Fourth series, VI), a valuable paper on "The Silver Medal or Map of Sir Francis Drake," with a supplementary notice of the piece, of special interest to the members of the American Numismatic Society. Sir John "was thrice married, and left a numerous family, of whom his distinguished son, Dr. Arthur Evans, the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and the first discoverer of Mycenaean remains in Crete, is best known." M.

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### NUMISMATIC NOTES.

MR. VICTOR D. BRENNER, a member of the American Numismatic Society, has recently completed a fine Memorial Medal of the late Carl Schurz. The obverse has a portrait bust of Schurz, which was made from a photograph taken when he was forty years of age, with the dates of his birth and death — 1829-1906 — and the Latin legend, UBI LIBERTAS, IBI PATRIA (where Liberty is, there is my Fatherland). The reverse has the figures of two men moving towards the rising sun. Another recent work of Mr. Brenner's is a portrait in low relief of Abraham Lincoln. An engraving of this plaque was given in the *Monumental News* for February last.

Dr. Giorgio Habich has been named as Director of the Royal Numismatic Cabinet of Monaco, in place of Dr. Riggauer, lately deceased. Dr. Habich is well known for his contributions to numismatic science, and especially for his interesting researches on the German Medals of the Renaissance.

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### NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### AN INDIAN MEDAL.

WILL some reader of the *Journal* kindly identify the following Indian Medal, which from the date seems to belong to the American series, but which appears to have been overlooked by Betts. The device is on the obverse only, the reverse being plain. Legend, TO PEACE AND COMMERCE: Mercury standing, offers a cornucopia to an Indian chieftain. In exergue, IV JUL. MDCCLXXV<sup>1</sup>. The piece is apparently of tin, and the size is 68mm.

UNCAS.

<sup>1</sup> This is the date as given, and as this is a year before the Declaration of Independence, it can hardly be supposed to be that of mintage. It is quite probably a mistake in copying.—EDS.





# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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VOLUME XLIII

1908-9



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
NEW YORK

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PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
156<sup>TH</sup> STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY  
NEW YORK



COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO  
THE EDITOR AT 73 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.  
OR THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

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St. Birgitta.



St. Catharine.



Obv.



Rev.



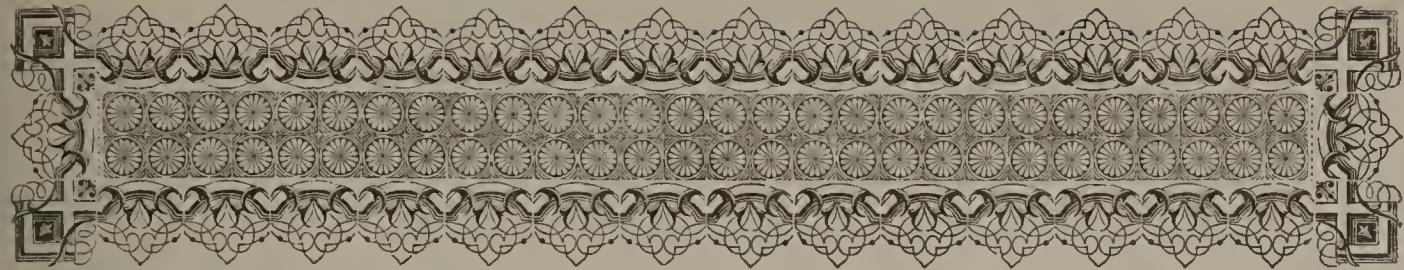
California Veterans,  
Mexican War.



G. A. R. First Badge, 1866-1869.



National Association  
Mexican War Veterans.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi placido  
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.  
—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XLIII: No. 1.

NEW YORK.

QUARTERLY.

## NOTES ON THE MONEY OF CHINA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

III. BY M. J. SILVESTRE.<sup>1</sup>

T has been stated in a previous article, when speaking of the dollar and its fractional parts, that the Chinese are seeking to perfect their monetary system and their methods of minting their silver coins. The copper coinage of the Empire has also shared in this progress. Until recently cash were not struck, but cast in copper or brass;<sup>2</sup> the pieces should weigh one mace, or one-tenth of a tael (3.778 gr.), and should have a value equivalent to one ten-thousandth of the silver tael of government fineness. Under such conditions cash would be worth intrinsically about seventy-five per cent. of their nominal value. Yet, while this would be the correct proportion, they are in fact rarely found to be up to the proper standard, in consequence of variations in weight or fineness, and by falsifications in State or private mints. This is also true of the pieces of five, ten and twenty cash, and larger denominations, which for various reasons have only a limited circulation.

We lack particulars concerning the early mints previous to the reign of Hiên-Fong (1851-61); at that time there existed in the various provinces twenty-six mints (foundries) for casting cash.

<sup>1</sup> This is the third and concluding paper on the Coins of China which has been translated for the Journal from a Report to the French Mint. In a later issue will be given a supplementary paper on Chinese Medals.

<sup>2</sup> Many attempts have been made, notably in 1853-4, but without success, to place in circulation Cash of various denominations cast in other metals — and among them iron, as will be seen below.

At Pekin was the mint of the Minister of Finance, which made pieces of one cash in copper and iron, of 5 cash in copper, of 10 in copper and iron, all of which bore on their reverses the characters *Wu wen, Shih Wen*; it also cast pieces of 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 cash in copper, each of which had on their reverses the device of a star and crescent. At the Pao Yuan mint, in the same province, the Minister of Works made pieces of one and 5 cash in copper; of 10 in copper or iron; and of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 in copper. The emission of iron money, to which allusion has been made, was attempted in the reign of Hiên-Fong, in consequence of a revolt in the central provinces, which by preventing receipts of copper from Yun-nan, seriously embarrassed the Government. In 1853, Chi-Chun-Tsao, Minister of Finance, attempted to remedy the trouble by issuing iron coins of large size, to which was given the nominal value of 10, 50 and 100 ordinary cash. For a while this project was successful and proved convenient; but casting pieces in this metal at once afforded large profits to counterfeiters, who multiplied greatly in spite of the frequent executions which were made of those who were detected,—the places of the victims being filled immediately by new adventurers. The result was a rapid reduction of the value of these "coins of fortune," so that at length no one would accept them at any price. A few pieces of the denomination of 10 cash lingered in circulation, no one knows why, and were current in Pekin, though not without heavy depreciation. The large iron coins had no greater value than two cash in copper, and some even demanded 900 of them for a silver tael. Iron money however was cast for better or worse until 1857; then the people of Pekin became disgusted with it, and at once it ceased to have any value, although it continued to be used in some provinces with cash made of zinc.

When the Government decided to issue these necessity coins, the Minister of Finance caused model-types to be sent to the provincial authorities, with an order to proceed to make them conformably to the needs of the different localities, and they were cast in the provinces of Tchi-li, Kiang-Sou, Fo-kien and Hou-nan. But there also they were soon retired, and in some provinces never even passed into the hands of the public.

At Pao-ting-fou, in the province of Tchi-li, pieces of one cash were cast in copper and iron, and of 10, 50 and 100 in copper. At Chi-Tcheou those of 5, 50 and 100 cash in copper, and of 10 in iron and copper were cast. In that of Chang-Tong, pieces of one, 10 and 50 cash were cast at Tsi-nan-fou. In fifteen other provinces the records show the casting of various denominations, ranging from one to 100 cash, mostly in copper, four of them also coining the smaller denominations in iron. In Ho-nan and Chen-Si larger pieces of 500 and 1000 cash were issued, and in Kan-Sou also some of the largest denomination, all in copper.

In the exterior provinces we only know of the mint at Kirin in Manchuria. There private foundries carry on counterfeiting on a very large scale, giving the public cash of greatly reduced value. "Officially," says one writer, "these pieces are not received, but practically they circulate as current money, — it must be said, however, with a difference in value." Within the province of Kirin only the official piece is accepted, that alone serving for the payment of taxes throughout Manchuria. In Turkestan there are three mints, namely, at Kouldja, which makes pieces of one, 50 and 100 cash in copper; at Aksou, which casts pieces of the same values and also of 5 and 10 cash, and at Yarkand, which makes coins of 10 and 100 cash. The Aksou cash are composed of a reddish metal, containing for each 120 parts, 84 of copper, 34.8 of lead, and 1.2 of tin. Zinc, which enters into the alloys of Chinese cash, is very rare in Turkestan.

According to Mr. S. W. Bushell, there are now but nineteen foundries for making cash in the entire Empire and its dependencies, the two at Pekin turning out the largest amounts (one about 900,000,000 cash and the other about half as many), while the others ranged from about 150,000,000 to a little over 1,000,000, annually. These are given as the production of an ordinary year; in those which contain the supplementary month, the output is proportionately increased. The average weight of these pieces is 1.2 *ch'ien*, but on the opening of a new year a certain number are cast weighing 1.6, to be distributed among the guards and eunuchs of the palace. These are made of brass, containing 60 parts of copper and 40 of zinc, and are called *Kua tēng ch'ien* (that is, word for word, Lamp hung money), but are popularly known as *Huang kai tzu*, yellow covers. The metal of the ordinary cash contains for each 100 parts, about 54 of copper, 42.75 of zinc, and 3.25 of lead. In the districts where the copper is of an inferior quality, the only alloy used is zinc, except in Turkestan (Ili), where for lack of zinc, a small amount of tin and more than a quarter part of lead are substituted for that metal, as in the Aksou pieces described above.

For casting cash each mint employs a moulder, with two assistants. The moulder, seated before a wooden bench, places upon it a plank of hard wood, having four rows of seventeen circular holes, in which he puts the patterns of the cash to be cast, which are kept in place by a small piece of metal. The rows of holes are connected in pairs by a triangular groove to conduct the melted metal. The plank is then powdered with finely pulverized charcoal; the casting sand is next spread over the patterns and then forced into them by means of a heavy ball, which is rolled over it. Turning the plank upside down, he removes the obverse patterns. The operation is repeated with the patterns for the reverse types. When the moulds have thus been prepared, the casting follows, and when the metal is cooled, the pieces are detached one by one and their edges pared away when necessary. Since the introduction of

European methods of minting, first at Canton, by Tchang-Tchi-Tong, and later in the other provinces (as mentioned above when speaking of the silver coinage), cash are now struck instead of being cast.

#### PAPER MONEY.

At various times in the history of the Empire, when the imperial treasury was empty, the embarrassed ministries have been forced to adopt various expedients for relief. At such times, according to Messrs. Tillot and Emil S. Fischer, they had recourse to emissions of bills of paper, cloth, etc. Thus one sees, in the time of Ou-ti, of the Han dynasty (240 B. C.), bank-notes of deer-skin, having the conventional value of 400,000 cash. Paper money was then and is still issued by banks, but has only a local circulation. The first issues of paper date from the days of the Tcheou dynasty, which reigned from 1122 to 255 B. C. These had various names—*Fei tsuēn*, “Flying money,” *Hoei piao*, “Bills for change,” and *Tchao in*, “Paper money.” Under the last name they were divided into *Koan*, later called *ta tchao* or large notes, and *siao tchao*, small notes.

Under the Tsin dynasty, now reigning, Tchun-Tché made a single issue of no special importance. In the third year of Hiên-Fong (1853), when the Government began to issue large copper coins, it restored paper money (*Tchao in*) under the two forms, named *Ta* and *Siao*. To give these their true character the English called them Cash notes and Silver notes, which indicates very well the place which each held in the currency. The Minister of Finance was shrewd enough to force them into circulation by paying a part of the salaries of the Government functionaries with these bills, and by compelling the Chinese banks and the large pawn-broker establishments to receive them at the same value as their metallic equivalents.

The Cash notes were of four kinds, representing values of 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 cash.<sup>1</sup> They were printed on whitish paper in blue ink, from blocks engraved on wood. Mr. S. W. Bushell, in the *Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1880, p. 195), reproduces a note for 1,000 cash. At the top are the words *Ta ch'ing pao ch'ao* (paper money of the grand dynasty). On the upper border are two heraldic dragons opposite each other. Below is the legendary mountain of pearls, and coral branches in the midst of waves, and on the sides are clouds, on which are cartouches bearing the following inscriptions:—On the left, *T'iēn hsia t'ung Hsing* (To circulate throughout the Empire). On the right, *Chun ping ch'u zu* (To be given and received for equal value). Three lines are printed on the interior portion or field; in the centre, the value is given, “Exchangeable for 100 Government cash.” On the left, the number 426 in black under three other

<sup>1</sup> Col. Yule, in *Marco Polo* (i: p. 384) gives a very good picture of a note for 2,000 cash, dated 1859.

characters, *Pien* (1,000), written in black in numeric and classic forms, and two other characters denoting the class, printed in blue. The line at the right gives the date of issue, "Seventh year of Hiên-Fong" (1857), printed in blue from a special plate. Below, in blue characters, "These bills are to circulate in the place of Government cash, and are to be received in established proportion for the various taxes, and in full for customs duties and for all important purchases. The Treasurers of the capital and of the provinces are to receive them on the same basis. Cash notes are exchangeable for Government Silver notes at the rate of 2,000 cash for one silver tael." The large square seal of the Minister of Finance is stamped in vermilion on the centre, bearing the characters *Ta ch'ing pao ch'ao chih yin* (translated above), repeated in Manchu. Under the date is a small oblong stamp in black, which is that of the Comptroller. There is also a round seal at the side, stamped in red, the design of which varies on different notes. Finally there are certain heavy strokes made by a full brush, in black ink, partly on the margin and partly on the note before it was detached from the stub.

The Silver notes are printed in blue on fine Korean paper, from engraved wooden blocks, and are of five different values, one, 3, 5, 10 and 50 taels.<sup>1</sup> At the top, in an oblong cartouche, is the inscription "Bill of the Minister of Finance," and below, its value in fine silver, stated in Chinese and Manchu. The denomination is shown by a large black figure. At the left, partly printed in blue and partly written in black, is the number of the "*Kung* order." At the right is the date of issue, the year and month printed in black and the day written by hand. At the bottom is this notice: "The Minister of Finance has presented a report, proposing to place in circulation Government notes. Consequently all persons must hereafter receive these notes in exchange, either for silver or for copper coins, and they are to be regarded in all cases as their equivalent. According to rules established by the Minister, they will be received in a fixed proportion for the payment of taxes and imposts due the State. Counterfeiters will be punished in accordance with law, and need not hope for pardon."

Three seals in vermilion are stamped on the Silver notes; that in the centre is small and square, and has the words "Minister of Finance: Government note, for perpetual circulation." A large oblong seal, cut off by the edge, reads "Minister of Finance: Bureau of Government notes." A third seal, also of large size and similarly cut off, is attached at the left by the same Minister, but only on the notes which are intended to circulate in the provinces. Finally, at the bottom on the right is a griffin, drawn by hand. An ornamental border surrounds these notes, composed of five five-clawed dragons with a radiant and flaming pearl or sun. In the Cash notes this pearl is placed in the centre of the upper portion, between the two dragons; on the

<sup>1</sup> Bushell gives a fac-simile of a note for one tael.

Silver notes it is in the upper right corner. The whole is on a groundwork of clouds. In the lower part are figured in traditional form, mountains and waves of the sea, on which float the "precious emblems." On the right upper edge, outside the border, the Silver notes have "The tael is six per cent. less than the Treasury standard."

At first these notes proved a great success, and their circulation soon became very general, and even excessive. It was quickly perceived, however, that there had been an over-issue by the Government, and delay arose in carrying out its pledges; and again the counterfeiters multiplied. The notes speedily fell into discredit; they were much like the French *assignats*, and depreciated to such a point that in 1861 the State notes sold at auction on the streets for 97 per cent. discount. They then disappeared from circulation, but were replaced,—though in a very insufficient and unsatisfactory manner,—by the notes issued by certain financial establishments, such as the bills of 100 taels, and one to 100 dollars, by "The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China," and those of one to 100 dollars by the "Hong-Kong and Shang-Hai Banking Corporation."<sup>1</sup>

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SINCE M. Silvestre's paper was written, the long-expected change in the attitude of China to the Occident has begun. It promises to make as marked a difference in the customs of that ancient empire as the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry has had on the kingdom of the Mikado. Already the new era for China has shown itself in the matter of coinage. Previous to the death of the Chinese imperial rulers, the Grand Council of the Empire had appealed to the Viceroys and Provincial Governors for advice on the subject of a standard monetary unit for the imperial coins. This request brought forth a reply, which in its turn has evoked an Edict, establishing the Ku-p'ing tael as the standard unit for a new coinage. This piece is to have a gold value of about seventy cents, thus virtually though not formally displacing the old silver standard (so far as any true standard actually existed in the Empire) by one of gold. Half taels of the same standard are also to be struck for general circulation.

The Edict admits the difficulties which embarrass the situation, and which it is feared may be aggravated by the recent death of the Emperor and the Empress Regent, and the consequent uncertainty as to the attitude of the new Regent. To substitute for the immemorial custom of mercantile exchanges, with values based on the weight of a metal of uncertain purity, the modern method of using only coin of a fixed value guaranteed by the Government, is likely to raise opposition among officials of every rank. It is notorious that for centuries they have relied for their private emolument on what is known throughout China as "the squeeze," invariably applied with a strong hand to merchants and shippers where merchandise crosses a provincial boundary. The following extract from the Edict gives the professed attitude of the Government.—ED.

Chinese finances are now in confusion. It is of the utmost importance to adopt a money standard. If actual gold be made the standard, the accumulation of the reserves will be difficult. If fictitious gold be made a standard, it will be dangerous and would cause anxiety. It is necessary first to adopt a uniform silver currency, and

<sup>1</sup> S. W. Bushell, "Coins of the Present Dynasty of China" (*Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1880).

thereafter the next step forward may be taken with care and after mature deliberation, and it is to be hoped that the gold standard may be established firmly and without resulting evils.

It is now determined that the large standard silver coin shall be of the weight of the Ku-p'ing tael, and that a large number of half-tael coins shall be minted for general use. Also small coins, of one mace and five candareens each, shall be minted as subsidiary coins. After these coins have been minted, with the exception of the foreign obligations fixed by treaty, which shall be met, all public officers, great and small, and the imperial treasury in all its receipts and disbursements, shall conform to a uniform practice. Whatever allowances territorial officials have previously had for official expenses, food money or travelling, shall now be carefully considered by the Viceroy and Governors according to the conditions in each Province, and they shall report to the Board of Revenue, which will make careful estimates and announce what increases or deductions are to be made, prohibiting forever the irregularities and illicit gains of all officials. The Board of Revenue is ordered to draw up strict regulations, and to fix a definite period within which perfect uniformity may be secured in the use of the standard silver coin throughout the empire.

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### A LOCAL MEDAL OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THE *Journal* has endeavored to place on record, for the use of future historians and numismatists, as full descriptions as possible of the various medals evoked by the Civil War, inasmuch as the longer the time that elapses since they were issued, the more difficult it becomes to obtain definite and authentic information concerning them. The late Mr. C. F. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., who had a very good collection of these pieces, furnished us with a descriptive catalogue of one hundred and twenty-two such medals, of which those especially of the Reunions of the Grand Army and its kindred societies formed the greater part, though many local medals having reference to the same subject were included. Most if not all of those in the Nichols collection were secured by Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, of Hartford, Ct., a member of the American Numismatic Society, and his cabinet is remarkably rich in such pieces. He has recently obtained the medal struck for the quarter-centennial of a Volunteer Infantry company recruited in Cambridge, Mass., in the early days of the war, of which the following is a description:—

Obverse, On a roughened field the inscription in five lines, the first and last curving to conform to the edge of the medal, and the second curving upward: FIRST COMPANY | ♦ | CAMBRIDGE. | APRIL 17<sup>TH</sup> | 1861 | U. S. VOLUNTEERS. The face of the letters burnished. Reverse, Plain, for engraving the name of the recipient. Edge ring, gilt bar, and blue ribbon, on which, printed in gold, 25<sup>TH</sup> | ANNIVERSARY | CAMBRIDGE | APRIL 17 | 1886 Gilt metal. Size 23.

The Editorial Committee will be glad to receive accounts of any undescribed medals of this series.

## FUNDAMENTAL IDEALS IN METROLOGY, EXEMPLIFIED IN ANCIENT COINS.

A RIGID analysis of the work done by the ancient metrologists of Egypt and Asia shows that they brought to perfection their systems of weights and measures by a unification of standards found in the order and laws of nature. The fundamental ideals of harmony which they had discovered were embodied in the coinage that in time took the place of the legal weights already in use for commercial exchanges. So far, therefore, as we may discover their ideals in metrology, we shall the better understand and appreciate the wisdom on which their numismatic systems were founded. Monumental and other records give evidence that at a very remote period, not less than 3000 B. C., the year of 365 days and of 52 weeks was used in measuring time; equally remote was the division of the circle into 12 "signs,"  $360^\circ$ , 21,600 minutes, or 1,296,000 seconds. These appear to be the elements used by the ancient metrologists of Egypt and the East in creating their systems of measurement.

The Hilprecht tablets from Nippur reveal the number 1296, with its factors and multiples, as an important part of the educational system of Babylonia. The graduated scale of one-twelfth of 129.6 inches on the lap-stone of the diorite statue of Gudea, dating from about 3000 B. C., and found not long ago at Tello, attests the great antiquity and importance of that number in metrological work.

The Persian daric and the Hebrew shekel of 129.6 grains, and the Egyptian kat of 144 grains, or one-ninth of 1296, bear testimony to its use. In Plato's ideal of civil government it was the numeric symbol of moral completeness and harmony. Chinese youth were required to master it in its manifold functions as comprising the measure of all things. We may therefore say that 1296 was an essential factor in all the ancient civilizations of the East, the mother of weights and measures, which gave birth to the cubit of Egypt and Moses, the foot-rule of Gudea, the Grecian *ponus*, the Roman *pes*, the Hebrew *span*, and the shekel of the Sanctuary. The relationship is easily traced. The Egyptian cubit is the radius of a circle whose circumference is 129.6 inches; the foot-rule of Gudea is one-twelfth of 129.6 inches; the Greek *ponus* is one-sixth of 100 digits of the Egyptian cubit; the Roman *pes* is 16 and the Hebrew *span* is 15 of these digits; the shekel of the Sanctuary is 129.6 grains.

Now the Egyptian digit is  $0.729 \pm .001$  inches, and its cube is 0.3888 inch; of this 10,000 make 3,888 cubic inches, from which were derived the Hebrew weights proclaimed by Ezekiel the prophet when he was a captive in Babylonia, thus fixing the period of their use as cited. (Ezek. xlvi: 12.)

$$\begin{aligned}
 15 \text{ shekels} &= 15 \times 129.6 = 1944 \text{ grains} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 3888 \\
 20 \text{ shekels} &= 20 \times 129.6 = 2592 \text{ grains} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 3888 \\
 25 \text{ shekels} &= 25 \times 129.6 = 3240 \text{ grains} = \frac{5}{6} \text{ of } 3888 \\
 60 \text{ shekels} &= 60 \times 129.6 = 7776 \text{ grains} = 2 \times 3888
 \end{aligned}$$

Here the numeric co-ordination of one grain with one cubic inch is unmistakeable, and in harmony with the inch measure of the circle, 129.6, and the shekel measure of weight, 129.6 grains. A similar co-ordination by the inch and grain units is also found in the ancient Babylonian talent. M. J. A. Decourdemanche (in *Revue Numismatique*, 2d quarter, 1908), in his collation of ancient Babylonian, Assyrian and Egyptian systems of weights, gives the Babylonian talent as 32,640 grams, equal to 502,738.34 grains, which is the number of inches in 399.88 cubes of the Gudea scale—or integrally 400 cubes—of 10.8 inches. He also gives the Assyrian talent at 29,376 grams, equal to 453,365.6 grains, which is the number of inches in 359.89, or integrally 360, cubes of 10.8 inches.

Again, he gives the Egyptian Pharaonic talent at 42,500 grams, equal to 655,911 grains, which is the number of inches in 499.5, or integrally 500, cubes of 10.95 inches. (This measure of 15 digits or 10.95 inches is distinguished on all cubit rods by a special mark; it is the numeric equivalent of 3 times 3.65, and therefore is a three-year symbol.) Thus the Egyptian talent is a numerical unification of time measure with the inch and grain units; the Babylonian and Assyrian talents exhibit the inch and grain units in conjunction with 360 as the number of degrees in a circle, or the year measure of 12 months of 30 days each,—which is the mean of 366 sidereal days, and 12 lunations (or 354 days),—comprising a year.

F. H. Weissbach, in his elaborate exhibit<sup>1</sup> of Babylonian weights, gives the light mana at 504 grams, equal to 7778.3 grains, which is but two grains more than Ezekiel's manah of 60 shekels, the sum of the three weights, 15, 20 and 25 shekels; this is identified with the weight of water at maximum density contained in one hundred cubes of the Gudea digit (one-sixteenth of 10.8 inches), 7771 grains. As the Babylonian, Assyrian and Egyptian systems have a common basis in the inch and grain units, their larger measures were readily interconvertible.

The principle of an interchange of the elements of a system, a notable feature of the Hebrew alphabet, has been observed more or less in all languages. Great elasticity for the expression of ideas is thus secured. When we reflect that much of ancient monumental work was done on geometric lines from observations in nature, we can easily see what pleasure the artist had in designing his beautiful creations. With a system of metrology so constructed he could in many ways express an ideal couched in numerical terms, without a sacrifice of correctness. Thus a year-cycle of time could be

<sup>1</sup> See *Z. Morgenl. Ges.*, lxi, 1907, pp. 379-402.

symbolized by a measure of 129.6 inches, 129.6 grains,  $360^{\circ}$  or 21,600 minutes, and a standard weight of 7,776 grains would be numerically identical in inch units with one-fifth of the volume of 100,000 cubic digits, the digit being  $.729 \pm .001$  and its cube being .3888. The numerical harmony of geometric relations, on which the system is based, affords that facility for concealing while expressing a fact, which is so characteristic of the Oriental mind.

These things indicate that ancient metrologists had a loftier conception of their task than merely to supply the commercial world with a convenient medium for the exchange of products. They had probed the mysteries of nature to discover a philosophy of orderly life which they could embody in tangible form for daily use; a symbolic harmony, unsurpassed in the history of metrology, was the result. When national coinage took the place of metallic weights in the market, ideal metrology supplied the form, weight and devices of the coins. Leaves, branches, wreaths, sceptres and geometric lines, as well as horsemen, chariots, weapons and letters, were important symbols of things and deeds. Coinage inherited the inspiration of the older cult, and on its face we read of divine sovereignty conferred on rulers for the righteous government of the people.

Again, on many coins of different countries we find, in some form, the signs of the Zodiac; for example, those of Perinthos,<sup>1</sup> of Syria,<sup>2</sup> Alexandria, and others; on those of Paphlagonia the entire Zodiac is shown.<sup>3</sup> These and other emblems and devices on ancient coins, the conventional types of which were very probably adapted to popular ideals or traditions, seem to have had, therefore, in numerous instances, an esoteric and astronomic meaning aside from their apparent significance; this was admirably shown by M. Svoronos in his exhaustive paper on "The Significance of Certain Ancient Monetary Types," originally published in *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* (1894), and translated for the *Journal* in 1895. Concerning some of these types, that writer remarks: "It is impossible to entertain a doubt," and others have found no "mythologic reason peculiar to the different countries which struck them," that affords a satisfactory explanation. As we study them, we may well recall the words of Pindar (O. 2: 152), *Συνέτοισιν φωνάντα* — "They are full of voices to those who understand them."

That the ancient metrologists achieved great success by appropriating natural standards of time in conjunction with geometric laws and the inch and grain units, we have shown above; but how they found a unit of linear measure so beautifully concordant with the perfection of nature's periodicity as the inch, is still an open question; we dare not ascribe its discovery to accident. Observations of latitude and longitude, sunrise and polaris, equinoxes and solstices, were made as in modern times. Astronomical records of

<sup>1</sup> Catalogue of the British Museum, "Thrace," p. 157 (Poole).

<sup>3</sup> Catalogue of the British Museum, "Pontus," plate xx: No. 13 (Amastris).

<sup>2</sup> Babelon, *Les Rois de Syrie*, etc., plate xxxii: No. 17.

great length, belonging to the third and fourth millenniums B. C., are found to be practically correct. The ability of surveyors to execute the finest kind of work so long ago is fully attested by the monuments; the correct orientation of the temples of Egypt and the East is beyond dispute. Mr. Petrie, in his Egyptian survey, shows that civil engineers before 2000 B. C. could place lines one thousand feet long at right angles on rough ground so accurately that the best of modern instruments fail to detect an error. The measurement of a degree or minute of latitude or longitude was quite within their skill.

Memphis and Babylon were centres of great learning, and, being close to latitude  $30^{\circ}$  N., it may be that by the measurement of arcs of latitude and longitude in that locality, the surveying metrologists discovered the famous inch-unit, which is a key to the ancient ideals embodied in monumental art. At a point within five miles north of Memphis one second of meridian, taken 12.96 times, gives the circumference of a circle whose diameter is 5000 inches; and the radius of this circle, 2500 inches, is the difference in the longitudinal measure of a degree on two parallels of latitude, four minutes apart, in the same locality. It is obvious that a survey thus made would have revealed the inch-unit, from which is developed, on geometric principles, not only the cubit of Egypt, 20.625 inches, equal to 129.6 inches divided by  $2\pi$ , but also the Gudea scale, 10.8 inches, equal to one-twelfth of 129.6, and the great systems of metrology that prevailed in those ancient civilizations. The grain-unit, the basis of ancient coinage, as we have already shown, is 100 cubes of the Gudea digit, .675 inch of water at maximum density, divided by 60 times 129.6, such a cube having a weight of  $7773 \pm 3$  grains. As the French metre represents decimally a quadrant of the earth's meridian, so the inch, the prime-unit of ancient Babylonian, Assyrian and Egyptian systems of metrology, represents geometrically that certain part of the meridian nigh to latitude  $30^{\circ}$  N., which was within the surveyor's reach, as well as the law of the earth's meridional curvature. But it also represents the time measured for the earth's place in the solar system; for one-thousandth part of 365.24 seconds of longitude at Memphis is the diameter of a circle whose circumference is one second of meridian, that is,  $365.24 \times 1056.5 \times \pi \div 1000 = 1212.17$  inches + .09.

Here, then, nigh to latitude  $30^{\circ}$ , in the searching wisdom of the metrologists of Egypt and Babylonia, we have the basic ideal of their systems. The cubit of 20.625 inches, the talent of 1,296,000 grains, the shekel and daric of 129.6 grains, the mana of 7776 grains, and the kat of 144 grains, bear testimony that the ideal metrology of the wise men passed into the commercial units and coinage of the ancient imperial governments. These names, so familiar to archaeologists and numismatists, denote their value. The talent—the word meaning a circle—in Hebrew is Ki Ka R, קִ קָּר, and the sum of the numerical value of its letters, ק 20, ק 20, ר 200, is 240, which, duplicated

and multiplied by 100 cubes of 3, gives 1,296,000, the measure of the circle by seconds. Shekel means weight, and the sum of the numerical value of its letters, ל ק ש, viz.: ל 300, ק 100, ש 30, is 10 times 43, which is integrally one-third of 129.6. Mana or maneh is variously written מ נ ה, מ נ א, the sum of the unchangeable letters מ 40, נ 50, is 90. The verbal root of this name signifies to allot, to measure out, to appoint, and the shekel 129.6 was the allotted nine-tenths of 144, the numeric form of כ ד ב א, the symbolic numbering of all Israel. The weight of the maneh was 60 shekels, the sum of 15, 20 and 25 shekels (Ezek. xlvi: 12), and equal to 7776 grains, or a duplicate of 144 cubes of 3. In like manner the name of the Persian daric of 129.6 grains is significant, — ۷ is 4, ۸ is 200, ۹ is 20; the sum is 224, which is 129.6 multiplied by the cube of 1.2, twelve being the symbol of the duodecimal system of Assyrian and Babylonian metrology. These things may serve to show how deeply ideal metrology entered into the systems of ancient measures and coinage. Our conclusion is that the weights, measures and coinage of these ancient civilizations represented accepted ideals of the order and stability of natural law, and were nothing less than a religious and scientific exhibit of their belief in God and their knowledge of His handiwork.

H. G. WOOD.

## THE NEW GOLD COINS.

THE appearance of the new Half and Quarter Eagles has been somewhat of a surprise to collectors in several ways. The facts that the peculiar features in the treatment of the design had been finally approved, the preparation of the dies completed, and the coinage of the new issues begun, have received so little notice from the omniscient reporters, that the pieces came almost unheralded, and in good season for those who were disposed to use them for Christmas gifts. But the remarkable departure from previous issues, in the elevation of the field, the use of incused lines about the devices, the incused letters and stars, was not so gratifying. The types of the two pieces are so nearly identical that a description of one answers for both.

There is a decided change in the Indian head on the obverse. The idealized types of the goddess of Liberty,—who first appeared on our coins as a youthful maiden with flowing tresses loosely waving in the breeze, followed successively by one more matronly, her head surmounted by a turban, called by courtesy a Liberty cap, still later by a female of uncertain age wearing a coronet, and finally displaced on several denominations by various substitutes, from the seated figure on the Trade dollars, the "cheeky" woman on the silver dollars, to the Indian damsel with feathered head-dress on two of the earlier gold coins (aside from St. Gaudens' Eagles), and on the Cents — have all departed, and we now have as the strenuous type of our independ-

ence, the head of a grim Indian warrior in profile, facing to the left; his head is crowned with a war bonnet of feathers, which fall backward in regular order; the quills are held in place by a wreath—whether of flowers or of small curling feathers, it is difficult to decide. The points of the quills are confined by a band, and a tassel or tuft, of uncertain character, hangs below the ear, its top on a line with the chin. There is no uncertainty about the head on these pieces, whatever doubts we may have had in the past.<sup>1</sup> It is that of an Indian chieftain whose stern countenance indicates that he is ready for any emergency which may arise. Above the head is LIBERTY incused, with six stars on the left and seven on the right, also incused, and the date 1908 at the bottom. The mode of incusing the legends detracts greatly from the effect and from their legibility. Under the truncation are the letters B. L. P. the initials of Mr. Bela L. Pratt, a Boston sculptor, who designed it. The pieces appeared so late in the year that it might be thought that the issue dated 1908 will be comparatively rare at no very distant day, but so many have been minted that there will be no scarcity unless they should be recalled.

The reverse has the standing eagle, nearly as on the Eagles designed by St. Gaudens; the neck is slightly broader, and the head larger in proportion, than on the recent Eagles, which is perhaps an improvement; the feathered legs have been retained without much change, and the clump of arrows below his talons seems to be somewhat thicker. The legend reads, above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, very near the rim, and curving to conform to the lower edge is the value. On the field at the left, in three lines, E | PLURIBUS | UNUM and on the right, slightly higher, in four lines, IN GOD WE TRUST. This is the first time that this motto has appeared on the Quarter Eagles; the value of the latter piece is partly given in numerals (2½ DOLLARS). The edges are reeded.

The chief point of departure in this new issue is the treatment of the fields, which are not depressed, as on all our national coins that have preceded

<sup>1</sup> In some correspondence with the authorities at Washington, relative to these pieces, the side with the Indian head is called the obverse; this suggests the inquiry, Which side of the United States coins is the obverse? The definition of the dictionaries, that the obverse is "the face having the principal image or inscription upon it" (Webster), does not seem to settle it: Hazlitt, in "The Coin Collector Series," is even more vague, for he says:—"Obverse and reverse. The side of a coin on which the portrait or other feature is stamped, and that on which the subsidiary particulars are given, as the date, value, local symbol, etc." But when we try to apply this to United States coins, it leaves us quite as much in the dark as does Webster. They bear no portraits. Which then is the "principal" feature?—the fanciful head of an imaginary personage, or the eagle, with the national arms in whole or in part, as established by law?

In countries where coinage is a royal prerogative, the head of the sovereign, which shows the authority under which a piece is struck, is of course the "principal image." From this head doubtless arose the

habit of calling the "head-side" the obverse. But inasmuch as the custom of placing the President's head or bust on United States coins has never obtained—for he has no such prerogative—it would seem that the side which names the authority that issues the coin should be regarded as the true obverse. This authority appears in the legend surrounding the national arms on the eagle's breast; and on the gold coins struck before 1849, this legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and the eagle, have always been united, while "Liberty" is content with her stars and lettered coronet, without any other motto or legend. On the second gold coinage of Dollars (1854), and on the Three-dollar gold coins of that year, the name of the nation first surrounds the Indian head. On the silver coins the goddess was quite as lonely until 1860, when the nation's name first displaced her stars on the Dimes. Some further changes have since been made, and now the maid has even changed her sex, but the national title—invariably we believe—accompanies the eagle whenever that appears, except as noted. Is not that side, therefore, the true obverse of our coins?

them, but are raised to a level with the highest parts of the devices. This plan is said to have been suggested by Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, of Boston, and to have received the approval of the President and also of the Director of the Mint. In accordance with this approval, says a correspondent of a Boston paper, "the Government decided to have some of them coined as an experiment." We hope the experiment will not be repeated. The result is certainly disappointing, to say the least. The flat surface gives the coins a crude and unfinished appearance. The field of a freshly-minted piece has little or no lustre, either on obverse or reverse, — its only brilliancy is derived from the reflected lights of the devices. Others beside collectors of proof sets may consider this a blemish. There is no milling, and it is claimed that they "can therefore be readily piled" (the bank-tellers dispute this statement), but that end could have been accomplished while following St. Gaudens' designs, by reducing the devices, and slightly broadening and adding to the height of the milling.

The surface exposed to wear is greatly increased, and although the design is protected from attrition to a greater extent than on the other gold coins, the depreciation by loss of weight in circulation will be correspondingly greater and more rapid, and thus the object sought — the protection of the devices — of no practical benefit, while the incused lines about the figures will serve as safe repositories for those bacterial enemies against which our scientists are so constantly warning us. Altogether we fail to see what has been gained.

Mr. Howland Wood, in *The Numismatist*, recalls the fact that a similar method of treating the field was used on some of the early Greek coins, but was soon abandoned. Among the examples of this "counter-sinking scheme" which he cites, are those of the reverses of several Tyrian coins of the sixth century B. C., having a flat, raised field, where the device is placed in the familiar incused square, in which is enclosed an owl with crook and flail, and the types are brought into relief by a *broad incused outline*. The result on those is much the same as if a piece of metal of the requisite size had been stamped with a die much smaller than the field, leaving the surrounding surface as high as the highest parts of the device. Other similar examples which he mentions are a stater of Calymna, one of the Carian Islands, and several of the electrum coins of Miletus, in Ionia. Most and perhaps all of these types are later found with the devices entirely in relief, showing the advancing skill of their coiners, and the development of the art.

We have yet to see any words of commendation of the new pieces from a recognized authority, and it is to be hoped that if the types of the new Half and Quarter Eagles are to be retained, the Mint officials will follow the ancient examples, discard the incused methods, and lower the fields, at the same time raising the rims and widening them, if necessary to preserve the types from attrition, or to enable the pieces to be piled.

## A SWEDISH-CATHOLIC MEMORY IN ENGLAND.

## MEDALS OF ST. BIRGITTA AND HER DAUGHTER, ST. CATHARINA.

MORE than five centuries have passed since St. Birgitta founded the famous Cloister at Vadstena, in Sweden in 1307. Her second daughter, Catharina, was its first Abbess, and was canonized, like her mother. All over Europe similar cloisters were soon established, and later on, even in America. During the Reformation the war against the friars reached them, but in spite of the persecution the "Order of Birgitta" held its own, and exists today in Sweden, as well as on the Continent and in England strange to say not generally known.<sup>1</sup>

The most prominent Cloister of the present Order is "Syon Abbey," in the neighborhood of Chudleigh, England. In commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Order it caused two medals to be struck, — one of the founder and the other of the first Abbess of Vadstena. The obverse of the first of these pieces bears a portrait of St. Birgitta, in the dress of the Order, with the legend STA. BIRGITTA: ORA PRO NOBIS. The reverse has AD GLORIAM DEI. VULNERA CHRISTI MERITA MEA (To the glory of God. The wounds of Christ are my merit.) The medal of St. Catharine represents that Saint, also in the garb of the Order; at the right is seen the head of a stag, alluding to the legend that during a hunt one of these animals took refuge with her. The legend in English reads: ST. CATHARINE OF SWEDEN PRAY FOR US: ALL YE HOLY VIRGINS INTERCEDE FOR US. (See plate 1).

The reverse bears the likeness of a priest — Father Richard Reynolds — who was executed in 1535 for refusing to accept Henry VIII as the head of the Church. He was attached to Syon Abbey, which like all the Religious Houses of the Brigittines was a so-called double cloister, with nuns and friars.

In connection with the five-hundredth anniversary or jubilee of the Order, and in commemoration of that event statues of both the Saints were presented to the Cloister by the authorities at Rome, on the Feast of St. Eric<sup>2</sup> of Sweden, King and Martyr, alluding to the Swedish origin of the Order. There are at the present time Brigittine Cloisters at Altmünster in Bavaria; Uden and Weert, Holland; Valladolid, Vittoria, Lasarte, Paredes de Nava and Azcoita, Spain, and one in Mexico. During the reign of Eric XIII in Sweden, a very poor coin was struck, but while the King was absent in the Holy Land, his Queen, Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, recalled them and had good coins struck. On the return of the King the Wenden cities besieged Copenhagen, in 1428, and Eric was forced to take refuge in Soro Cloister. The Queen remained, and encouraged the burghers to make such a brave resistance that the enemy withdrew. The next year she sent a fleet to Stralsund, which was lost, which so enraged the King that he maltreated her, and the Queen, deeply chagrined, entered Vadstena Cloister.

J. DE LAGERBERG.

<sup>1</sup> St. Birgitta (or, to give her the name by which she is known in England, St. Bridget) the founder of the Order of Brigittines, or Birgetta (says Mrs. Clement), was of royal blood, and is one of the patron saints of Sweden. She was the wife of Ulpho, Prince of Norica, and by her devotion induced her husband and their eight children to enter the religious life. After his death she built the Monastery of Wastein (Vadstena), and endowed it largely, placing in it both nuns and

brothers. Their rule was principally that of St. Augustine, though modified by directions received in visions, of which she had many. Her Order was approved by the Pope, under the title of the "Rule of the Order of Our Saviour." She made frequent pilgrimages to Rome and Compostella.

<sup>2</sup> "St. Eric," assassinated at Upsula, in May, 1162, after a short reign, was Eric IX.

## THE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN INSIGNIA IN THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S CABINET.

(See plates)

BY BAUMAN L. BELDEN.

As a collection this is probably unique. While many of the specimens in it are duplicated in cabinets of medals relating to the wars and other historical events in this country, and in general collections of American medals, I have heard of no other made up on precisely the lines covered by this.

It consists of:—First, Decorations awarded by the United States Government; these are very few, the most important being the United States Medal of Honor, which was established by Joint Resolution of Congress on July 12, 1862, and is awarded to officers and soldiers in the army, and enlisted men only, in the navy, for special acts of bravery. As first adopted the medal and ribbons were the same for both army and navy, the emblems on the clasp from which it was suspended showing to which branch of the service it belonged. In 1896 a new ribbon was adopted for the Army Medal, and in 1905 the design of that medal was entirely changed, and those having the old issue were requested to exchange it for the new one. The Navy Medal still remains as originally issued. The efforts made to obtain one of the 1905 Army Medals for this collection have, so far, been unsuccessful; it contains, however, the earlier two varieties, and the Navy Medal; both varieties of the Naval Good Conduct Medal, which was established in 1870, and the new design adopted in 1884.

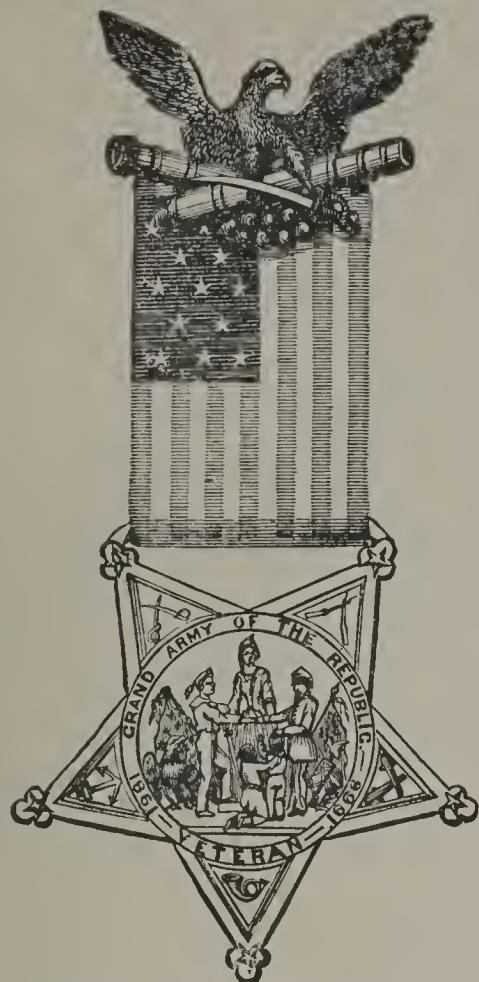
A number of States have awarded medals in recognition of the services of their citizens in the Civil and Spanish Wars, and some cities have also awarded similar medals. Of these the Civil War Medals of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia (three varieties) and Ohio, also the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Spanish War Medals of Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and the City of Detroit, constitute the second part of the collection.

The third, and by far the largest part, consists of the insignia, or badges of membership, of the various military and hereditary societies in this country.

This Society made an exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900, a portion of which consisted of a loan collection of the insignia of the societies last mentioned, which attracted considerable notice. This led to the suggestion that the Society should own such a collection, and a committee was appointed to take the matter up and see what could be done.

The great difficulty in collecting the insignia of active societies lay in the rule adopted by a majority of them, that their insignia should be issued to their own members only, and all possible precautions should be taken to prevent outsiders from obtaining them.

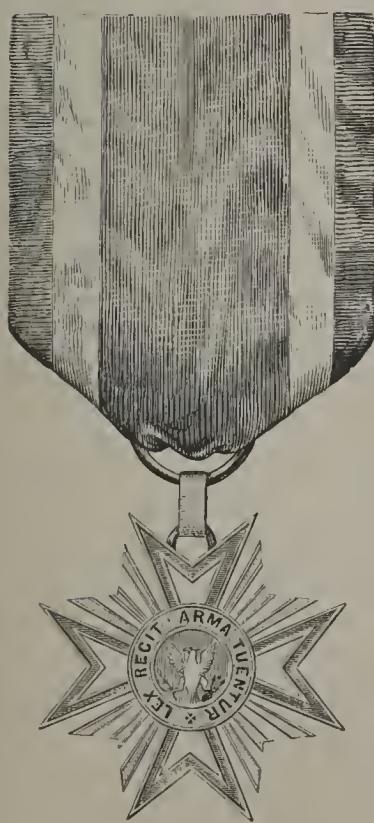
It was thought, however, that in view of the permanent organization of the American Numismatic Society and the fact that this collection would not be in the hands of individuals from whom it would in time pass into other hands, but would always remain intact and accessible to those interested in such matters, and would also have a great and constantly increasing historical interest and value, the various societies would waive this rule and allow their insignia to be placed in the collection.



Grand Army of the Republic, 1869.



Grand Army of the Republic, 1886.



Loyal Legion. — Obv.



U. S. Regular Army  
and Navy Society  
of Veterans.



Loyal Legion. — Rev.





U. S. Medal of Honor, Navy.



Louisiana Division, Association  
of the Army of Tennessee.



Kearny Cross.



Military Order of the Dragon.





Society of the Confederate  
States, Maryland.



Confederate Veteran Camp  
of New York.



Washington Artillery of  
New Orleans.



Society of the Porto Rican  
Expedition.



The result has fully justified the expectations in this respect ; of the two hundred specimens in the collection, three were placed there as a permanent loan by societies whose rules were too strict to allow any other course ; fifty-one have been received as donations from societies or their officers. A large number of other societies allowed the Committee to purchase their insignia, at the price charged to members, which was done from cash donations received by the Committee,—about one-quarter of the entire collection being the gift of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, who not only authorized the Committee to make many purchases but has himself collected a large number of specimens and given them to the Society.

But there are, and have been, many military societies, not hereditary nor perpetuated beyond the lifetime of their founders, and it is in obtaining their insignia, or reliable information concerning them, that the greatest difficulty is encountered. In the sixty years since the Mexican War, and the forty-three since the Civil War, many societies of soldiers and sailors have flourished and died out, often leaving scarcely a trace. Occasionally a badge or medal will come to light and start the Committee on a nearly hopeless hunt for its history ; or an item in some old paper will mention a meeting of some society of which it had never heard, and the most careful search will fail to disclose anything more. Had these or similar steps been taken twenty years earlier, the collection would have been much richer, for it would have contained examples now the most difficult to obtain ; and many valuable records, now it is to be feared irretrievably lost, would have been preserved.

Of the military societies, and hereditary societies of those having a military ancestry, the earlier wars of America are represented in the collection by the insignia of the Society of Colonial Wars. The Order of Founders and Patriots of America represents both this period and the Revolution. The oldest society is that of the Cincinnati, which was established in 1783 by officers who served in the Revolution, and to this day remains at the head of the organizations of its kind in this country. Its insignia were first made in France and later in different places in America. Many different dies have been used, producing many varieties ; the single specimen belonging to the Society was made in New York about 1860.

The Society of the Cincinnati has been perpetuated because it is hereditary, the original membership descending to the "eldest male posterity." This was a decided shock to many of the citizens of the newly formed Republic, who had gone through years of privation to be free from hereditary government, and who looked on this as the first step towards the establishment of an aristocracy, and it was over sixty years before another hereditary society was established.

About four years ago Mr. Saltus picked up in Paris, and presented to the Society, a badge which is of a design evidently suggested by that of the Cincinnati. Its appearance would indicate that it is at least fifty years old. It bears an inscription indicating that it is the badge of the PATRIOTIC ORDER OF THE FATHERS AND FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, and a pyramid of thirteen blocks and the date 1776, which would certainly refer to the American Revolution. In spite of much diligent search and inquiry, the origin of this badge remains a mystery.

The present insignia of the Sons of the Revolution, both full size and miniature, and an earlier one which was discarded years ago and is now very scarce, represent that

Society. There is a still earlier badge that is needed. The Sons of the American Revolution made a slight change in its insignia some years ago. The collection contains the present style, both full size and miniature, and also one made in France for the French branch of the Society, The Military Order of the French Alliance, Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution. The insignia of the Daughters of the Cincinnati and Dames of the Revolution are still lacking.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars, as its name indicates, represents other wars as well as the Revolution. Its insignia have also gone through a change; the earlier one is lacking. The Naval Order of the United States represents the Revolution and later wars. In addition to the regular insignia there is an elaborate decoration for general officers.

Two societies of the War of 1812 were founded many years ago, and after various changes and re-organizations have been made hereditary and so perpetuated. Both are represented in the collection, viz.: the Military Society of the War of 1812, Veteran Corps of Artillery, by its present insignia,—many years ago, before it was re-organized, it had a different badge, which I have never seen,—and the General Society of the War of 1812, by the first and third of the badges adopted since it was organized under its present name. The insignia of the United States Daughters of 1812 completes this period, the next being that of the Mexican War.

On the 14th of October, 1847, the officers of the United States Army of Occupation in the City of Mexico met and organized the Aztec Club of 1847, "for the entertainment of its members and their guests while in the city." This was later made a permanent hereditary society on very much the same lines as the Society of the Cincinnati, and until the Spanish War remained the only American Military Society organized in a foreign country. It is the only hereditary society relating exclusively to the Mexican War.

In addition to this the collection contains the badges of the Scott Legion of Philadelphia, organized in 1850, of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War of California, organized in 1866,—both of which were active up to within the last two or three years, and probably are still,—and that of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans, which once had branches all over the country, but now, so far as I have been able to learn, has become entirely extinct. The badges of the latter organization were made in at least three different sizes, and in gold, silver and copper; they are now very scarce. The collection contains two specimens of the largest size in copper, one of which is gold-plated, and one in silver which is attached to a bar inscribed NEW YORK ASSOCIATED MEXICAN WAR VETERANS; also a button, which is the badge in miniature.

Coming next to the Civil War we have the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, composed of commissioned officers, the eldest male descendant of a deceased member succeeding to his membership. There are two varieties of the insignia of this Order distinguished by a very slight difference in size. The ribbon for original and hereditary members differs in the arrangement of the colors. The collection contains one specimen with the original member's-ribbon.

A large proportion of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic are not aware of the fact that its original badge was entirely different from the well-known bronze star that has designated its members for the last forty years. This badge was

made in two sizes, of gold, silver, gilt and white metal ; it was used from 1866 to 1869, when the bronze star was adopted. The collection contains one specimen of the large size in white metal, and two of the small size — white metal and gilt. There have been several slight changes in the present badge. Officers and past officers wear, attached to the ribbon, straps to indicate their rank ; these make many varieties. The collection contains fourteen specimens, which is a good representation, though it could be considerably increased. There is also a special gold badge made for presentation to the chaplain of a Post, and the badges adopted by the Lafayette and John A. Dix Posts of New York.

Another scarce badge is that of the Union League of America ; this was not a military society, but was an association of civilians formed in the early part of the war.

Other badges are those of the Union Veteran Legion, Union Veterans' Union, Boys in Blue, and Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War.

Then there are a number of local organizations — New Hampshire Veteran Association, of which a badge is provided for honorary members only, the Vermont Cavalry Reunion Society, the Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth, N. J., the Union Soldiers' Alliance of Washington, D. C., and the Old Guard of Washington, D. C.

Coming next to the societies of survivors of the different military commands, we have the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Society of the Army of the James, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the Society of the Army of West Virginia, the Association of the First Army Corps, the Third Army Corps Union, Associated Survivors of the Sixth Army Corps, Society of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside Expedition, Kearny's First New Jersey Brigade Association, Iron Brigade Association (of the West), Crocker's Iowa Brigade, Survivors' Association Berdan's Sharpshooters, Survivors' Association 27th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, 1st N. Y. Veteran Cavalry and 33d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, Association of Veterans of the Tenth Legion of New York, and the following regimental societies : — 6th, 7th, 9th and 13th Maine, 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, 10th New York Cavalry, 5th, 47th, 54th, 124th, 125th, 127th, 139th, 156th, 159th and 165th New York, 15th and 35th New Jersey, 48th, 69th, 97th, 138th, 143d and 200th Pennsylvania, 1st Delaware, 69th Indiana, 5th and 21st Wisconsin, and 6th Wisconsin Battery.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) of New York did not go to the front during the war, but many of its members saw service with other organizations, and these formed the Society of War Veterans, 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

The Navy is represented by the National Association of Naval Veterans, Farragut Association, No. 1, Naval Veterans of Philadelphia, Farragut Veteran Association Port of New York, United States Veteran Navy, and Naval Veteran Legion of Philadelphia.

There are two most interesting Civil War badges not belonging to any regularly formed organization — one, the "Kearny Cross" worn by officers who had served under Gen. Phil. Kearny, and adopted after he was killed in 1862 ; the other was adopted by officers in the Excelsior (New York) Brigade after the Battle of Williamsburgh in 1862.

Of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., the earliest badge is lacking, but the present badge with both varieties of ribbon, two officer's badges — the "Iron Cross" for Past Captain of Camp, and the badge of Lafayette Camp of New York — are in the collection, as well as those of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Daughters of Veterans and Daughters of American Volunteers.

Of the insignia of the larger Civil War societies but few are lacking, the most important being those of the Cavalry Society, the Second Corps Club, the Second Army Corps Association, the Society of the Fifth Army Corps, and the U. S. Veteran Signal Corps Association.

When we consider the great number of regiments that participated in the Civil War and the large proportion of these regiments which have been represented by Veteran Associations since the war, it would seem that this collection is weak in the badges of regimental societies. While admitting that this is so, we must bear in mind that a large number of these societies never adopted badges which would come within the scope of this collection, simply having ribbon badges for their various reunions, or membership badges not of metal; and of those whose badges we should have, a large proportion are confined to their own localities, little known outside and thus very difficult to locate, and when located it is hard to get in communication with any one who can supply a badge or give much information about it. Many others have died out, and their badges have disappeared.

There were two sides in the Civil War, and both American. Confederate insignia are interesting but not plentiful. The three best known are those of the United Confederate Veterans, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Daughters of the Confederacy. In addition to these the collection contains the Southern Cross of Honor, which is presented to each Confederate Veteran by the Daughters of the Confederacy and, though issued in great numbers, is most difficult to obtain, the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland, Washington Artillery of New Orleans, Association of the Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division, Crater Legion, Doles Cook Brigade Survivors' Association, New Market Cross of Honor, which was recently presented by the Virginia Military Institute to survivors of the Cadet battalion which participated in the battle of New Market, the Charleston (S. C.) Survivors' badge, the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, composed of sixty-two societies of women in the Southern States, the Confederate Memorial Literary Society of Richmond, Va., and the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of New Orleans, both of which belong to the Confederated Association.

Our Indian fighters have two societies of commissioned officers:—the Society of Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States, and the Order of Indian Wars of the United States. Recipients of the U. S. Medal of Honor have formed themselves into the Medal of Honor Legion. This is made hereditary, the hereditary members being called members of the second class: those entitled to wear the medal need no other badge, but there is a badge for the second class members. The medical gentlemen have the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; and the United States Regular Army and Navy Society of Veterans, Regular Army and Navy Union, and Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy Union (since changed to the Army and Navy Union) are described by their names.

The Spanish War is also well represented. The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was organized on lines similar to the Loyal Legion. Three societies were formed, open to all veterans:—the Spanish War Veterans, Spanish-American War Veterans, and Service Men of the Spanish War. These three were later

united as the United Spanish War Veterans. The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba is represented by its insignia, both full size and miniature, also full size in bronze. Other Spanish War societies are the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, Society of the Army of the Philippines, Astor Battery Veteran Association, and Rough Riders' Association.

The list of military societies closes with the Military Order of the Dragon, organized by commissioned officers who participated in the Expedition for the relief of Pekin in 1900.

There are also many hereditary societies whose ancestry is not necessarily military; of these the collection, so far, contains comparatively few, the reason being that it seemed more important to devote attention, first, to the military societies, so many of which are not hereditary and consequently do not continue beyond the lives of their present members, leaving hereditary societies which are perpetuated indefinitely to be taken up later.

Still, a very good start has been made with the insignia of the Huguenot Society of America, Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, National Society of Daughters of America, Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, Order of Runnemede, Order of the Crown, and Saint Andrew's Society of New York. Of those still needed I might mention the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, Holland Society of New York, St. Nicholas Society of New York, Colonial Dames of America, National Society of Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of Holland Dames, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, Society of St. George, Society of St. David, and a number of others.

While this collection is still a long way from being complete, there are comparatively few of the important military and hereditary societies that are entirely unrepresented. The insignia of many societies are issued in miniature as well as full size. Of these miniature insignia only the three mentioned are in the collection; the others should be and, let us hope, will be there.

The collection is arranged in four large wall cases in the main exhibition gallery of the Society's new building, making a most effective exhibit, and forming, for all who care to read, a page of American history well worth perusal.

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### BOSTON ANNIVERSARY MEDAL, 1908.

A MEDAL has been struck in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Boston, which was established in 1808. The Church of the Holy Cross in Boston (afterwards the Cathedral), was dedicated by Bishop Carroll, Sept. 29, 1803, and the Rev. Jean L. de Cheverus, consecrated All Saints' day, 1810, is the first Bishop of that Diocese, was its first Parish priest; later he was translated to the French See, and subsequently was Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Bordeaux; March 9, 1836, he was made a Cardinal. He died July 2, following. The papal bull establishing the bishopric of Boston was dated April 8, 1808. The celebration of the centennial, held on All Saints' Day (Nov. 1, 1908), was arranged to commemorate both the erection of the Diocese and also the anniversary of the consecration of its first Bishop.

The obverse of the medal has a very good portrait bust of Archbishop O'Connell, in profile, and wearing his official vestments. Beneath the likeness is the date MCMVIII and the legend is → GVLIELMVS · ARCHIEPISCOPVS · BOSTONIENSIS ← The reverse shows the arms of the Boston Archdiocese, impaled with the family arms of the Archbishop, on a shield surmounted by a coronet having "pearls" instead of points, etc., from which rises a patriarchal cross; above is the Episcopal hat, from which fall the prescribed groups of tassels. The arms of the Archdiocese, on the dexter side, display a Roman cross above a "tri-mountain," alluding to the three hills of Boston and its early name. The family coat as engraved has between three trefoils slipped a buck trippant. The tinctures are not indicated on the small medals. Under the arms is the motto on a scroll: VIGOR IN ARDVIS (Perseverance under difficulties), and around them it is the legend: ANNO · CENTESIMO · DIOCESEOS · FELICITER · PERACTO (the one hundredth year of the Diocese happily completed).

The devices — the relief much reduced for the smaller pieces — were modelled by Mr. Bela L. Pratt, and the result is quite effective. In the heraldry of the reverse we seem to discover the hand of M. Pierre de Chaignon la Rose, whose skill and excellent taste in ecclesiastical heraldry is well known, though this may be merely our own conjecture.

The medal has been struck in two sizes, the larger in bronze, for presentation, etc., and the smaller (size 16) in "composition," for popular use, many thousand being worn by the members of the Roman Church who were residents in and about Boston, at the time of the celebration.

M.

### NEW LINCOLN MEDALS.

THE centennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln has already brought out two new medals, and its celebration in February next will very probably evoke others. Mr. Robert Hewitt, one of the members of the American Numismatic Society, well known for his interest in collecting examples of the numerous medals struck in honor of the "Martyred President," has issued a unique volume containing, in connection with a beautiful medal of Lincoln, extracts from some of his characteristic letters and addresses, including his letter to Horace Greeley on the policy of his administration, written in August, 1862; his letter to Gen. Hooker on his appointment to the command of the Army of the Potomac in January, 1863; his Gettysburg Address in November, 1863; his second Inaugural, March, 1865, and others. These are prefaced by an admirable monograph by Prof. George N. Olcott, on "The Medal: Its Origin and Symbolism," and a paper by Richard Lloyd Jones on the purpose and character of the proposed celebration of the centennial of Lincoln's birth, which occurs February 12, 1909. In the volume, which is dedicated to Mr. Archer M. Huntington, President of the American Numismatic Society, is inlaid an impression of the commemorative medal, struck from dies prepared by M. Jules Edouard Roiné, of Paris, with brief notices of some of the other works of that artist, who "has long been recognized by the authorities as one of the great medallists of the world."

The obverse shows in strong relief a portrait of Lincoln in profile to the left, and in citizen's dress. Legend, on the left, ABRAHAM and on the right, LINCOLN On the



LINCOLN CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

*From Dies by Roiné.*

[See page 22.]



lower part of the field at the left is the year of his birth, and on the right that of his assassination, 1865. On the truncation of the arm is the artist's name. The reverse has a wreath composed of a branch of palm on the left and oak on the right, tied at the base with a bow of ribbon, and enclosing the inscription, in four lines, EMANCIPATION | PROCLAMATION | SIGNED | JANUARY FIRST 1863 below which is a *fac-simile* of Lincoln's signature. At the top, between the ends of the branches, are clouds, above which is the word LIBERATOR. Between the stems at the base, 1909 and below, curving to the edge, CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION. Size 40.

Dr. Olcott, in commenting on the symbolic meaning of the obverse device, remarks:—

What better symbolism could be found for the medal of our great Liberator and martyred President than a wreath combined of palm and oak? The palm symbolizes victory, not merely the victory that restored to a great nation harmony and prosperity, and to countless slaves personal liberty, but the victory over his own humble circumstances and lack of opportunity, the victory won through dauntless courage and firmness of conviction. . . . . The branch of oak stands for peace, recalling that a great leader . . . . directed the destinies of his country through the darkness of civil war, and brought order out of chaos for the great Republic of the West.

Roiné was born in the Department of the Loire in 1858, and while still a young man became a student with Léopold Morice of Paris; he won a high reputation for his designs for the Paris Exposition in 1900, in which he served as one of the jury on Art. For his bas-relief of "The Aurora of the Twentieth Century" he received a gold medal from the French Government. His Lincoln medal has been struck in bronze, and one hundred impressions also in silver. Orders for the volume, including an impression of the medal (which cannot be obtained separately), may be given to the publishers, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, or to Mr. Lyman H. Low, of the Editorial Committee of the *Journal*. On February 12, 1909, the dies are to be cancelled and placed in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society.

The second Lincoln medal alluded to above is that struck in silver and bronze, from dies engraved by Mr. Victor D. Brenner, a member of the American Numismatic Society, and is also size 40, American scale. Its obverse shows a clothed bust in profile to the right; the artist "has aimed at giving [the face] an expression of happiness." The only inscription on the field is the year of birth and that of the centennial, 1809-1909. On the reverse is an allegorical device. At the right a frowning cliff rises, overlooking the sea, the waves dashing against its base. On the brow of the cliff is an eagle with wings expanded as if about to take his flight. He looks towards a stormy sky through the drifting clouds of which sunbeams are bursting. The symbolism is thus explained: The heaving sea represents the troublous times of Lincoln's administration; the rock rising above its foaming waves, the Constitution; Lincoln himself is typified by the eagle, who sees in the radiant beams which pierce the clouds the bright future that will dawn on the nation after its struggle shall have ended. On the field, in two lines, are the words PRESERVE, PROTECT | DEFEND — the key note of Lincoln's first Inaugural.

Mention of other medals, especially a plaque of Lincoln, recently struck by Mr. Brenner, must be deferred to a subsequent number of the *Journal*.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLII, p. 146.)

As usual, there are several new medals to be entered in the previous lists.

### V. THE UNITED STATES. A. Personal.

Dr. Rupert Norton ( ), of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

2574. *Obverse.* Full length figure in library, seated, to right, partially facing, and with open book upon knees. An open fire, with andirons. Upon mantel above, Aesculapius erect, with staff, flanked by candles. On wall, portrait of the Dr's. father, the late Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge. Beneath, picture of the semi-prone Magdalen. At left, below, bookshelves. Behind, at left: V D Brenner sc (incused). Without inscription.<sup>1</sup>

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronzed lead. 82 x 66. 127 x 112mm. In the Boston collection, the gift of Mr. Victor D. Brenner of New York.

Dr. William Osler (1849- ), of Baltimore and Oxford.

(2146-7). The history of these medals is as follows: They were struck by F. Vernon of Paris for Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore in 1903, as a Christmas gift for Mrs. Osler. She distributed the four or five copies of the large medal and the ten copies of the smaller one among her friends. The Charaka Club of New York neurologists was subsequently permitted to have a few restrikes for its members.

### B. 3. Medical Societies.

National Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

2575. *Obverse.* Upon central field of blue enamel, a patriarchal cross in white, the emblem of the International Association. Inscription, in white upon red border: TEMPERANCE FRESH AIR | CLEAN LIVING NO SPITTING

*Reverse.* Blank.

Celluloid shell, bound by brass circle. 16. 25mm. In the Boston collection, the gift of Mrs. Frederic Cunningham of the Milton (Mass.) Association, and of Newport, R. I.

International Tuberculosis Congress, Washington, 1908.

2576. *Obverse.* Female figure, half facing, arising from the sea, with arms uplifted to the sun. In right hand, a winged hour-glass. Behind her, a dragon. At left: LVMEN Upon lower right edge: v D BRENNER (incused).

*Reverse.* Within wreath of laurel leaves bound below by long and floating ribbon an eagle to left, perched upon an oak bough, before stars and stripes. Beneath: INTERNATIONAL | CONGRESS | ON | TVBERCVLOSIS | WASHINGTON | 1908 | (a patriarchal cross.)

Gilt bronze. Inverted shield shaped. 19 x 22. 30 x 38mm. With loop and ring. In the Boston collection, the gift of Mr. Brenner.

### VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. Personal.

Dr. David Livingstone (1818-1873), of Glasgow.

Besides Nos. 763-4, 804, and 1498, there is

2577. *Obverse.* Bust, facing and to right, with cap. Inscription: DAVID LIVINGSTONE

*Reverse.* Winged Fortune, to right, with laurel branch and thunder-bolt. A right, falling palm trees and shipwreck. Legend, at left above: FIAT LUX

<sup>1</sup> It is a great misfortune, as in too many similar instances, that the name of the individual memorized does not appear upon this medal.

Gold. 32. 50mm. Awarded by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.<sup>1</sup> *The Independent*, May 16, 1907, p. 1147, fig. Engravings are in the Boston collection.

VII. HOLLAND. F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

Delft.

2578. *Obverse.* Within field: P. KIPP FABRIEK VAN MINERALE WATEREN | · DELFT ·

*Reverse.* ABONNEMENT | 30 STUK | (rosette) | ABON<sup>NT</sup> (rosette) | PENNING

Yellow copper. 16. 26mm. Catalogus der Verzameling van het Kon. Ned. Genootschap voor M. en P. Kunde, 1908, p. 37. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from Mr. H. G. du Crocq of Amsterdam, Curator of the Royal Dutch Numismatic Society.

XI. SWEDEN. A. *Personal.*

Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), of Stockholm. Founder of Medical prize medals.

Besides Nos. 2400-01, there is

2579. *Obverse.* As that of No. 2400.

*Reverse.*

Gold. 82. 127mm. The medal that was presented to President Roosevelt for his efforts towards international peace. An engraving is in the Boston collection.

Alexander von Humboldt wrote upon the contractility of blood vessels and nerves. See under Germany.

Masonic Lodge at Buda Pest. In the Boston collection.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). A. *Personal* (continued).

Baron Dr. Nicolaus Josef von Jacquin (1727-1817), of Vienna (continued).

2580. *Obverse.* As that of No. 2559.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. Cast. 44. 70mm. E. Fischer Cat., XII, 1905, No. 5245.

See also Lobel, under Great Britain.

Dr. Johann Jessensky (1566-1621), of Prague. Physician to Rudolph II and Matthias.

2581. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust facing, with hat. Inscription: (rosette) D. IOANN IESSENSKY. — DE MAGNA. IESSEN Exergue, rosette.

*Reverse.* Within circle, arms. Inscription: \* RECTOR ACAD CAROLIN — PRAGENS. ET MED CÆS-AR (rosette).

Silver, tin, lead. 28. 45mm. Kundmann, p. 395, pl. 29, No. 89; Boehmische Med., No. 173: Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 343; Kluyskens, II, p. 69; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 85, Nos. 110, 110a; Duisburg, p. 111, CCXCV, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 31, No. 388. In the Government and Boston collections.

2582. As preceding, save that bust and inscription are smaller and closer, and upon reverse 1618.

Silver. Cast. Oval. 26 x 24. 42 x 39mm. Boehmische Med., No. 171; Duisburg, p. 111, CCXCV, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 31, No. 389.

2583. *Obverse.* Bust facing, with hat. Inscription: DOC. IOAN. IESSENSKY DE MAGNA IESSEN.

*Reverse.* Arms. Inscription: RECT. ACAD. CAROLIN. PRAGENSIS. EC (et cetera.)

Silver. 29. 45mm. Boehm. Med., No. 172; Kluyskens Cat., p. 85, No. 110b; Duisburg, p. 111, CCXCV, 3; *Mediz. Jahrb. der K. K. Oesterr. Staates*, 1843; p. 76. In the Government collection.

<sup>1</sup> Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., has been one of the recipients of the above.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, November 16, 1908.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building at 8.30 P. M., Vice-President Parish presiding.

The Council reported on the progress of the Society's work during the summer and early fall, and announced the decease of Honorary President Benjamin Betts; Life Members, Henry Clinton Backus, Franklin Burdge, Miss Matilda W. Bruce, George W. W. Dove, Joseph N. T. Levick, DeWitt S. Smith; Annual Members, George V. N. Baldwin and James D. Hague.

The following were elected members: Messrs. A. H. Baldwin of London, Henry A. Ramsden of Yokohama, Japan, Edward Tuck of Paris, Samuel R. Betts, Temple Bowdoin, George R. Dyer, John Burling Lawrence, Seymour Perkins, Henry Clay Pierce, Charles H. Platt, George H. Sullivan, and Henry Walters of New York, and Henry Chapman of Philadelphia.

The Librarian reported as follows:—

*To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

During the last six months your Librarian, though hindered by illness, has not relaxed his vigilance in trying to complete our series of periodicals. It has been an "all summer" campaign.

Our honored President, at a very considerable expense, has completed the French *Revue* and the Austrian and German *Zeitschriften*. The word "completed" does not properly compass the gift, for we had but a few odd numbers, and he practically gave us the three series, the French *Revue* being continuous for seventy-two years, the others for shorter periods. This gift deserves special recognition. A few purchases of missing numbers of other periodicals, and some exchanges, make it possible to report that, with the exception of a very few numbers, every current periodical is complete. It may take years to make these series complete, for the missing numbers are very rare, but it is to be hoped that future Librarians will not fail to bend every effort to attain that much-to-be-desired result.

Exchanges have been arranged with nearly every periodical, which has required much correspondence in various languages. There are a few periodicals which we must, for the present, obtain by subscription; but, in time, they may also be enrolled on the exchange list of our Journal.

The summer, far from being idle, has brought to our library many donations. In addition to the periodicals, our President has presented the valuable work on Seals, by Walter de Gray Birch: Mr. J. Sanford Saltus donated the Book of Orders of Knighthood and Decorations of Honor, by Sir Bernard Burke, and Medals and Decorations of the British Army and Navy, by John Horsley Mayo: Mr. Isaac J. Greenwood gave a copy of Ancient Coins and Medals, by Henry Noel Humphreys: Mr. Alexander Del Mar sent his pamphlet on Gold Ships and their Cargoes: Mr. R. W. McLachlan contributed several pamphlets on Canadian numismatics, and Mr. J. H. Ten Eyck Burr a large collection of numismatic pamphlets and many hundreds of sale catalogues. Mr. Burr's donation includes the 1745 edition of the Table and Plates of English Silver Coins, by Martin Folkes.

Our late member, Mr. J. N. T. Levick, who died during the summer, has left to the Society, by his Will, "such of my [his] coin catalogues, numismatic periodicals, circulars, books of rubbings and all other matters of numismatic interest as it may need." The illness of his aged widow precludes our obtaining them, for the present.

Mr. Julius de Lagerberg sent us two rare old catalogues, from Sweden and Denmark.

Mr. Pehrson has arranged the books in the storage room, and has classified and tabulated our copies of the *Journal* and the Society's Proceedings. Our collection of sale catalogues, priced and unpriced, in the library and in the storage room, are not yet classified, and the numismatic pamphlets, in the library, are only partially arranged. The periodicals and many books require binding, and the library is only partially catalogued.

The Society has acquired, since the May meeting, by gift, exchange and purchase, 22 books, 18 papers, 327 pamphlets and 752 sale catalogues, 390 of which catalogues are priced and 362 are without prices. Some of these are rare and valuable.

The list of donors is as follows:—

Burr, J. H. Ten Eyck	Oettinger, Mrs. S.	British Numis. Society
Del Mar, Alexander	Saltus, J. Sanford	Greek Numis. Society
Gnechi, Francesco	Scott, John W.	Hungarian Numis. Society
Gohl, Odön	Selden, William B.	Italian Numis. Society
Greenwood, Isaac J.	Spink & Son	Metropolitan Museum of Art
Huntington, Archer M.	Witte, Alphonse de	Museum of Fine Arts
Lagerberg, Julius de	Zimmermann, Dr. L.	Smithsonian Institution
McLachlan, R. W.	Austrian Numis. Society	Swiss Numis. Society
Mehl, B. Max	Belgian Numis. Society	Virginia State Library.
Müller, Johannes	Berlin Royal Museums	

Respectfully submitted,

W.M. R. WEEKS, *Librarian.*

The Curator reported as follows:—

Since our May meeting I have received 892 Coins, Medals, Insignia, Tokens, etc.; of these 314 were from Mr. Wm. R. Stewart, consisting largely of United States coins which greatly improve our American series, and a number of Gold decorations and Foreign medals were from Archer M. Huntington, our President. F. D. Millet presented a set of 7 bronzed medals, designed for the United States army for services in the several wars, insurrections, etc.; from Charles G. Braxmar we have a beautifully executed bronze medal of the late Presidential candidates, Bryan and Kern; a set of the medals commemorating the Settlement of Cazenovia, N. Y., and the two dies from J. H. Ten Eyck Burr; the Whitehead & Hoag Co., presented the following medals: Centennial of the Arch-Diocese of Boston, and the Centennial of the Diocese of Philadelphia, the Dedication of the McKinley Tomb, and a Spanish-American bronze War medal; 2 Lincoln medals were received from Robert Hewitt; from Dr. George F. Kunz the Founding of Kingston medal.

Vice-President Daniel Parish has given us a \$20 gold United States coin from the San Francisco Mint, a Spanish 20-Real coin of Joseph Napoleon, 1810, and No. 17 in Low's List of Hard Times Tokens; we have also received 2 silver coins of Lucca and Tuscany from Corr. Member R. W. McLachlan; a silver coin of Sicily, of Frederick II, 1856, from Charles de Cordova; 17 Norwegian coins from Nelson P. Pehrson; 29 German medals were the gift of Ferdinand Hermann; 3 gold and 1 silver Proof coins commemorating the 60th Jubilee year of the Emperor of Austria were presented by Edward D. Adams; these were designed by Rudolph Marschall. From Warren Gookin Waterman and Dr. Cortez Nelson, we have a number of silver and copper foreign coins.

Vice-President J. Sanford Saltus presented us with many 1907 and a complete set of 1908 gold and silver coins of Edward VII, a Maundy set for 1908, a number of decorations, including the rare Victoria Cross, as well as a quantity of foreign coins.

From Stephen H. P. Pell, 17 English silver war medals, with ribbons and bars. The decoration of the Order of the Sword of Baden was donated by George W. DeVinny.

From Prof. G. N. Olcott the new Italian coinage of Victor Emanuel, 1908, was received. From Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Harris, a Greek silver coin of Alexander the Great, as well as a number of Spanish coins used in South America. From the late Matilda W. Bruce, 8 gold, 19 silver, and 8 bronze Byzantine and Egyptian coins.

Our Masonic Medal series was greatly increased by donations from Frederick E. Barnes, J. H. Diehl, Saram R. Ellison, M. D., David R. Gibson, Joseph B. Holmes, Benno Loewy, Thos. Mowbray, M. Marcuson, N. R. Parvin, A. B. Scott, Harry F. White and Wendell & Greenwood.

The accessions consisted of 552 coins — 20 of gold, 293 of silver and 239 of other metals, and 340 medals, etc. — 14 of gold, 57 of silver, 144 of copper and bronze, and 125 of other metals: a total of 892 pieces from the following donors:—

Edward D. Adams	Archer M. Huntington	Daniel Parish, Jr.
W. C. Barnard	Idaho Springs R. A. Chapter,	N. R. Parvin
Frederick E. Barnes	No. 30, Colo.	Nelson P. Pehrson
Charles G. Braxmar	Lewin Jefferies	Stephen H. P. Pell
W. G. Brown	George F. Kunz, M. D.	Harry C. Poillon
Matilda W. Bruce	G. E. Lamb	William Poillon
J. H. Ten Eyck Burr	G. L. Lindboe	J. Sanford Saltus
Charles de Cordova	John Little	W. H. Sammons
Sven M. de Lagerberg	Benno Loewy	William G. Schaefer
George W. De Vinny	Lyman H. Low	A. B. Scott
J. H. Diehl	John Mackintyre	William R. Stewart
H. Russell Drowne	M. Marcuson	F. H. Stillman
Saram R. Ellison, M. D.	Robert W. McLachlan	Warren Gookin Waterman
David R. Gibson	B. K. Mead	James H. Webb
Charles Gregory	F. D. Millet	William R. Weeks
Thomas J. Harris	Thomas F. Mitchell	Wendell & Greenwood
Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Harris	Thomas Mowbray	Harry F. White
Ferdinand Hermann	Municipal Traction Co.	Whitehead & Hoag Co.
Robert Hewitt	Cortez Nelson, M. D.	R. Winters
Mrs. Frank C. Higgins	George N. Olcott	Charles C. Wolf
Joseph B. Holmes	Eagle Chapter, No. 79, Palmyra,	Orrin S. Wright
G. B. Hoopingarner, M. D.	N. Y.	

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator.*

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That a special vote of thanks be tendered our President for his valuable donation of periodicals.

Mr. Weeks then presented the following, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:—

BENJAMIN BETTS was identified with our Society for over forty years, not only as an annual contributor to our funds, not as a silent looker on, but as an active, wide-awake worker and officer.

In late years, the infirmities of age prevented his taking his former interest in our work; but, only a few months ago, he offered to arrange our Vernon medals, one of his specialties, little thinking that this expression of good will was to be his last service to numismatics. "Man proposes, God disposes." It is almost needless to add that the promised work was never done.

He became a member of the Society, February 27, 1868; was elected First Vice-President in March, 1869; President in March, 1870, which office he held three years; he was

again elected First Vice-President in March, 1873, and Treasurer in March, 1874, which latter office he held until March, 1889, being continuously an officer for twenty years.

Benjamin Betts wrote and published two important contributions to the history of Spanish-American numismatics, one on the Imperial Coinage of Mexico, the other entitled *Some Undescribed Spanish-American Proclamation Pieces*, to the latter of which he published a supplement, and in 1907 he privately printed an exhaustive treatise entitled *A Descriptive List of the Medals Relating to John Law and the Mississippi System*.

He left pleasant memories and an example of readiness for duty and untiring usefulness.

*Resolved*, That, in the death of Benjamin Betts, our Society has lost a valued member and officer.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing Preamble and Resolution be spread on our minutes, and that it be so ordered by a rising vote.

The Chairman then introduced Miss Agnes Baldwin, who delivered an illustrated lecture on "Coin Types: Their Origin and Development."

At the close of the lecture it was

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Miss Baldwin for her most interesting lecture.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
*Recording Secretary.*

#### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE November meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society was held with Dr. Malcolm Storer, and a good attendance of the members were present. The Society missed the presence of Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, who sent a letter announcing his resignation, which was regretfully accepted. In view of Mr. Crosby's long service as an officer and member, and especially in recognition of his admirable work on "The Early Coins of America," he was unanimously elected an Honorary Member. The evening was largely given to an examination of about forty New England Shillings and fractional issues of various types of the Oak-tree, Willow, and Pine-tree pieces, from the superb cabinet of Mr. Stearns, consisting of upwards of two hundred and fifty varieties, and which it is believed has no rival. Mr. Stearns was unable to be present, and Mr. Howland Wood acted in his behalf. One of the rarest pieces in this collection is an exceptionally fine New England sixpence. Dr. Green, the President, also showed some eight or ten pieces of the Pine-trees, all in very fine condition. By the courtesy of Mr. Belden, of the American Numismatic Society, Mr. Marvin showed the Drake Plaque, or "Silver-map Medal," lately struck by that Society, and described and illustrated in the last number of the *Journal*. Dr. Storer exhibited a number of Medals; Mr. Wheeler showed the recent Centennial Medal of the Arch-diocese of Boston — the large size, in bronze — and several foreign crowns in good condition, and Mr. Wood a commemorative medal of the restoration of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, and two curious Japanese coins. The meeting was of more than ordinary interest to those present.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NUMISMATISTS.

ALLUSION was made in the last issue of the *Journal* to the proposed International Congress of Numismatists, to be held at Brussels in June, 1910, under the title of "The International Congress on Numismatics and on Contemporaneous Medallic Art." The plan has received the approval and will have the active co-operation of many of the most eminent students of the science. His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Belgium has given it his patronage, and at the request of M. le Vicomte B. de Jonghe, His Royal Highness Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg has accepted the title of "Membre Protecteur." The last number of *Revue Belge de Numismatique* announces the names of those who have thus far accepted invitations to take part in its discussions, or to aid its objects by their personal influence. The list covers ten pages of that magazine, and includes representatives from every country in Europe, as well as from the United States, Canada, and Brazil. Among those from England we note the names of Lord Grantley of Grencester, and Earl Beauchamp of His Majesty's Household (Honorary), Mr. Grueber of the British Museum, and Dr. F. Parkes Weber of the Royal Numismatic Society; from Germany, Dr. Bahrfeldt of Berlin, Dr. Habich, Keeper of the Royal Cabinet of Medals at Munich, and Prof. Kaufmann, medallist, of Berlin; from Austria, Dr. Domanig and Dr. Kubitschek, Keepers of the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna; from France, M. Em. Caron, founder and honorary President of the Numismatic Society of France, MM. Babelon of the Institute of France, J. Adrien Blanchet and other prominent numismatists, with M. J. B. Chaplain, the distinguished medallist, of Paris; M. J. N. Svoronos, of Athens; Count Padapoli, President, and Commander F. Gneccini and his brother, Vice-Presidents, of the Italian Numismatic Society, of Milan; Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Correspondent of the French Institute, and many more of equal distinction in various departments of Numismatic and Medallic art. America has been honored by the selection of President Huntington, of the American Numismatic Society, Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, Editor of the *Journal*, Mr. Howland Wood, Dr. Storer, and Dr. Wright, with Mr. McLachlan of Montreal, and Dr. M. Cicero Peregrino da Silva of the Brazilian National Library, of Rio Janeiro.

This Congress will consist of two sections, — one to be devoted to numismatics and the other strictly to the subject of contemporaneous medallic art; it is the first of the kind to give the latter subject such prominence. The plans are in the hands of an efficient committee, of which M. le Vicomte B. de Jonghe, the President, and M. Alphonse de Witte, Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, are the chiefs. These gentlemen are to be assisted by MM. de Dompierre de Chaufepié, Curator of the Royal Cabinet of Medals, of the Hague; Count de Limburg-Stirum, Senator and Vice-President of the Royal Numismatic Society; Ch. Le Grelle and Fred. Alvin as Vice-Presidents, with an efficient board of Secretaries and Counsellors.

The subscription to the Congress has been fixed at the nominal sum of three francs, to extend the membership as widely as possible, and a medal commemorative of the occasion is to be prepared by M. Jules Jordain. It is hoped, if sufficient encouragement is received, to publish a volume containing the papers read and the debates of the Congress.

With such distinguished leaders there can be no doubt that this Congress will mark an era in numismatic annals, inasmuch as the Government of the Kingdom have

promised their cordial co-operation. The officials of the Exposition Universelle, which is to be held at Brussels while the Congress is in session, have pledged their valuable aid in carrying out the proposed plans. Steps have been taken to prevent the scattering of the various exhibits of interest to numismatists, in the coming Exposition; unfortunately this has been too often the case in previous Expositions, where medals especially have been so dispersed that their study and comparison has been almost impossible. It is planned to bring both coins and medals together in a group by themselves, rather than to arrange them merely as "works of art" among the sculptures, paintings, etc., where their beauties are too often overlooked by visitors.

The Committee in charge have invited M. Demole to constitute a commission to study and report a codified plan of the methods to be employed for numismatic descriptions. Further reference to the contemplated work of the Congress will be announced as the plans are developed.

M.

## COIN SALE.

THE JAMES B. WILSON COLLECTION.

THE sale of the Collection of the late James B. Wilson, Esq., which took place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October last, was one of more than usual interest to collectors. The Catalogue, 74 pages and 1409 lots, was very carefully prepared by Mr. Thomas L. Elder, of New York, and its handsome pages gave very full descriptions of the more attractive pieces, with occasional notes on their previous history. Many of them brought "record prices," and in connection with a number of these Mr. Elder has kindly furnished the *Journal* with notes, giving the amounts originally paid for them, when purchased by Mr. Wilson. We quote a few of the prices obtained, with comments based on these notes. An Eagle of 1797, with standing eagle reverse, obverse die slightly cracked, but otherwise in extremely fine condition, \$50.50. Quarter Eagle of 1804, rev. heraldic eagle, \$14.50. A set of Gold Proofs of 1863, face value \$41.50, brought \$177.50; one of 1864, six pieces, \$175; one of 1865, \$220. Dollar of 1794, undraped head of Liberty, excessively rare, \$180; one of 1851, unc., \$59.50. Half Dollar of 1797, "one of the finest known," \$75; one of 1797, slight edge nick, \$44.50; 1802, unc., excessively rare in such condition, \$50; 1815, unc., some original lustre, \$25; the New Orleans Half Dollar of 1838, O under bust, purchased by Mr. Wilson in October, 1884, for \$63, sold for \$570. (The last sale was in 1882, in the R. C. Davis collection, presumably this piece, and only four examples certainly known.) Quarter Dollar, 1827 over '23, proof, purchased by Mr. Wilson in February, 1883, for \$180, brought \$355. Dimes: 1798 over '97, unc., \$30, and one of 1800, also unc., \$20. Half Dime, 1795, broken die, unc., \$13.50; one of 1797, very rare, \$30.50. The 1802 Half Dime, of which only sixteen examples are known, purchased by Mr. Wilson at the Woodward Sale in 1884, for \$329, brought \$715; another of 1805, unc., (second rarest), \$37. Gobrecht's Pattern Dollar of 1836, Liberty seated, GOBRECHT on the field, only eighteen struck, proof, \$104; 1838, without stars on rev., proof, purchased in June, '83, for \$49, brought \$190. Stella of 1879 (Four Dollars), \$66, and another of the same, \$67, both perfect proofs. Wreath Cent of 1793 (Crosby 6-F) "an untouched gem," \$81; 1793 (C. 9-G), unc., \$50; Cent of 1794 (Hays 17), unc., \$36; 1795, thick planchet, lettered edge, \$57.50; 1799, perfect date, \$40; 1799 over '98, "practically unc.," \$50; 1804, perfect die, \$100; 1806, \$40.50, and several others of the early dates at correspondingly high prices, from \$24 to \$43.

The Private American Gold issues were particularly attractive. The Two Dollar and a Half piece of Templeton Reid, 1830, purchased by Mr. Wilson in the '80s, for \$19.50, brought

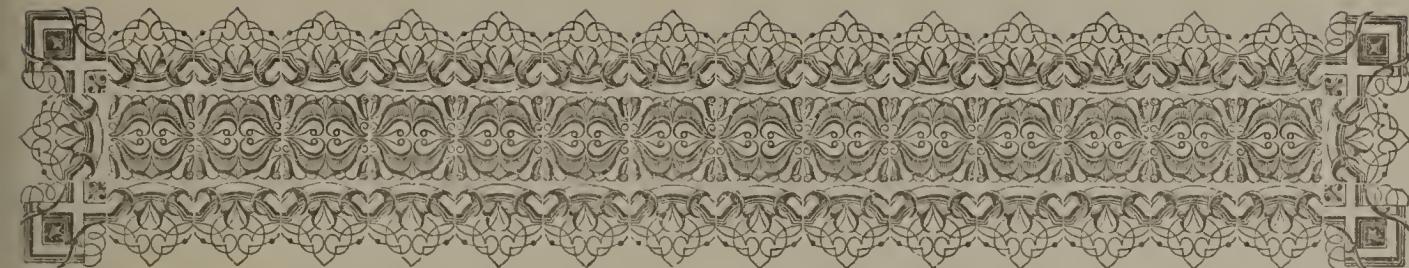
\$335, and ten of the scarce Bechtler issues brought remarkable prices. The rarest of these, a \$5 piece, coined in 1834, and bought by Mr. Wilson for \$6.60, was finally sold for \$785, while the others ranged from \$24.75 to \$75. The octagonal \$50 piece of Augustus Humbert, cost \$71, sold for \$260; another of 1851, cost \$53, brought \$150, and the Wasp, Molitor, round, 1855, cost \$101, brought \$455. The Clark, Gruber, \$10, sold for \$50. The closing piece of the sale was a "Sommer Island Sixpence," said to be the finest that has yet come to notice; "the little hoggie in all his native glory" sold for \$45.50. There were many others of more than ordinary interest, to which we should gladly refer, did space allow. The result must have been very gratifying to Mr. Elder, who has given much time to the editing of the Catalogue, and has prepared a limited *edition de luxe* with twenty-five plates of the best pieces, which can be obtained with printed price list, for \$5.00.

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## THE NEW ITALIAN COINS.

THE King of Italy, who is well known as a zealous numismatist, has recently directed the issue of a new series of coins for his kingdom, the designs for which follow classical lines. The larger pieces, one and two Lire, in silver, have on the obverse the King's portrait, in profile, to right; he wears a military uniform, and the lower part of the bust extends to the edge of the coin, dividing the legend, *• VITTORIO • EMANUELE • III • RE • D • ITALIA •* which is placed between two pearl circles. On the field behind the head, in very small letters, is the artist's name, GALANDRA. On the reverse Italy as a goddess, stands erect on a triumphal car drawn by four prancing horses, to the left: she is armed with helmet and shield, a sword hangs from her belt, and in her right had extended she holds an olive branch. Flowing robes fall from her shoulders, and behind her is the front portion of a throne. Below the drapery on the edge of the car are the initials *F E R T* (the meaning of these letters is disputed, but they are usually explained as the initials of the words *Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum tenuit*, alluding to the valor of Amadeus, Count of Savoy, in 1310, who forced the Turks to abandon the siege of Rhodes). The date 1908 appears below the fore-legs of the horses, and just above the socle is the artist's name. In exergue *L . 2 .* between two love-knots with *R* (mint-mark of Rome) above that on the left, and *D*, following the engraver's name, *L. GIORGI*, over the other. The Lira differs only in the variation in value (*L . 1 .*).

The smaller coins are a nickel piece for Twenty, and copper coins for Ten and Five Centesimi. The first has a head of the favorite deity of the ancient Sicilians, Ceres, in profile; the back of the head does not appear; she holds a sprig of wheat, typical of one of the chief products of that granary of ancient Rome. Her right shoulder and hand, but not her arm, appear on the coin; between the wheat ear and the edge is *ITALIA*. The reverse has a genius looking backward and flying to the left; her locks stream behind, and her left hand, extended backward, holds a torch (?). There is a lack of grace in the drawing of the limbs of this figure, which are partly covered by floating drapery; beneath her is a crowned shield with the Sardinian cross; on the field at the left is the value *C . 20* and the date, 1908, and beneath it a small *R*; *BISTOLFI*, the artist's name is near the left edge below *C*, and the engraver's, *L. GIORGI, INC* near the opposite edge. The copper coins have the King's bust in uniform to left, with his name and title; a graceful figure of Italia standing in a galley forms the reverse type. Her extended right hand holds an olive-branch. On the side of the galley are names of the designer, *P. CANONIGA*, and the engraver, *L. GIORGI I.* in two lines. The sea, with two sails in the distance, forms the background. The reverse of the copper coins is, to our taste, the most artistic of the set; the symbolism of the reverse of the nickel has little apparent significance, but the series as a whole is one of the most attractive of recent issues.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo  
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplo in arca.  
— *Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

VOL. XLIII: No. 2.

NEW YORK.

QUARTERLY.

## THE ORIGINS OF COINAGE.

By M. JEAN SVORONOS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE JOURNAL.

M. SVORONOS, the eminent numismatist of Athens, is publishing a series of "Numismatic Lessons" relating to the origins of coinage, and advancing some novel theories based on certain "finds" of objects of copper, gold, etc., which, if accepted, will indicate the use of metallic money, although in a very crude form, at a period several centuries before the Lydians coined gold, as Herodotus tells us, or Pheidon of Argos struck silver. These papers are now being reprinted in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, and because of their great interest, and the novelty of the arguments of the learned archaeologist and numismatist, it is proposed to translate them for the *Journal*. The first installment is given below. In a later paper he will discuss the relation of the Homeric talent to the golden disks found by Schliemann in the tombs at Mycene. — ED.

**F**ROM time immemorial men have carried on business by a simple and direct exchange of products. This primitive method, as ancient as man himself, was the custom for many thousand years, — until the invention of metallic coins. We find very numerous and ancient examples of exchanges of this character in the mural paintings and bas-reliefs of ancient Egypt, where such exchanges are represented in detail, borrowed from the experiences of daily life, and which have been excellently described by the Egyptologist Maspero.<sup>1</sup> Similar examples are given us in the cuneiform inscriptions of the Assyrians and the Chaldeans. This system of barter is also alluded to in the Homeric poems; a characteristic instance may be found in the *Odyssey* (XV: 415-457), in which the poet speaks of a Phenician ship sailing from Sidon to the

<sup>1</sup> Maspero, *Histoire ancienne des Peuples d'Orient classique*, I: pp. 323, 324.

island of Syria, the home of Eumaios, freighted with a thousand bijoux and trinkets. These Phenicians remained a year in the island, exchanging their cargo of ornaments — among which “a golden necklace strung with amber beads” is mentioned — for products of prime necessity; and they departed only when they had filled their vessel.

But even after the invention of money, this mode of exchange did not cease, not only among those peoples which had no knowledge of money, but even among civilized nations doing business with them. Herodotus (IV: 196) gives a characteristic example, showing how the Carthaginians traded along the coasts beyond the pillars of Hercules.<sup>1</sup> One cause of the continuance of this method of barter from the most ancient times until our own day was the great advantage which civilized people gained in their transactions with barbarous tribes beyond the sea; the merchants — that they might not return with empty ships, — loaded them with foreign products, which were sold at home at enormous profits. It is a matter of common knowledge that since the discovery of America until very recently, the merchants of civilized Europe made use of this method of a simple and direct exchange with the savage and semi-civilized people of America, Asia, Africa and Australia, of trinkets, necklaces, and other European merchandise, for the valuable products of those countries. Pausanias (III: 12, 14) gives a very ancient instance in the time of the Roman emperors, when saying that those who sailed their ships to the Indies declared that the natives paid for the Greek cargoes with other produce “because they knew nothing of the use of money, although they had an abundance of gold and copper.” This way of carrying on commerce, based on the needs of different nations, is thus defined by Aristotle: — “The need of importing from a distance things which a people lack, and exporting those of which it has an abundance.” This was and still is the practice, and gives the reason why it is the usage to-day. But when it becomes necessary for each people to transact a local business, exchanging products for daily use, this simple and direct method of barter has a serious defect, for it requires that those who devote themselves to such exchanges shall possess products useful to all, and having substantially equivalent values.

This great inconvenience was the reason why, in ancient times and many centuries before the invention of money, a mode of simplifying commercial transactions came into use — thanks to mutual agreements or to some law — by taking as a measure of value and a monetary unit a class of products readily accepted, having a general and invariable value, and which could be quickly exchanged for other products by those receiving them.<sup>2</sup>

From the day when certain articles were set apart as having a definite monetary value, simple exchanges ceased, and sales, properly so called, began.

<sup>1</sup> This interesting passage, quoted in full by M. Svoronos, is too long to be printed here, and we must refer the reader to any of the various translations.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> See Babelon, *Les Origines de la Monnaie* (Paris, 1897), pp. 7-18, and Ridgeway, *The Origin of Metallic Currency*, pp. 13 *et seq.*

Among the things which are still used (or have been until very recently) in place of money, we find in Iceland, salt fish; in Alaska, Lapland and Esthonia, beaver skins and furs; in Virginia, tobacco; in Massachusetts, musket balls; in Mexico and Central America, cocoa; among the American Indians, the savages of Africa, and in China, shells; in Central Africa, the tusks of elephants; among the warlike tribes of Dahomey, weapons and pieces of salt; among the Mongols and Tartars, briquettes of tea; in Korea, rice and cloth; in Annam, paddy; among the Bahnars of Indo-China, cattle, cauldrons, hatchets; in Leos, cattle; in Russia, furs, stamped pieces of leather, etc.

Among the Indo-European or Aryan peoples, particularly the nomadic tribes, the most ancient means of exchange were pasture-lands and especially cattle and sheep. We find in the language of these races evident traces of this custom. The Latin word *pecunia* (money, coins) is derived from *pecus*<sup>1</sup> which signifies especially *sheep*, and with which we may compare the Greek πόκος.<sup>2</sup> The Indian word *rupee* (*rūpya*) the numismatic unit of the Indies, derived from the Sanscrit *rūpa*, signifies pastures. The English words *fee*, *feoh* (pay, salary), and *maiden-fee* (dowry), have the same root as the German *Vieh*, which preserves to this day the meaning<sup>3</sup> of 'pastures.' So also the German *Schatz* (treasure) perhaps allied to the Gothic *skatts* and the Anglo-Saxon *sceatta*, which have the double meaning of a treasure and a herd. (Compare also the Slavic word *skotu*, and the Irish word *scath*, which signify a herd.) Again, the custom of counting herds by the "head of cattle" (*capita*), has given us the word *capital*, which in European languages means wealth.

In Homer the ox serves as a general measure of value. In the Iliad (XXIII: 885), a cauldron is called "an ox's worth" (*βοὸς ἀξιον*), and a great tripod is "prized by the Achaians as worth twelve oxen" (*δυωδεκάβοιον*, *ibid.*, 702). The armor of Diomedes had a value of nine oxen (*έννεάβοια*), and the poet estimates that of Glaucus at a hundred oxen (*έκατόμβοια*, VI: 236). A slave girl who was skilled in various accomplishments, having been promised as a prize by Achilles, the Achaians valued her at four oxen (*τεσσαράβοιον*, XXIII: 705). For the purchase of Eurycleia, Laertes, the father of Odysseus, paid *είκοσάβοια*, the price of twenty oxen (*Odyss.*, I: 431). Lycaon paid Achilles, as a ransom, a sum called *έκατόμβοιον*, the value of a hundred oxen (Il. XXIII: 79). Each of the golden tassels on the aegis of Athene, as described by the poet — always to indicate its value — was worth one hundred oxen (*ibid.*, II: 449).

<sup>1</sup> Varro, de L. L. 5, 15, "pecus a quo pecunia universa, quod in pecore pecunia tam consistebat pastoribus." (.... because the property of the shepherds so largely consisted in their flocks.) Paulus, p. 23, s. v. *abgregare*. F. Le Normant, *La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité*, I: 74.

<sup>2</sup> In Central Italy, before the use of unstamped copper for money, the people bought and paid with animals. For this reason the ancient Roman laws

established fines of two sheep, or thirty cattle. (*Festī Epit.*, p. 202.) Among the Latins this custom also prevailed, as is shown by the Aternia-Tarpeia and Menenia-Sestia laws of 454 and 452 B. C., which also, like the laws of Draco of Athens, fix penalties of cattle and sheep. (*Babelon, Traité des Monnaies grecques et romaines*, I: p. 397.)

<sup>3</sup> Literally, Cattle. Comp. *Weide*, pasture lands.—ED.

Generally in Homer the wealthy proprietor is described as *πολυβούτης*, one who possesses many oxen (Il., IX: 154, 296), in contrast with the poor man, *ἀβούτης*, one who has no cattle, which is also found in Hesiod ("Ἐργα καὶ Ἡμέραι, V: 451). The young girls who, at their marriage, brought to their parents the gifts of their husbands, called *εὐδνα*, are styled by Homer (Il., XVIII: 593) *ἀλφεσίβοαι*, "maidens of costly wooing," bringing many cattle.

From historic times many traces have been preserved of a monetary valuation based on herds. As a general rule the weights of the Egyptians, which were used to weigh different metals, had the form of oxen or calves, or the heads of these animals.<sup>1</sup> There is a familiar ancient proverb "*βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ*" or "*βοῦς ἐπέβη*"<sup>2</sup> which was used in the sixth century B. C. by Theognis (Στιχ., 815, 816), and in the fifth century by Aeschylus (Agamemnon, 36). Pausanias (III: 12, 3), speaking of an old palace in Laconia, called *τα Βοῶντα*, "bought with oxen," says that "this palace was anciently the house of King Polydorus, which his wife exchanged for cattle immediately after his death, because at that time there was no money of silver or gold; according to primitive custom payments were made with cattle, slaves, or crude lumps of silver or gold." Pollux also notes (IX: 61) that in the laws of Draco (about the close of the seventh century B. C.), there is found a sentence to pay twenty oxen; and that at Delos, during the festivals, when any one received a gift, the herald announced that he had been given so many cattle, and the place where he might receive two Attic drachmae for each head. Plutarch and other ancient historians tell us that the first coins of the people of Delos and of the Athenians bore the figure of an ox. These statements however are not exact, for they were based on the attempts of the ancients to explain the proverb mentioned above. This proverb however was not due to the type on coins actually in use, but to the fact that in primitive times cattle served as a standard of value for all kinds of products. Solon in his legislation (Plutarch, Solon, 23), estimated the value of a medimnus<sup>3</sup> as one sheep or one drachma.

In the course of time, after the discovery of metals, but long before the invention of coinage guaranteed by the State, the mode of estimating values by cattle improved, until the useful metals, in a rough state or otherwise, had been adopted as numismatic standards. Thus, in the Iliad (VII: 467) we see the Achaians, while in camp before Troy, buying wine out of the ships of Euneios the son of Jason, from Lemnos, "some for bronze, and some for gleaming iron, some with hides and some with kine, and some with captives." This improvement was due to the facts (1) that the metals represented in a relatively small mass a value much greater than cattle: (2) that they could be

<sup>1</sup> Lepsius, *Die Metalle in den aegyptischen Aus-schriften*. (Berlin, 1872, p. 40.)

<sup>2</sup> "There's an ox on his tongue," or "An ox has walked on him," . . . a hint that some one is keeping silence for a *weighty* reason.—ED.

<sup>3</sup> The medimnus was the Attic corn measure, and is said to have contained about 48 choenixes; the choenix of corn, about one quart English, was reckoned as the minimum daily allowance for a man. See Herodotus, VII: 187.—ED.

divided into very small parts without loss, and thus serve for small payments in business and in daily life: and (3) they could be easily kept, since they did not rapidly depreciate in value, nor involve the owner in expense, as did living creatures, for the cost of feeding them, and for their preservation.

Of the precious metals the ancients employed gold, electrum and silver; and of the common metals bronze (or copper) and iron. In the poems of Homer he was reputed wealthy who had accumulated great stores of these metals. Thus Dolon when captured by Ulysses and Diomedes (Il., X: 377), exclaimed "Slay me not! I will ransom myself, for within our house there is bronze and gold and smithied iron." And Adrastus said to Menelaus (Il., VI: 48), who was about to kill him, "Take me captive, son of Atreus, and accept a worthy ransom. Abundant treasure is stored in my father's rich palace, bronze and gold and hammered iron." In the Bible (Genesis XIII: 2; XXIV: 35), Abraham is said to have been very rich in cattle, in silver and gold, etc.

In the countries of their production these metals were melted and cast into well established forms, of differing weights, and bore different names according to those forms. The nuggets of metal were weighed in a balance at each commercial transaction, in case one was unable to guarantee, officially, their exact weight. Thus for example, we read that "David gave to Ornan [for his threshing-floor], six hundred shekels of gold by weight." (1 Chron., XXI: 25.) There are well-known Egyptian mural paintings, of the fifteenth century B. C., representing the weighing of metal cast into the forms of discs or rings.<sup>1</sup> We find in Homer such pieces of metal mentioned under four different names—the talent and half-talent of gold; the axes and half-axes (*ἡμιπέλεκκα*) of iron.

Axes and half-axes are mentioned only in a single instance by Homer, namely when describing the funeral games given by Achilles for Patroclus (Il., XXIII: 850-1): "Then for the archers he set a prize of dark iron; ten double-edged axes he set, and ten single." As to their form, we may well believe from their name that these "axes" had the form of axes with two edges. (Compare Odyssey, V: 235, in which Calypso, when sending Odysseus away from Ogygia, gives him "a great axe, which fitted well his hands; it was an axe of bronze, sharp on both sides.") The half-axes had but one edge. (Compare Hesychius: *πέλεκυς*, *ἀξίνη δίστομος*—an axe, a battle-axe with double edges; *ἡμιπέλεκκα*, axes with but one cutting edge, etc.)

Concerning the weight of these axes many opinions have been expressed. The most probable appears to be that of Berg,<sup>2</sup> who thinks the axes weighed a talent, and the half-axes half a talent. Hultsch,<sup>3</sup> admitting the probability

<sup>1</sup> G. Hill, *A Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins*: London, 1889, p. 5, fig. 3; Ridgeway, *Origin of Currency*, p. 128; F. LeNormant, *Monnaies et Médailles*, p. 2; Lepsius, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Flexheisens, *Jahrb.*, 1878, p. 519 *et seq.*

<sup>3</sup> *Griech. Metrologie*, pp. 128, 395, *et seq.*

of this opinion, supposes that the talent in this case was that having the weight of 3,600 "heavy shekels," or about thirty kilogrammes. Fortunately, I believe that we are now able to settle this point by presenting a complete series of very ancient "axes" of iron, *having a monetary value*, a fact which has not been generally recognized until now. In 1857 there were discovered at Serra-Ilixì, in the province of Cagliari, in Sardinia, five masses (*lingots*) of iron, all bearing incused characters, and having a form which can only be properly compared to an enormous axe with two edges. Two of these, when discovered, had rusted away considerably; the other three have often been described and illustrated. The first has a length of 720 mm., a breadth of 350 mm., and a thickness of 55 mm. It weighs 33.3 kilos.<sup>1</sup> The length of the second is 645 mm., the breadth 360 mm., and the thickness 45 mm. This also weighs 33.3 kilos. The third, of which the edges are corroded, is 525 mm. long, 330 mm. broad, and weighs 27 kilos.

On the convex surface of the first of these, a mark had been stamped with a punch while the iron was still hot, and on the concave surface another mark, cut with a chisel after it had cooled.<sup>2</sup> On the convex surface of the second were two ciphers, graven with a chisel after the metal was cold. The third has upon its concave surface a stamp punched in the hot metal.

[As nearly as can be represented with type, the first of these signs may be said to resemble  $\mathbb{F}$ ; the second the letter  $\mathbb{P}$  with an oblique line at its foot; the third, two equilateral triangles, united by their apices  $\Delta\Delta$  with a nearly perpendicular line between them; the fourth is exactly the letter  $\mathbb{Y}$ . The mark on the third axe somewhat resembles  $\mathbb{T}$  or if the axe is reversed, perhaps two Psi's combined? Indeed the letter  $\mathbb{Y}$  seems to be suggested on several of the ingots. It is curious also to note that the outline of these large axes is very similar to that of a bull's hide as it comes from the tanner. See plate.—ED.]

At first sight, these pieces were considered by G. Spano<sup>3</sup> as votive or mortuary monuments —  $\Sigma\tau\eta\lambda\alpha\iota$ . He would assign them to the period when colonists from the east first came to Sardinia. Later, however, this writer, reconsidering his first opinion, says that "these are not votive or mortuary objects, but cast ingots, bearing the mark of the foundry from which they were issued."<sup>4</sup> In 1872 Crespi calls them "ingots of cast metal;" he even considers them as "among the rarest monuments of the art of melting metals, and perhaps the only existing examples of the kind in the world." As for the characters upon them, he believes them to be ciphers indicating their weight.<sup>5</sup> A little later, Sir John Evans accepted this opinion, after having compared

<sup>1</sup> A kilo is about  $2\frac{1}{3}$  pounds.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> Pigorini, *Pani di rame provenienti dall'Egeo scoperti a Serra-Ilixì di provincia di Cagliari: Bulletino di paleontologia Italiana*. Anno XXX, Nos. 4-6, 1904.

<sup>3</sup> Spano, *Bull. archeol. Sardo*, A. III, p. 94; A. IV, p. 11.

<sup>4</sup> Spano, *Paleontologia sarda ossia l'età preistorica segnata nei monumenti che si trovano in Sardegna*, p. 26.

<sup>5</sup> Crespi, *Il Museo d'antichità di Cagliari* (1872), pp.

40 et seq., pl. I, 19.

these axes with a colossal ingot of cast metal found in Falmouth, in Cornwall, England.<sup>1</sup> In 1881 Païs<sup>2</sup> adds the opinion that these objects of metal were cast in Sardinia itself, because, as he says, the figure on one of them resembles a character in an extremely ancient writing once used in that island. In 1887 Perrot disputes this opinion,<sup>3</sup> saying that the stamp is "a mark of the maker, but it gives us no light as to the origin of these ingots." Finally Nisardi<sup>4</sup> claims without reserve that these ingots were cast of metal mined in Sardinia itself.

But more recent discoveries have enabled us to determine with great certainty the country of their origin. In 1896 a large ingot of the same form and weighing 37.094 kilos was discovered at Enkome, in Cyprus, near ancient Salamis, an island celebrated for its copper mines in very ancient times.<sup>5</sup> On one of its faces is a stamp having the form of an anchor,  $\text{H}$  the  $\Sigma$  of the Cyprian alphabet. Murray,<sup>6</sup> the first to describe this ingot, relies on its stamp to prove that the Sardinian iron axes of similar form, mentioned above, were cast in Cyprus from metal indigenous to that island. Another ingot of the same kind was discovered some time ago by M. Tsountas, in the western part of the enclosure of the acropolis at Mycene. Its size was 60 by 34 centimetres, and its weight 23.625 kilos.<sup>7</sup> This was first deposited in the Archaeological Museum at Athens, but is now in the Numismatic Museum there. Its form is exactly similar to that of the Sardinian ingots, and its upper surface has a stamp identical with that on the first of those.

The most important discovery of these axes was made in the Minoic palace of Haghia Triadha, near Phaestos, in Crete, where nineteen ingots of this shape and size were found among its treasures. They were in five piles, of which the first contained five, three others four, and the fifth, two axes. The close similarity of their weight — ranging from 27 to 32 kilos, according to their state of preservation, — and the discovery soon after, of two fragments, one of them a half, the other a quarter of the same ingot, convinced their finders that these ingots represented a monetary value.<sup>8</sup> Five of them bear different engraved characters; the first has  $\oplus$ ; the second  $\sqcup$ ; the third,  $\gamma$ ; the fourth,  $\bar{v}$ , and the fifth,  $\ddagger$ . Perhaps others once had marks, now invisible because of rust, as M. Halbheer suggests in writing to me; he also states that similar characters are found on Mycenean tablets, and on the stones of the Minoic palaces of Cnossus and Phaestos.

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Bronze Implements*, p. 462, fig. 516, and in *The Age of Bronze in Great Britain*.

<sup>2</sup> *Bull. Archeol. Sardo*, p. 465; ser. 2, A. 1, pp. 130, 149.

<sup>3</sup> *Histoire de l'Art*, Vol. IV, pp. 99, 100, Note 3, fig. 97.

<sup>4</sup> *Bull. Archeol. Sardo*, ser. 2, A. 1, Suppl., p. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Murray, Smith and Walters, *Excavations in Cyprus* (London, 1900), p. 15, fig. 1537, and p. 17.

<sup>6</sup> Sakellarios, *Kυπριακά*, III: pp. 226-228.

<sup>7</sup> Pigorini, *loc. cit.*, p. 103 (13).

<sup>8</sup> See Paribeni's account of the excavations made

near the palace named, in the spring and early summer of 1903. M. Svoronos gives a table of the weights and measures of all the various ingots, viz: three from Sardinia — nineteen from Crete — seventeen from Cyme, etc., and the characters upon eight of them, which we regret that we cannot print. The average weight of those of iron is 31 kilos; length, 450 mm., breadth, 350 mm., and thickness 55 mm. The average weight of the seventeen copper axes is 12.4 kilos; length, 370 mm., breadth, 23 mm., and thickness, 4 mm. Of the other two copper axes the weight is not given; one was only a fragment. — ED.

There are also nineteen ingots of copper, identical in form and size, in the cabinet of the National Museum of Archaeology at Athens, which were found in the sea, near Cyme, in Euboea.<sup>1</sup> The water has greatly corroded them, reducing their weights, and every trace of characters, if they ever had any, upon their surfaces, has disappeared. It should however be noted that one of them has five large cavities, symmetrically placed on its face — one in each corner and one in the centre. Sixteen of these axes are loaned to the National Numismatic Museum; the other three are in the Museum of Archaeology (at Athens). Unfortunately the damage caused by the sea water is so great that we cannot determine whether they bore any relation to some metrical system, or were identical in weight with the similar ingots of Sardinia, Cyprus, Crete or Mycene. But they differ so much among themselves, in size and weight, that, notwithstanding the identity of their forms, it is certain, that some of them are subdivisions of the others.<sup>2</sup> It should be mentioned that one of these is a fragment which represents the half of the largest ingot, which was cut into two equal parts long after it was cast, exactly as was one of those found at Phaestos, mentioned above.

M. Pigorini has (1904) carefully described the weights and measurements of these ingots. In this paper we have made numerous extracts from his study of them, and the Professors in the University of Athens are now preparing a very minute table of the weights of each of those in the Athens Museum. After carefully comparing these weights, he has reached the conclusion, — rightly, we believe — that these ingots certainly had a monetary value, and that we may consider them as talents. Certainly, when the differences in weight shown in the lists of these axes from different places are considered, we shall find they bear definite relations to some of the ancient metrical systems. Hultsch, in his Metrology (p. 715), gives the weights of all the ancient talents. Comparing the ingots with these, we may perhaps find the systems to which they belong. They fall into three groups: — (1) those of Cyprus, 37 kilos; (2) those of Crete and Sardinia, 33 kilos; and (3) those of Mycene, 23 kilos. The ingots of Cyme have lost so much weight during their long immersion in the sea that it is impossible at present to determine to which system they should be assigned, but we can say that they were certainly the lightest of all, if not closely like those of Mycene. Their identity of form is no proof of an identity of the weight-system to which they belong, but only of the custom, which once everywhere obtained, of casting these primitive in-

<sup>1</sup> See No. 13051 in the MS. Catalogue of the Museum. By an error Chalcis is given as the place from which they came, but it is noted later, thanks to M. Pelécano, inspector of antiquities, that they were discovered by Capt. Calamaki very near Cyme, at the depth of seven or eight fathoms.

<sup>2</sup> The *Journal Intern. d'Archeol. Num.*, in which M. Svoronos's paper is printed in full, (Vol. IX, 1906,) has on plate III illustrations of two ingots, of a different

size. Three of these copper axes weigh 17 kilos — one about half a kilo more; the smallest three weigh respectively 5.35, 6.93 and 9.45 kilos. The mean of the other eleven is 12.6 kilos. When one considers the widely separated places where these various iron and copper axes were found, and the remarkable correlation of their weights, there seems to be little room for doubt of the accuracy or the importance of the author's conclusions in this paper. — ED.



Sardinian "Axe."



Egyptian Mural Painting of the time of Thothmes III.



gots into that shape. Very clear evidence of this appears in the mural paintings of Egypt, which distinctly show that it was customary to cast gold, silver, copper and lead into ingots of precisely this form and of the same size. The most important of these paintings are those which date from the time of Thothmes III, who reigned about 1550<sup>1</sup> B. C., and which depict Ethiopians, Syrians, and especially men of Keftiu — that is to say, the Cretans and Cypriotes of the Mycenean epoch who are bearing,<sup>2</sup> as if to pay taxes or tribute, vases of Mycenean art and other valuable objects not made in Egypt, with ingots of the same form and size as those we are discussing. It appears that similar ingots have been found on the celebrated inscribed tablets of Minos, in the palace at Cnossus.<sup>3</sup> It should also be noted that the Assyrian inscriptions referring to the Cyprian imposts of that period,<sup>4</sup> especially mention large sums of copper, a metal which is one of the leading products of that island.

There are certain curious silver coins of the fourth century B. C., which prove that the custom of casting metal into axe-shaped ingots lasted for a very long period; — I refer to the coins of Damastion, in Epirus, where there were silver mines.<sup>5</sup> The characteristic types on these coins are the miner's pick and a plaque of metal precisely like these ingots in form. This plaque was so large, that, as we see by the coin, it was necessary to use a leather strap to carry it upon the shoulder.<sup>6</sup> Sometimes it bears the swastika, (卍), a caduceus, or letters resembling those found on our ancient ingots.

As has been said above, these metallic masses were cast in a stereotyped form, which in size and contour resembles more than anything else an axe with two cutting edges. This has already been remarked by M. Paribeni, who discovered the Phaestos ingots. It is difficult to discover the reason which determined this shape. Possibly it must be sought in some religious custom. We know the symbolic meaning of the double axe in the Mycenean epoch, — a signification which later was very widely extended; it represented the divine sovereignty and that of kings: — “*ὅτι πέλεκυς ἔξουσίας ἔστι δεικτικός*,” (that the axe is the emblem of power).<sup>7</sup> In that case it would be (as were the types of coined money much later) “a calling on the gods to witness against a fraud; a solemn affirmation on the part of the State that the coin was of just weight and good metal.”<sup>8</sup>

But I believe it is more probable that the reason for adopting this form was because the first metals used by men were copper and iron, from which

<sup>1</sup> This is the date given in the *Revue*; Wilkinson and Poole make his period about a century later. — ED.

<sup>2</sup> H. R. Hall, *Keftiu and the People of the Sea: Annual of the British School at Athens*, VIII (1901-2), p. 157, *et seq.* [It is noticeable that the figure on the left who carries an axe on his shoulder bears also a bow, well known as the special weapon of Crete. The tribute-bearer on the right also has a similar ingot on his shoulder, apparently of a different metal, possibly copper. — See plate. ED.]

<sup>3</sup> J. G. Wilkinson, *The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians* (London, 1878), I: p. 38, pl. IIa

and IIb. — Virey, *Tombeau de Rachmara*, Pl. V, VI, VII.

<sup>4</sup> Oberhumer, *Die Insel Cypern*, p. 44.

<sup>5</sup> Strabo, VII: 326.

<sup>6</sup> Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies grecques*, p. 135: *Choix de Monnaies grecques*, by the same author, pl. I, fig. 31: Babelon, *Traité*, I: p. 878, fig. 13, etc.

<sup>7</sup> Lydus, I: 32. [See also Schliemann's Mycene. The axes borne by the Roman lictors, at a much later period, show that the symbolic use of the axe was long perpetuated. — ED.]

<sup>8</sup> Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. lvi.

they made the first and principal weapon in war and peace, — the axe. Indeed, it is very natural to suppose that from the earliest times the miners cast the product of their labor into ingots of the size and form of axes; from their shape the blacksmiths and coppersmiths who bought them were able to work the metal more easily and to sharpen the ingots into true axes. Up to the present time such axes of unwrought copper have not been found.<sup>1</sup> This may be merely an accident, since there are many reasons which permit us to hope that ingots having the weight of a single axe may yet be found.<sup>2</sup> It is therefore possible that because of this ancient custom the practice prevailed of casting in this form, in the countries where they were mined, not only the more common metals, but in time the precious metals also, without taking into consideration whether the lump of metal was to be subsequently used to make an axe, a cuirass, or a full suit of armor.

From what has been said, we conclude that the "ten axes and ten half-axes of iron," of which Homer speaks, were twenty ingots of unwrought iron, of two different sizes, in the form of axes, of which the smith could make ten axes with a double edge, and ten of a single edge. The opinion expressed by some that these Homeric axes and half-axes denote fractional parts of a metrical system, cannot be sustained, in my judgment, not only because it has not been shown that the Greeks of Homer's time had such a system, but also because the contrary opinion seems to me the more probable.<sup>3</sup>

I believe that light can be shed on this question, thanks to the passages cited below from ancient writers. These passages relate to Cyprus and Crete — the very places where the greatest number and the best of our ingots, which I think should be called axes whatever their weight or size, have been found.

Hesychius, *s. v.* : "ἡμιπέλεκ(κ)ον· τὸ τριμναῖον ἢ τετραμναῖον ἢ πενταμναῖον· τὸ γὰρ δεκάμνουν πέλεκυς καλεῖται παρὰ Παφίοις." (A half-axe: a weight of three or four or five minae; for among the Paphians a weight of ten minae is called an axe.<sup>4</sup>)

Hesychius, *s. v.* : "πέλεκυς, σταθμίον ἔξαμναῖον ἀρχαῖον· οἱ δὲ δωδεκαμναῖον." (Axe: an ancient weight of six minae; others say twelve minae.)

1 M. Lissauer, in *Die Doppel-Aexte des Kupferzeit in Deutschland*, Comptes rendus de Congrès International d' Archéologie, Athens, 1905, pp. 203-206, calls attention to a series of seventeen double axes of wrought copper, of which fourteen were found in Germany, one in Switzerland, and two in France, and having a hole for a handle so small that it is impossible they could ever have been used for axes. He closes his discussion with this summary: — (1) That in the first years after the discovery of metals Cyprus exported copper to western Europe in the form of axes; (2) that these had the form of the Greek double-edged axe because that gave them a greater value than that possessed by shapeless masses of copper, and thus they were the precursors of the *Aes rude* in its most ancient form; (3) that some of these axes of primitive design were probably used as emblems of authority; (4) that

the route they took when exported from Cyprus was through southern France to Switzerland, arriving by the lower Rhine, first at Mayence, by the Main, and finally at Fichtelgebirge and the Oker. The very small holes in these axes were used, according to Lissauer, to fasten the axes together, when the miners, etc. exported them.

2 Since this paper was first printed, such axes have been found.

3 Th. Reinach, *L'Histoire par la Monnaie*, Paris, 1902, p. 25. Compare also Ridgeway, *Had the People of Prehistoric Mycene a Weight Standard?* Journal of Hellenic Studies, X: (1889) pp. 90 *et seq.*, and *Origin of Currency and Weight Standards*, by the same author, pp. 37 *et seq.*

4 Greek, *Mva*; Latin, *mina*, a weight of one hundred drachmae, only a few grains less than a pound. — ED.

Eustathius on Odyssey, XXIII:<sup>1</sup> “ιστίον δτι πελέκεων μὲν οὐ μία σημασία. δηλοῖ γὰρ ή λέξις ὁμωνυμίας λόγῳ κατὰ τοὺς παλαιοὺς καὶ σταθμίον ἐν Κρήτῃ ἐξάμνουν ἦ δεκάμνουν.” (We must remember that the significance of the word *axe* was not limited to a single meaning, for it is clear that, among the ancients and in Crete, it was used to denote an axe and also a weight of six or ten minae.)

From these passages we may conclude that in Cyprus and Crete, the very places whence came our ingots, the name of axes was given to plaques of metal weighing twelve, ten, eight or six minae. It is difficult to agree with F. Hultsch<sup>2</sup> that these numbers refer to four gradual reductions in the weight systems of those countries. There remains a much later theory proposed by M. Th. Reinach,<sup>3</sup> who considers “that it is very probable the Cyprian *πέλεκυς* was originally not a weight, but an axe of iron, of fixed dimensions, which that people, while still uncivilized, had adopted as a monetary unit.”

This opinion, though correct to a certain degree, does not however apply to our ingots, which are of very large size. It can only apply to the primitive ingots having the weight of a single axe, to which we have alluded above, examples of which we hope may yet be discovered.<sup>4</sup> The coins mentioned in the Cyprian inscriptions of historic times,<sup>5</sup> under the name of “axes” evidently have not the form of that instrument, but received this name from the primitive coins of corresponding value, which they displaced. So also, in historic times, the names of obolus and drachma were given to certain coins of equivalent value which had displaced the primitive money of spikes or nails (*όβολός*), or of the “handful” (*δραχμή*), but which had preserved neither their ancient form nor size. In my opinion, the name of axes was given in the earliest times, to ingots of various settled weights which were cast at the mines themselves in the form of axes with two cutting edges, of differing but yet of established sizes. In the course of time, at the moment when the miners cast the metal, and before it cooled, they stamped upon them a letter which indicated the mine where the metal was produced. Afterward, when the weight had been verified by a test made by him who gave and him who received it, this was indicated by a letter or symbolic cipher engraved on the metal after it had cooled. This cipher made it unnecessary for those who bought the axes, or used them for the purposes of money, to verify the

<sup>1</sup> Hesychius was the author of a valuable Greek Lexicon (first printed by Aldus in 1514), which explains unusual words found in the poets, etc. The date when he lived is not certainly known, but Welcher says he flourished before A. D. 387. Eustathius, Archbishop of Thessalonica, one of the most learned men of his time, died about 1200. His voluminous commentary on Homer's Iliad and Odyssey is largely based on the works of the earlier scholiasts. The passage cited occurs on p. 1878, 55 (see also the Index to his work by Matth. Devarius), where he is discussing a passage in the Odyssey, Bk. XXIII. The reference in the *Revue* is to the Iliad, Ψ: 573, and seems to be a typographical error, for that portion of the poem describes the famous chariot race, and there is no reference to axes.

We have been unable to compare the translation in the *Revue Belge* with the original paper by M. Svoronos, but possibly for Ψ: 573 we should read Odyss., Φ: 76, or 423 (Bk. XXI) in each of which lines the word cited appears in the poet's account of the trial of the bow; though Eustathius, at the place quoted is discussing a portion of Book XXIII as mentioned.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> *Metrologie*, p. 560; compare Berck, in *Fleckeisens Jahrb.*, 1878, p. 519.

<sup>3</sup> *Loc. cit.*, pp. 26, 27.

<sup>4</sup> See Note 2 on p. 42, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Collitz, *Sammlung der Griech. Dialekt. Inschriften*, I (1883), p. 60; Hoffman, *Die Griech. Dialekt.*, I (1891), p. 135.

weights again. Not only does the manner in which these ciphers were engraved or stamped upon the ingots remarkably confirm what we have said, but ancient authorities also demonstrate its truth.

Thus Hesychius says that the name *Σολοιτύπος* was given to "a kind of copper in Cyprus," which very probably bore the cipher (*τύπος*) of the Cypriote town of Soli, and was taken from the mines at that place. This recalls the character  $\text{H}\vartheta$  ( $\Sigma$ ) on the very ancient numismatic axe<sup>1</sup> of copper from Cyprus. In that celebrated passage in his "Politics" (I: 9, 13-14), relating to the invention of money,<sup>2</sup> Aristotle says: "As mutual relations developed between different peoples by the importation of things which they lacked and the export of those of which they had an abundance, necessity gradually introduced the use of money, since necessary commodities were naturally difficult of transportation. They agreed to give and receive, in their exchanges, a material which, useful in itself, was easily passed from hand to hand in the ordinary transactions of daily life; such, for example, was iron, silver, or some other metal, of which the size and weight could be determined at sight, and which, to avoid the trouble of frequent measurements, they finally marked with a peculiar stamp, as the sign of its value: — 'τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον καὶ χαρακτῆρα ἐπιβαλλόντων, ἵνα ἀπολύσῃ τῆς μετρήσεως αὐτούς. ὁ γὰρ χαρακτὴρ ἐτέθη τοῦ ποσοῦ σημείου.' " (Finally affixing a character, in order to save themselves the trouble of measuring; for the character was placed upon [the metal] as a mark of its weight.)

It is a most remarkable and inexplicable fact that modern scholars should have thought that Aristotle, so well informed on all subjects, was unable to give an exact definition of money! They base their opinions first, on the word character (*χαρακτὴρ*) which they explain as meaning a *monetary type*, contending that the word denotes not merely the monetary type but further the punch, or instrument with which the various ciphers were made:<sup>3</sup> and secondly, on the fact that the types on the coins struck since the seventh century B. C., never indicate the quantity, that is, the value of the coin. These axes show, however, that the great philosopher defined the first coins with perfect accuracy. This brings us to the conclusion that the money of which Aristotle speaks, in which it is necessary to find three elements — metal, weight and type — according to law (Isidor., *De Orig.*, 16-17), was not invented in the seventh century, as has been commonly believed, but many ages earlier, that is, at least as far back as the epoch of Minos, a period to which belong the axes of Phaestos, of Sardinia, of Cyme, of Mycene and Cnossus, many of which bear marks showing the place of their origin, in the symbolic ciphers which indicate the value of each ingot. An examination of the ancient evi-

<sup>1</sup> See p. 39, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> The author quotes from the translation by M. J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, which gives the substance, though not a close rendering of the passage. In the

*Revue* there is a typographic error in the reference, 5 should be 9, as above.—ED.

<sup>3</sup> See *Jour. Internat. d' Arch. Num.*, IX: p. 179, note 1.

dence bearing on the epoch when money was invented, which we hope to undertake later, will lead us to the same conclusion, and finally dispose of the opinion that coinage was the invention of the seventh century B. C. The field of scientific research in numismatics is thus greatly enlarged, as the result of the latest excavations in Crete, which have already so remarkably rewarded historic and archaeological study.

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## A BIT OF U. S. MINT HISTORY.

A CURIOUS little pamphlet which was once in the library of the late Edward Everett, was discovered by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Publication Committee of the *Journal*, while looking about in a Boston book-shop not long ago. It is interesting as disclosing a bit of the early history of the United States Mint, not generally known, but which seems to be worthy of preservation. The pamphlet is a small one of twelve pages,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches—the last page blank—and was probably printed in the autumn of 1825. No other copy seems to have come to the notice of collectors. It is given below verbatim.

Moritz Fuerst was a native of Boesing, a small town not very far from Presburg, Hungary, where he was born about 1782. He studied the art of engraving dies under the direction of Wurt, who was the Die-cutter for the Imperial Austrian Mint, in Vienna. Mr. Patterson DuBois, in a paper contributed to the *Journal* in 1883, said that Fuerst was engaged for the Mint service by Joseph Clay, American Consul at Leghorn. The correspondence below shows that this was an error, as Mr. Appleton, then U. S. consul in that city, transacted the business. Mr. Clay was a member of Congress from Philadelphia, at that time, and the fact that he introduced Mr. Fuerst to the Mint officials in that city after his arrival in the country, perhaps led to the mistake. Fuerst did much of the work on the Army and Navy medals, the Indian medals with the heads of the Presidents, and other issues during the period he held his position. It would seem that he supposed he was to have a much more lucrative office than that which he received,—perhaps to succeed Robert Scott, the first engraver. In March, 1807, Robert Patterson, then the Director of the Mint, had engaged John Reich, a native of Germany, as Assistant die-sinker, who is called by Westcott “the best artist in his line that Philadelphia ever had”; yet *his* salary was only six hundred dollars. Precisely how long Fuerst remained is uncertain; he appears to have succeeded to the duties Reich had performed, and was evidently disappointed when on the 29th January, 1824, William Kneass was appointed Engraver, who died in office Aug. 27, 1840.—ED.

### Proceedings of the Engagement

BETWEEN THOMAS APPLETON, ESQ., CONSUL FOR THE U. S. AT LEGHORN, AND  
MR. MORITZ FURST, ENGRAVER ON STEEL.

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#### No. 1.

ABOUT the latter part of May or beginning of June, 1807, Francis Wittenberg, now residing in the City of New-York, who transacted my business in Italy, was several times requested by Thomas Appleton, Esq. Consul for the United States at Leghorn, to introduce me to him, with which this Mr. Wittenberg complied, and introduced me to the Consul according to the Consul's request. After some conversation, the Consul showed me a gold coin and

requested my judgment about its execution, and we, both the Consul and myself, found it to be badly done. In the mean time, the Consul, Mr. Appleton, represented to me that he was authorised by his government, to engage an Artist, as a Die Sinker or Engraver for the United States Mint, and said, that in case I should be willing to enter into such an engagement, and to go to the United States, I should get a fixed salary of \$2000 per annum, from the Mint, besides extra work from the Government of the United States; so, to make my fortune in a short time, after some consideration I accepted his offer, and engaged with him accordingly, in presence of Mr. F. Wittenberg. Some days after this engagement with the Consul, the said Wittenberg received for me two letters from the Consul, Mr. Appleton; one to Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, and the other to the Honourable Gurdon S. Mumford, then Member of Congress for New-York.

I embarked in the Brig Neptune for this country, and arrived in the City of New-York, about the end of September, 1807; and as the captain of the Brig never asked me for payment of my passage, I presumed, that I was entitled to a free passage for the United States; and after our arrival in New-York, I went in company with Mr. Wittenberg, and delivered the letter to the Honourable Gurdon S. Mumford, so received for him from Mr. Appleton the Consul, and forwarded the other to the President, Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Mumford, after a second interview, advised me to await his return from Congress in New-York, which I did so, and after his arrival, he furnished me with a letter to the Honourable Joseph Clay, then Member of Congress, and Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank at Philadelphia, to be introduced by him into the United States Mint, which that gentleman, after my arrival in Philadelphia, accordingly did introduce me into the Mint; to the Director, Mr. Paterson; Chief Coiner, Mr. Voyth, and to the assistant Engraver; and from that time I was ready to perform the duties of a Die Sinker for the United States Mint, whenever called upon; or requested me to take my station in my duties as Die Sinker or Engraver, and expected to receive my annual salary abovementioned, from the day of my engagement with Mr. Appleton, as Consul for the United States Government of America.

The work I had the honour to execute for Government, entitles me so much more, according to justice, to my salary, for which I was engaged by the Consul, Mr. Appleton, at Leghorn.

Your ob't. servant,

MORITZ FURST.

Copy of the Receipt from the Mint.

*Mint of the United States,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 8th, 1825.*

Received on the 5th September inst. from Mr. Moritz Furst, three head Dies of the Medal of President Adams, of different sizes, corresponding with the three ordinary classes of Indian Medals, which are to be hardened and returned to Mr. Furst for polishing.

ADAM ECKFELDT.

No. 2.

(Copy.)

*New-York,*

I, above sworn and signed, Francis Wittenberg, do hereby farther depose and certify, that Mr. Appleton, the American Consul at Leghorn, not only engaged Mr. Furst in my presence, to be Engraver or Die Sinker for the United States Mint, with a salary of Two Thousand Dollars per annum, but also the Consul, Mr. Thomas Appleton, told or promised at the same time, that the said Mr. Furst he would get also extra work from the Government of the United States of America, and that he, Mr. Furst, would make his fortune in a short time. Mr. Appleton also previous to that requested me, Francis Wittenberg, several times, when I delivered him the seals which Mr. Furst executed, and before that, to bring the Artist to his house, and

I accompanied Mr. Furst, according to the Consul's request, and brought Mr. Furst to the Consul, and after some conversation past, the Consul showed Mr. Furst a piece of gold coin, and both the Consul and Mr. Furst said that it was badly done; and after that, the Consul Mr. Appleton said, that he was authorised by his government to engage an Engraver for the United States Mint; and after that they entered into an engagement, before me, Francis Wittenberg. Mr. Appleton said then to Mr. Furst, that he would give him a letter on the President of the United States of America, and also one on a member of Congress; which letters I myself have received from the Consul, Mr. Appleton, for Mr. Furst, and to sail in the Brig Neptune; and I paid the captain about forty dollars passage money for myself, and arrived in company with Mr. Furst, in the month of September, 1807, at the Port of New-York; after we went to Mr. Mumford together, and delivered him Mr. Appleton's letter, and forwarded the President's letter per post.

(Signed by my hand)

FRANCIS WITTENBERG.

*Sworn before me, this  
5th day of Sept. 1825.*

W. PAXO HALLETT, *Notary Public, N. Y.*

*State of New-York,*

*ss.*

*City of New-York,* On this fifth day of September, Anno Domini, 1825, before me personally appeared, Francis Wittenburg of the City of New-York, to me well known as a man of truth and veracity, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the foregoing affidavit by him subscribed were true.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

W. PAXO HALLETT, *Notary Public.*

No. 3.

(Copy of a Letter to Mr. Furst.)

Washington, March 1st, 1825.

SIR,

Your documents from Mr. Appleton at Leghorn, were very strong in favour of your acquirements, as an Artist for employment in the Mint, and your performances in Engraving and in the execution of Medals very satisfactory, from the representations which have been made to me of your good conduct in this respect, and by the most respectable characters, I am strongly impressed in your favour as an Artist, and take an interest in giving you this testimonial of it.

I am, Sir, your very ob't. servant,

JAMES MONROE.

No. 4.

*The Report of the Committee on Claims, of the year 1824, on the Petition of Mr. Furst, for Engagement as Engraver in the United States Mint.*

The Committee took my papers and sent them to the Department of State, for inquiring if such an authority is to be found on the Records, and if such an engagement between Mr. Appleton, Consul at Leghorn and Mr. Furst, was really made, and why he was not put to labour? The answer was, from the Secretary of State's office and the Committee on Claims' Reports, that there was no proof that Mr. Appleton was authorised to engage such an Artist, nor that Mr. Furst was contracted with, without impeaching the evidence of Mr. Wittenberg, who was present at the engagement, and received the papers from Mr. Appleton for me, to the President, Mr. Jefferson, and to Mr. Mumford, then member of Congress, New-York, and Mr. Wittenberg has made a deposition before a Notary Public, and swore to the facts of that engagement.

And they farther report, there is no evidence that Mr. Furst was willing or ready to perform the duties on his part, admitting the contract was rightfully made. The last few words proves, that the engagement took place between Mr. Appleton and myself.

Honourable Gentlemen, permit me to ask you as men of good judgment and reason, if Mr. Appleton was not authorised to engage such an Artist for the Mint, and such an engagement did not take place? What need he, Mr. Appleton, to give me documents to the President, and to a member of Congress. As Mr. Appleton has very respectable connections in the United States, when he could have given me letters of introduction to his relations and other friends, who would have perhaps procured me chance work, but on such conditions I would have never agreed to, and proceed to the United States, and leave my increasing business in Europe for an uncertainty. There is another proof that such an engagement took place, and Mr. Appleton was authorised to engage such an Artist, as I never was asked for passage money by no person, and I was regularly introduced to the Director, Chief Coiner and Assistant Engraver into the Mint, by a member of Congress, the Honourable Joseph Clay, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank in Philadelphia, and that I was willing to perform the duties of an Engraver in the Mint. It proves, that I called twice on President Madison, when in that office for that purpose, and wrote several times to President Monroe on that subject, that is proof enough, that I was willing to do my duties as an Engraver in the Mint, according to the engagement.

I am certain that Mr. Appleton was authorised to engage such an Artist for the United States Mint, for he would not have taken so much trouble to persuade Mr. Wittenberg to bring me to his office, and his offers when he engaged me would not have been so strong; and I am sure, that he is a man of too much honour to deceive a young Artist and deprive him of all future advantages in Europe, for the sake of serving his country, to introduce the Arts and Sciences in the United States of America. I am so convinced of your just and honourable principles, that I have no doubt to get the amount which is justly due to me, at this Session; and I hope that the Committee on Claims this year, will take my business in a more just consideration and examine the facts and circumstances, in a stronger light. I know that the Committee on Claims last year, had so much business on hand and the Session so short, besides the election of President, that they had not time enough to examine my business with more consideration, so as to convince themselves of the justice of my claim.

Should the above not be sufficient to convince you of the authority of Mr. Appleton and the contract between him and myself, and you only suppose that he sent me here with documents on Government, to be engaged for the Mint as a Die Sinker or Engraver, even that entitles me to my salary; as Government have made some use of me in my business, and they preferred me as an Artist, because when I arrived in the United States, there was not another Artist in my line, except the assistant Engraver in the Mint, that could do any decent work, and he lost his eye sight some years past. So, you see gentlemen, that I was of some service to Government, and also the letter I had the honour to receive from President Monroe, will convince you that there were documents from Mr. Appleton at Leghorn to the facts, and acknowledges the satisfaction I had the pleasure to give to Government in the execution of Medals.

Please not to take the last argument for an acknowledgment on my part that I was not engaged, for I was really engaged by Mr. Appleton; and the evidence of Mr. Wittenburg who was present, and other facts and circumstances proves the authority and the engagement. As to the tenour of the papers to the President Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Mumford, I can say nothing, perhaps they might contain also other objects besides mine, which were not proper for me to know, and may as yet not permit them to be produced in this instance, but as the engagement undoubtedly were mentioned in them, proves by the Hon. Mr. Mumford after returning from Congress, gave me a letter to the Hon. Joseph Clay to be introduced into the Mint, which that gentleman did so accordingly as above mentioned.

## No. 5.

*An Extract of a Letter to a Member of Congress.*

You will be pleased to take in view my situation, when I was in Europe I was not far from my relations, friends and acquaintance, my business and fame was increasing, and my views were great and certain, but, by the luxurious promises made to me, by Mr. Appleton, at Leghorn, at the time when he engaged me as Engraver for the Mint, I was deprived from all those advantages, and put in the greatest difficulties imaginable. I came to the United States with documents on government from Mr. Appleton, and instead of meeting with those views I had before me, according to the engagement, I have met with nothing but disappointments and difficulties, and I was a stranger to the language, laws, customs, and manners of this country and its people.

When I went to ask Joseph Clay Esq. about taking my station into the Mint, his answer was patience ; and so I was kept in expectation that I would receive my annual salary of \$2000 ; besides extra work from Government, according to the agreement between Mr. Appleton and myself, made in presence of Mr. Wittenberg ; you will say, why did I not come before for my claim ? the reason was, because as I mentioned to you above that I was a stranger, and did not know how and where to apply to. I spoke often enough in public about it, as many persons can attest, and called twice on Mr. Madison when President, but he was occupied so much with other affairs, that he gave me not time enough to relate all the circumstances to him ; I also wrote to Mr. Monroe, when he first entered the office of President, and repeated afterwards several times, but I presume his mind was engaged with matters of more importance, so that he forgot me, though he was so good to write me last winter a letter as a testimony of his knowledge about my business with Mr. Appleton, at Leghorn, and the Mint of the United States ; you will find a copy of his letter inclosed in this.

I am so convinced of your just principles, and as a friend of justice, that I lay all my hopes on you and the justice of Congress, and the Senate, to cause that I will get the amount that government is due to me, which is now eighteen years salary. I do not know whether I have a right to add the interest to it, that I will leave to your own knowledge of justice.

I had the honour lately to engrave three Dies with the likeness of his Excellency the President Adams, for the Mint of the United States, ordered by the Honourable Secretary of War, they are finished and delivered, and I have got the receipts from the Mint for them.

## No. 6.

*New-York, November 2nd, 1824.*

SIR,

You wished to know how Mr. Appleton has begun with me about America.

It appeared when I first got acquainted with Mr. Appleton, that he had some knowledge of you already, because when I showed him some samples of your work, he admired it very much, and said that he would like to engage me for the United States Mint, and if I would like to go to America, I would make my fortune ; then I told him *Signor io non Sono il incisore*, he is at home at his work. He then gave me an order to have engraved his Consulate Seal, and requested me at the same time, that he should like to see the Artist, and I answered him that I will mention it to you ; remember that I brought you an impression of a Seal to be engraved, another one from it better executed which you did so, and I told you what Mr. Appleton said to me about going to America, the Mint, and the fortune, I remember well that you answered me in a joke, saying that there is the country where the Gold grows on trees, but I told you it was no fun, for the Consul seemed to be very serious about it, and when I brought him the Seal finished he was perfectly satisfied and paid me for it, and gave me another private one

with a figure on it to be engraved, and requested me to bring you to his house to speak to you about America. After the Second Seal was done, I delivered it to him in his office, and he was apparently very much pleased with it, and repeated again his request to bring you to his house. When I came home, and I told you that Mr. Appleton repeated his wish to see you, you consented to go with me, and we did go together—we found the Consul alone in his office, I have no doubt but you must remember the conversation which took place between the Consul and yourself, and the Gold piece of Coin he showed you, and the authority he said he had from his Government, and ended with the engagement to be Engraver in the United States Mint.

I have the honour to be,

Your most Obe't. and humble Serv't.

M. FURST, Esq.

FRANCIS WITTENBERG.

### MEDALS BY GODEFROID DEVREESE.

THE courtesy of one of our members enables me to present a few reproductions of plaques and medals of artistic taste in design, executed by the Belgian sculptor and medallist *Godefroid Devreese*. The catalogue of his works, published in 1903 by the French *Gazette Numismatique*, comprised nearly thirty examples.

Godefroid Devreese was born at Courtrai, Belgium, in 1861. From the age of fifteen he practiced sculpture in the studio of his father, Constant Devreese, who executed the statues of the Counts of Flanders which adorn the façade of the Hotel de Ville at Courtrai. In 1881 the young artist came to Brussels to attend the Académie des Beaux-Arts, and worked there diligently for several years under the direction of the admirable Brussels sculptor, Charles Van der Stappen, whose remarkable ability in the execution of his designs is equalled by his skill and capacity as a teacher. His first plaque was modelled in 1895; the three which followed did not appear till 1898; among them was *The Lace-Maker*, the badge of the Members of the Provincial Council of Brabant. The artist thus personified the Province of Brabant by means of its best known artistic industry, Brussels lace. (See Plate, Figure 1.)

The great success achieved by his *Lace-Maker* in 1898 led Devreese, able sculptor though he is, to devote a considerable portion of his time to the execution of medals and plaques. He has had the honor of being the first Belgian medallist represented at the Musée du Luxembourg, whose eminent Curator, M. Léonce Bénédite, obtained some specimens of his work in 1899. Other plaques were executed in that year, and in 1900 he brought out the *Polish Girl* (Figure 2). In 1901 he completed six medals,—ornaments, and plaques,—one of which was the medallion of *M. Charles Buls*, Burgomaster of Brussels from December, 1881, to December, 1899, the Communal Council having unanimously decided to present him with a portrait-medallion. This was a remarkably successful piece of work. The face is shown in profile, to left, and the treatment of the figure (which is a bust in citizen's dress), is very effective (Figure 3). The legend is *LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES RECONNAISSANTE*;

and on the field behind the head, A | CHARLES BULS | BOURGMESTRE The period of service 1881 | 1899 on the field at the left. M. Buls is now, I believe, the President of the Holland-Belgium Society *Amis de la Médaille d'Art*, and an Honorary Member of the Committee of Organization of the coming International Numismatic Congress. M. Devreese, we may also observe, is one of the Counsellors of that Congress, and is a member of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium.

In 1902 Devreese produced a larger number still,—twelve medals and plaques,—comprising among them one for the Belgian Photographic Association; the medal—a bust in profile—presented by the Belgian exhibitors to the art critic *M. H. Fierens Gevaert*, Commissioner General for Belgium at the Turin Exhibition in 1902 (Figure 4): the medallion (this one is cast, the others are struck) of *M. Alphonse de Witte*, Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, and late President of the Belgian section of the Dutch and Belgian Société des Amis de la Médaille d'Art; and the medal made (in 1903) to celebrate the golden wedding of *Baron de Vos van Steenwyk* (Figure 5). This bears accolated busts of the Baron and his wife, in profile to left, with the date of marriage on the field at the left, and that of the anniversary on the right. All these showed an advance in the medallist's powers.

Further, in 1904, we have the extremely clever medal presented to *M. Vanden Broeck*, of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium (Figure 6). Like most of the preceding medals this also is a clothed bust, in profile to left. The artist's name and date appear on the field behind the head.

The work of this medallist is remarkable for various qualities: the characteristic construction of the faces; the clean cutting of the profiles; ingenuity of invention in composition; and certainty in placing of his subject. The engravings do not show the actual sizes of the several pieces, as it has been necessary to reduce them, in reproduction, to bring them into the limited space available.

J. DE LAGERBERG.

### ANNIVERSARY MEDAL.

A PRETTY little medal has just been struck for the silver anniversary of the Samson Cordage Co., of Boston, which was founded by J. P. Tolman in 1884, and now has the largest investment and is the largest producer in the industry. The obverse has within a circular loop of cordage the dates 1884 — · — 1909 surmounted by the legend, SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS above and QUARTER CENTURY below. The reverse device shows the figure of Samson rending the lion (Judges xiv: 6), typical of the strength of the Company's product. Edges reeded. Silver. Size, 16.

The piece is neatly executed, and will be of interest to collectors of Boston medals, though the place of issue does not appear. The example set by the Company is an excellent one and might well be followed.

## A THEORY AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE SYMBOL OF THE THREE CROWNS ON SWEDISH COINS.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, BY  
JULIUS DE LAGERBERG.

COMPARATIVELY few persons will acknowledge that the science of Numismatics is anything else than a hobby for collecting old coins. This is however a great mistake. Most of the material which remains to us from antiquity is in a ruinous state; there is, however, one exception,—the old coins and medals. Without doubt great quantities of these small pieces of metal have vanished; nevertheless, there have come down to us from different periods quite a number of proofs of artistic taste in coin-technique. Much of what was struck in gold has been melted for its intrinsic value, but silver is less valuable and copper least of all, so the products in these metals still remain.

An inspection of the coins and medals of the different epochs reveals the artistic standpoints and ideals of their makers, fully and clearly. We should have had but little knowledge of the ancient history of Iconography and Iconology, were it not that we are able to study the old coins and medals. As to historical chronology, these small trinkets are original sources in many respects, and as to what concerns the real financial and personal history of the past, coins are often the only foundation on which the antiquarian can rely. In the meantime it is the same in Numismatics as in many other scientific subjects — or rather indeed in all — they are cosmopolitan and comparative.

*The origin of the names of coins* in present use is curious. In many cases they imply a standard of weight which lost its significance long ago. This is the case with the English standard, the *Pound*. The *Florin*, one of the most famous of modern coins, originated in Florence; the word *Shilling* is of German derivation, like *Penny* from the German *Pfennig*. The name *Francs* was given by King John, who first coined these pieces in 1360. They bore the motto *LE ROI FRANK* (King of the Franks), and were of two kinds, one representing the king on horseback, the other on foot.

We have the *Livre*, formerly the *Franc* or *Pound*, though its connection with any special weight is not evident. *Dollar*, as we all know, is from the German *Thal* (valley), and came into use about three hundred years ago from Joachimsthal, a little silver-mining city or district in Northern Bohemia. In the sixteenth century the reigning Duke authorized the coining of Joachimsthalers. The word Joachim was soon dropped and thaler only retained. The piece went into general use in Germany and Denmark, and finally in Sweden, where the orthography was changed to *Daler*. *Ruble* is from a word meaning "to cut," and was so called because originally the coin was made with an ornamental edge. Finally, the coins called *Crowns* derive their name from the device they bear. After years of study we realize that the connecting links in

art-technique consist in a chain between coin conditions and reproductions of occurrences in medallic form. We can only obtain by constant study, personal intercourse and correspondence, a full appreciation of Numismatic science, which is so necessary for our Society, and of the greatest value to our nation and country.

It is my pleasant privilege to present to the Society this evening, *A Theory as to the Origin of the Symbol of the Three Crowns in the Swedish National Arms.*

In trying to trace the origin of the symbol of the three crowns which are emblazoned on the arms of Sweden and which appear on almost all Swedish coins, we find that the sources to which they are attributed are various. It is said that the three crowns were first adopted during the reign of Magnus Ladulås, 1275-1290, and that they represent Sweden's obsolete crest, and indicate the three so-called *folklanden*—Attundaland, Tiundaland and Fjerdhundraland; the lion crossing the three streams or beams was originally the crest of "the Folkungarne" and denoted Götaland.

Undoubtedly these, as well as many other symbols, had their prehistoric origin—the trace of which we can at present only refer to—in the mysteries of the Sagas. If the three crowns politically signified only those so-called *folklanden*, and assuming that Magnus Ladulås was the first one to adopt them as a royal symbol, it is inexplicable why Denmark should persist in pressing her claims. However, facts certainly seem to indicate that the Danish kings, Eric Glipping and Eric Menved—contemporary with Magnus Ladulås—had placed three crowns in their seal, and also prove that the Danish claims, which were first granted at the treaty of Knäröd, 1613, arose in fact, from a more remote epoch than has been generally conceded, and in respect to their origin are older than the Kalmar Union of 1397. In what follows we will endeavor to give a few reasons for this opinion:—

What was first understood by the *Krona* or *Crown* was doubtless a reminiscence from the time of Sun-worship, derived from the appearance of the sunbeams at the rising and setting of the sun. In time this corona was assumed as a head ornament by kings—in virtue of their claim to be regarded as the earthly representatives of the gods—to signify their rank and majesty.

In Oriental languages we find the word *Corona* in close connection with shining, beaming, and *horn*, all symbols of power. The sunbeams were often called "the Sun's horns." That the rulers should be adorned with this symbol lay in the natural course of events. During their life-time they were representatives of the gods, and there are many instances showing that they were counted among them, after death. We should not be far wrong if we assumed that this symbol was for ages applied to the Northern gods, and from them inherited by the kings of the Saga ages. However, the curious fact is that

the Swedish symbol consists of three crowns. Many legendary myths will explain this.

In the centre of the universe stood the great Ash tree "Ygdrasil," the tree of life, of which the Christmas tree and the May pole of Northern nations are doubtless emblems. It spread its life-giving branches through the heavens and struck its *three* roots down through the *three* worlds. It nourished a life, even that of "Nedhög," the most venomous of serpents, which continually gnawed at the root which penetrated Nifelhem.

A second root entered the region of the frost giants, where the well, in which wisdom and understanding were concealed, was situated. The third root entered the region of the gods; and there, beside it, dwelt the three Nornor or Fates, over whom even the gods had no power, and who watered it every day from the primeval fountain, so that its boughs remained green. A tree similar to this is "the Bodhi," or "Bo-tree" (*Ficus Religiosa*), the "Tree of Knowledge," near the well of knowledge, not far from one of the oldest Buddhist temples in India, on the banks of the river Ganges at Benares.

Odin, the personified vitality in the universe, is the "All-father," maker of human beings, leader and judge, and in this way ruler over the realms. While alive he was also King, Priest and Judge, and his throne in Asgård bears record to this fact. It had three seats, one above another. The explanation of this is, that these were not to be occupied by the crowned persons, but exclusively by Odin — well-versed in Runics — surnamed *Har* = High; *Iofuhar* = Medium, and *Pride* = third.

Again, the old Venderne represented their conception of God with *three* heads; his image was called Triglof, or Trekaluf, *i. e.*, *Three-headed*. We still find in the folk-lore language the word *Kaluf* = head, related to the Slavonic "glava," and Latin "globus."

It is assumable that the symbol of *three crowns*, the divine emblem of the three heads as well as the triple throne, originated in this, and that they continued to be used, being easier to portray than the facial features. In the Temple of Sacrifice at Upsala, which was a reproduction of the throne hall in the mystic Asgård, was a throne, similarly constructed, but whose seats are said to be placed triangularly, like the crowns on the shield; the reason being that the crowns had originally been the individual mark or seal of the Great King at Upsala, who claimed to be descended from Odin, and therefore elected by the people, and alone considered worthy to occupy this triple throne and preside as Over-king, High Priest and Judge.

One of the rulers of the "Yngve race" adopted Odin's surname *Har* (Yngvar Harra) presumably to assert this as his title, in opposition to the far more self-dependent Viceroy. When the mythical "Yngve race" became extinct about A. D. 600, Ivar Widfamne became king. Even he is called a

descendant of Odin in the Sagas, although from another branch. That he made use of the Yngve-race symbol is plainly apparent, as this word appears in Northumbria henceforward. The Saga tells us that Ivar conquered the fifth part of England. His adherents there certainly did not fail to make known the symbol of the three crowns as a mark of distinction. The same conditions probably existed in Denmark also, and this in even higher degree, as the king considered himself as representing "the Skjöld-unga race."

His successor, Harold, had his headquarters in Seeland. Probably the Danish claim dates from this age. In regard to Northumbria, an English writer tells us (Drake in the story of York) that in the belfry of the York Cathedral crests were found in the seventh century, on which the three crowns were placed triangularly, as well as over each other, on a red and blue field. The Danish kings Sven Tveskägg, Canute the Great and Hard-Canute, 925-1042, used the crowns on their armorial device, placed one above another on a red field (as by Nicol Upton). Sven Tveskägg alleges this symbol was the cause of war, for when he was expelled from Denmark he invaded Northumbria, when King Ethelred attempted to make himself independent. The symbol was however known and used in Denmark previously, and in a certain degree recalled the memory of a political union of three kingdoms under the rule of one king.

The Danes, in their Sagas, can also trace back to such a union. "Gorm the Old" while king, united Jutland, Seeland and Venden with annexed provinces, as well as Northumbria. These possessions had been divided after the death of Ragnar Lordbrok. From ancient times Jutland and Seeland were considered as joined together. Gorm became ruler over Denmark, Venden and Northumbria, and thus there arose a political reason for using the three crowns on the shield of the Danish kings. This was probably the reason why Sven Tveskägg later on referred to it as "casus belli." The bravest of Ragnar Lordbrok's sons was Björn Jernsida (Bear Ironside) hailed as "Great King" in Upsala, when chosen by the people of "the folklanden," in this respect the best entitled to inherit this coat of arms (or shield) from the "Great Kings," his predecessors.

Sturleson tells us that ever since the days of "Yngve Frey" the sacrificial tax assessment was contributed with "Eir-coin;" how it looked, however, nobody knows. We may well believe that they were marked with symbols, as the use of marked tin coins is traced far back. Assessor Brenner speaks of tin coins struck with three crowns around the Runic "Ur," which probably means "Ulf" or "Olaf;" others are found marked with three dots, which we can imagine represent faces, etc., etc. Still later ones have three crowns surrounding the letter A on the reverse, and on the obverse a lion crossing three streams. All these coins are supposed to have been struck during the reign of Anund Jakob (1022-1050). Furthermore, amongst coins we find the

symbol of three crowns appearing on Runic stones, Runic staves, seals, paintings, etc., since the days of Birger Jarl, 1250.

It seems from all this, that the symbol of three crowns was the individual device of the Upsala kings from time immemorial, and was in use previous to the reign of Magnus Ladulås, even as early as the days of Olaf Skötkonung, who called himself King of Sweden. Its earliest origin rests, however, on religious grounds; especially is this the case because not only the kings, but the whole Commonwealth in heathen days, was founded on the same basis.

To insist upon the claim that the three crowns signify the three "folkantern" ought to be of secondary consequence. The other symbol in the Government arms — the lion crossing three beams or streams — originated at a much later date, although the Old Goths used it on their banners when going into battle.

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## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLIII, p. 25.)

As usual, there are new medals to be inserted in the previous lists.

### VI GREAT BRITAIN. A. Personal.

Charles Robert Darwin (1808-1882) of Down, Kent. Physiologist. Besides No. 1175, there is

2584. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath shoulder: F. B. Exergue: DARWIN  
Inscription: LINN: SOC: LOND: — 1858-1908

*Reverse.* Bust, facing. Beneath left shoulder: F. B. Exergue: WALLACE  
Inscription as on obverse.<sup>1</sup>

Gold (one), silver (six). Designed by F. Bowcher, and executed by John Pinches. *Popular Science Monthly*, Nov., 1908, p. 475, fig.; *Numismatist*, Feb., 1909, p. 42; *Ibid.*, March, 1909, p. 87, fig.

Dr. John Dalton (1766-1844), of Manchester.

Besides No. 1066, there is

(2428.) *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath shoulder: CARTER F. Inscription:  
JOHN DALTON, D. C. L. F. R. S.

*Reverse.* Within crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon, with three-barred shield above: STRUCK | IN COMMEMORATION | OF THE MEETING OF THE | BRITISH ASSOCIATION  
HELD IN MANCHESTER | AND IN HONOR OF | D<sup>R</sup> JOHN DALTON | BY THE PROPRIETORS OF  
BRADSHAW'S JOURNAL. | JUNE. 1842.

Silver. 28. 45mm. *Num. Circular*, Nov., 1908, p. 11033, No. 60056. In the Boston collection.

<sup>1</sup> Upon the centennial of the birth of Darwin and the semi-centennial of reading of a paper to the Linnaean Society by Darwin and Wallace on the tendency of species to form varieties by natural selection.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

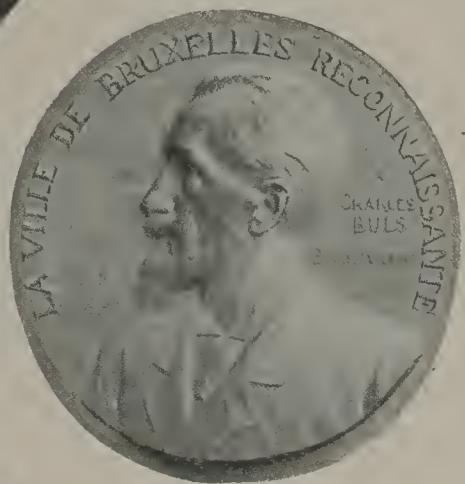


Fig. 3.

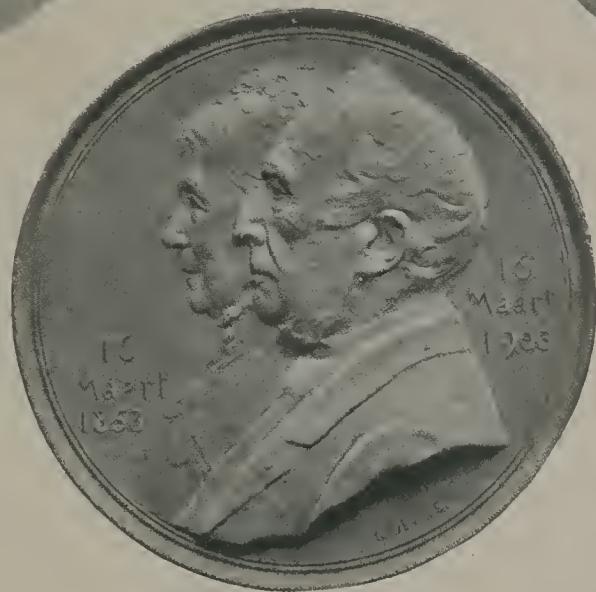


Fig. 5.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.

MEDALS BY G. DEVREESE.



Lieut. F. M. G. Tulloch, R. A. M. C. (Royal Army Medical Corps.)

2585. *Obverse.* Bust facing, decorated, and in uniform. At right: UGANDA | 1906 Upon right lower edge: SPINK Inscription: LIEUT. F · M · G · TULLOCH. R · A · M · C ·

*Reverse.* A female, with one knee bent, upon a seat supported by outspread owls and with waving serpents at sides. Over her, upon an arch, incused: SCIENTIA Upon an open book in her lap, incused: LIBER-NATURAE Inscription: ROYAL ARMY MED: COLL: PRIZE IN PATHOLOGY (For study of Sleeping Sickness.)

Silver. 28. 45mm. Conferred by the Royal Army Medical School at Netley. Beautifully executed casts are in the Boston collection, the gift of Mr. Leonhard Forrer of London.

Alfred Russel Wallace (1822- ), of London. Physiologist.  
See No. 2584.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Netley. Royal Army Medical College.  
Besides Nos. 595, 786, 792, and 806-07, see No. 2585, above.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Linnaean Society of London.  
Besides Nos. 1117 and 2330, see No. 2584, above.

VIII. BELGIUM. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Adolph Pierre Burggraeve (1806- ), of Ghent.

I am now enabled to give the complete description of the following:

(1920.) *Obverse.* Bust facing, with commemorative button upon the lapel. Below, at left: L. BOTTEE Inscription: PROFESSOR — BVRGGRAEVE

*Reverse.* Outside of a truncated circle: INSTITUT DE MEDECINE DOSIMETRIQUE Exergue: FONDE A PARIS | PAR | MM. BURGGRAEVE & CH. CHAUTEAUD Beneath: MON-NEMAT & GODARD GRAV.

Bronze. 35. 56mm. Edge of reverse beaded. In the Boston collection.

Barthélemy Charles Joseph Du Mortier (1797-1878), of Brussels. Comparative Anatomist.

Besides No. 1937, there is

2586. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: J. LECLERCQ F. Inscription: B. C. DU-MORTIER — REPRESENTANT

*Reverse.* LA BELGIQUE RECONNAISSANTE | A L'ELOQVENT | DEFENSEUR | DE L'INTEGRITE | DU TERRITOIRE | ET DES | DROITS DU PAIS | —◆— | 1838-39

Bronze. 34. 55mm. In the Boston collection.

IX. SWEDEN. A. *Personal.*

Drs. Berzelius (besides Nos. 1893 and 2253-62); Gadelius (No. 2260); Gahn (No. 2260); Gistren (No. 2260); Hagstroemer (Nos. 2260 and 2279); Von Schulzenheim (No. 2260); and Trafvenfelt (Nos. 2260 and 2448).

See the following.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

2587. *Obverse.* Upon crossed branches of laurel, tied by long ribbon with fringed ends, a quadrangular shield, upon which: SVENSKA | LAETARE— | SAALSKAPETS | STIFTARE (the Founders of the Swedish Medical Society.) Upon circumference, seven circular disks, each bearing a bust. Inscription, beginning above and proceeding towards

right: · BERZELIUS · (facing right) — · TRAFVENFELT · (left) — · HAGSTROEM · (facing and to left) — v. SCHULZENHEIM (left) — GISTREN · (facing and to right) — GAHN (to right) — · GADELIUS · (facing and to right.) Exergue, incused: E L

Reverse. An irradiated fountain, with streams at sides and front from lions' mouths. Upon its face, serpent and chalice. Reclining upon it, a laurel branch, and at sides a kneeling man and woman, both nude, the former drinking from his hands, and the latter from a cup. Beneath, over a vacant depressed tablet, flanked by rosettes: TILL MINNA AF | SVENSKA LAEKARESAALSKAPETS | HUNDRARIGA VERKSAMHET | DEN 25 OKTOBER 1908 Upon right edge: ERIK LINDBERG

Bronze. 44. 70mm. Upon the Centennial of the Swedish Medical Society. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. Richard Hagner of that city.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

XII. AUSTRIA (continued). A. *Personal* (continued).

Dr. Thomas Jordan (1539-1585), of Brünn, Moravia.

2588. Obverse. Bust, to right. Beneath: AN(TONIO). AB(ONDIO). Inscription: THOMAS . JORDANUS . MEDICUS . AET . XXXI .

Reverse. A scorpion and book, amidst ruins. Legend: NOVISSIMA . VIRUS .

Silver. 26. 41mm. Bergmann, II, p. 109, pl. 18, No. 86; Kluyskens Cat., p. 85, No. 107; Duisburg, p. 106, CCLXXXIII; Armand, I, p. 271. In the Brettauer collection.

Dr. Enoch Heinrich Kisch (1814- ), of Marienbad and Prague.

2589. Obverse. Bust, decorated, facing and towards left. Inscription: MEDICAL RATH D<sup>R</sup> E. H. KISCH K. K. A. O. UNIVERSITAETS PROFESSOR

Reverse. Hygeia seated, feeding the serpent. Inscription: ZUM 50. GEBURTSJAHRE AUS LIEBE UND VEREHRUNG GEWIDMET Exergue: 6 MAI 1891

Silver, bronze, plated. 34. 54mm. Lanar, Denkmünzen Album, pl. 58, No. 568. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

Alois Klar (1763-1833), of Prague. Founder of Blind Asylum.

2590. Obverse. Within chased circle, nude bust, facing and to left. Upon shoulder: J·V·LERCH Inscription: ALOYSIVS KLAR BOHEMVS Exergue: NAT. ARSCHAE | 25 APR: 1763 | OBIIT PRAGAE | 25 MAR: 1833

Reverse. Within a chased circle, an angel arresting Time with hour-glass and scythe. Below, a cross upon books, with owl, heron, helmet, and cornucopia. In front, a reversed torch. Legend: OPERA EIVS MANEBVNT

Silver, bronze. 37. 59mm. Donebauer, No. 3505; Boehm. Privatmünzen, p. 228, pl. XXIII, No. 191.

See also under Hospitals.

Dr. Fritz Knaur ( ), of Vienna.

2591. Obverse. M. D<sup>R</sup> | FRITZ | U. LUISE KNAUR | GEB. | BACHOFEN | VON | ECHT

Reverse. A stork, erect, to left. In background, mountains. Inscription: ALOY-SIA KNAUR GEB. 13 JANUAR 1892 IN JUNGBVCH I. B. (rosette)

Bronze. 15. 23mm. Von Ernst, *Num. Zeitschrift*, XLI, 1908, p. 279, No. 62, pl. XII, fig.

2592. Obverse. As that of preceding.

Reverse. Twins, in swaddling clothes. Inscription: FRITZ UND KARL KNAUR | GEB. 5. NOVEMB. | 1893 ZU WIEN

Bronze. 15. 23mm. In the Boston collection.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NUMISMATISTS.

IN the last number of the *Journal* announcement was made of the names of a number of those who have consented to interest themselves in making a success of the approaching International Congress of Numismatists, which is to meet at Brussels in June, 1910, and whose acceptances show how general an interest has been aroused in numismatic circles abroad as well as in this country by this undertaking. The official circular of the Congress, now at hand, includes one hundred and thirty gentlemen, with numerous additions to the list previously published. The *Présidents d'honneur* are Baron Descamps-David, Minister of Arts and Sciences, and M. Am. Hubert, Minister of Labor and Industry, of the kingdom of Belgium, with MM. Em. Béco, Governor of the province of Brabant, and Em. de Mot, Senator and Burgomaster of Brussels. M. Charles Buls (whose portrait appears on the plate of the Devreese medals in this issue) is the honorary member of the "Organizing Committee;" M. Bigwood, a frequent contributor to the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, and Librarian of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, with M. Victor Tourneur, a member of the same society, are among the Secretaries.

In the list of Counsellors we note the name of M. Godefroid Devreese, examples of whose admirable medallic work appear on one of the plates in this number. Several additions to the American delegation, especially among medallists, strengthen the list of those who will represent this country; these are Mr. Victor D. Brenner, of New York, of The American Numismatic Society (who writes the Editor that he is intending to be present and read a paper), Messrs. C. E. Barber, of the Philadelphia Mint, Daniel C. French, S. Hudson Chapman, and Frank D. Millet, who have accepted appointments on the Medallic Committee; and Dr. Comparette, of the Mint Cabinet, Farran Zerbe and Frank C. Higgins, of the American Numismatic Association, who have been added to the Numismatic Committee.

Egypt will be represented by Sig. G. Dattari, of Cairo, well known as a contributor to the *Rivista Italiana*, Milan; Don A. de Herrera, a name well known to American collectors, is one of the Spanish Committee; Comdt. Babut, President of the Numismatic Society of France; M. O. Roty, of the French Institute; M. L. Sudre, of the French Mint; Sig. C. Serafini, of the Vatican Cabinet, Rome; Sig. S. Johnson, head of the famous firm of medallists of Milan, and many more of equal prominence with those already named, from Holland, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Turkey and Roumania, demonstrate the eminent ability of the constituency of this truly International Assembly.

We are pleased to observe that the art of Sigillography, so closely allied to Numismatics,—too often neglected in the past but now happily resuming its proper place, thanks in great measure to the indefatigable labors of M. Alphonse De Witte,—is to have a place in the subjects to be considered by the Congress. This will surely gratify the students of heraldic art, historians and others who find in the devices of ancient seals a fruitful field for research, hardly second to that of coin-types.

It was announced in the *Journal* that if sufficient encouragement were received, an illustrated volume containing the papers read and reports of the discussions would be printed for subscribers. This publication is now assured. The price of the volume has been fixed at twenty francs for members of the Congress, and twenty-five francs for

other subscribers. A Commemorative Medal is also to be struck, modelled by the Belgian sculptor, M. J. Jourdain; impressions in bronze will be sold for ten francs, and in silver for twenty-five francs. The official language of the Congress will be French, but papers in other languages will be accepted for the volume. Subscriptions may be sent to M. Victor Tourneur, one of the Secretaries, at the *Bibliothèque royale Rue du Musée*, Brussels.

M.

### UNITED STATES ASSAY MEDAL FOR 1909.

WE are indebted to Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, of Hartford, Ct., for a description of the Annual Assay Medal of 1909. The obverse is very similar to that of recent years, having the arms of the Treasury Department in the upper left corner, surmounted by an eagle with expanded wings, as if about to fly to the right; ornamental scroll work on the right and left of the shield. In the lower portion of the field is an olive branch with leaves and berries, and extending upward to the right; a flowing ribbon is twined about the stem, its ends extending to the edges of the planchet. Inscription in six horizontal lines, the first three at the right of the arms, and the other three on the left and above the olive branch, a dash separating the third and fourth: MINT | OF THE | UNITED STATES — ANNUAL . | . ASSAY | 1909 The reverse has a portrait bust of Secretary Cortelyou in profile to right, and in citizen's dress; the details — eyeglass, turn-over collar, "four-in-hand tie" and scarf-pin are all carefully brought out; under the truncation of the arm at the left, M., the designer's initial (Morgan). Above is GEORGE · B · CORTELYOU and in exergue, in two lines, · SECRETARY · OF · | · THE · TREASURY · Struck on an oblong plaque. Size, 34 by 24. The metal is a frosted bronze; none were struck this year in silver. Mr. Hills has now a very complete set of this group of medals.

### INAUGURATION MEDAL.

THE inauguration of President Taft and Vice-President Sherman brought out the usual supply of souvenir medals. We illustrate one which is somewhat of a departure from those issued in former years. At the inauguration of President Roosevelt, his portrait alone appeared on the piece. On the obverse of this are accolated busts to left of both of the successful candidates. The reverse has their names in full across the field. The engraving renders a detailed description unnecessary.

Three thousand of these medals were struck — three in gold, one for President Taft, one for Vice-President Sherman, and a third for Mr. Stellwagen, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee. Fifty, in silver, were to be distributed among members of the Cabinet and others prominent in political circles, and the remainder were struck in yellow bronze. The pieces were coined in Philadelphia by Messrs. Jos. K. Davison's Sons.

## THE CONTROVERSY OVER "COMMUNION TOKENS."

THE Covenanter Church, by which name the Reformed Presbyterian body is known in Scotland and in this country, is in the midst of a controversy over the use of "Communion tokens." These medals were distributed in olden times by the elders of the churches to such as they deemed entitled to receive the communion, and to prevent the attendance of those whom they thought should be excluded. They form a very interesting class. In volume XXII of the *Journal* Mr. Warner described nearly two hundred varieties of the series, and Mr. McLachlan and the late Mr. Robert Shiells have also made valuable additions to the literature of the subject. The first pieces were of rude workmanship, and often cast in soft metal in or near the places where they were to be used. They were therefore easily defaced, and soon became illegible; so that good specimens of the earlier issues are now very rare. The nearest approach to them in modern church practice is a card which is signed by the communicant to indicate that he has been present in church and received the sacrament.

Among the Reformed Presbyterians the controversy is on the question whether these "tokens" shall be restored to their original use, or shall be altogether abolished. The conservative element in the church is for the restoration of the tokens to their historical place in the usage of the churches. The other claims that the power thus given to the elders to deny communion to any whose lives they may think are inconsistent with their professions is very likely to be misused; that members might be made to suffer from a mere whim on the part of some church officer; and that under modern conditions it is impossible for such officials to know the manner of life of all the members of a church, as was possible in earlier days, when the Covenanter Church was centered in small Scotch villages.

The controversy has disturbed this body on several occasions, but has never been definitely settled. It has now taken on new vigor, and leaders on both sides are hoping that it will be ended for all time by definite action on the part of the General Synod. When this body last considered the subject in 1897, it left it to the individual congregations to use or abandon the token as they chose; but now a law is called for that will make the practice of the whole Church uniform.

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A RECENT number of the *Revue Numismatique* (the journal of the French Numismatic Society), mentions the fact that the Committee of the Head Testimonial Fund, in honor of the eminent numismatist, Barclay V. Head, have remaining in the treasury about \$550, which has been presented to the University of Oxford, England, to found a prize for researches in ancient numismatics, to bear his name — nothing of the kind having heretofore existed in that country. The authorities of the University have accepted it, through their presiding officer, Lord Curzon, and any donations which may be given to increase the foundation will be gladly received. They should be sent to Mr. Nigel Bond, 25 Victoria Street, London, S. W., who is Secretary of the University, or to Mr. Hill, at the British Museum, London. It would be a gracious tribute to the eminent attainments of this distinguished scholar, should American collectors join in increasing this Fund.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, December 21, 1908.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held on Monday evening, December 21, 1908, at 8.30 P. M., President Huntington presiding.

The Council reported the receipt of fifteen exhibition cases from President Huntington, which more than doubles the Society's facilities for the exhibition of coins and medals.

The following members were elected:—

Mr. Ernest R. Ackerman, of Plainfield, N. J., Mr. Charles Allis, of Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. Charles M. Kurtz, of Buffalo, N. Y., Messrs. Andrew G. Agnew, Henry W. Cannon, Frank S. Hastings and William H. Perkins, of New York.

The Librarian reported as follows:—

*To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

Since the November meeting, the additions to the Library have been few in number.

From the Duc de Loubat we received a large quarto volume (unbound) on the Greek Coins of Asia Minor, and another quarto (unbound) on the Feudal Theory of Money. Mr. Edward D. Adams gave us a pamphlet relating to the Drake Medal, with maps. We have acquired, by gift, exchange and purchase, 19 pamphlets and 3 papers. The list of donors is appended.

Adams, Edward D.  
Brodstone, L. I.  
Drew, Miss Helen  
Loubat, Duc de

Mehl, B. Max  
Scott, John W.  
Selden, William B.  
Spink & Son

Hungarian Numismatic Society  
Metropolitan Museum

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. R. WEEKS, *Librarian.*

The Curator reported as follows:—

Since our November meeting 1601 Coins, Medals, Decorations, etc., have been received, consisting of 5 gold, 156 silver, 1008 copper and bronze Coins, with 21 in other metals, and 1 gold, 12 silver, 126 copper and bronze, 132 gilt Medals and Decorations, etc., with 150 in other metals.

Among the Coins presented was a \$20 gold piece from the San Francisco fire, from John D. Spreckles, Jr.; a 20 Lira (gold) of Sardinia, from Alfred J. Bloor; nearly 400 United States and Foreign Coins, from Mrs. F. H. Bosworth, and a silver Chinese Ingot weighing 60 ounces, from Mr. Charles Gregory.

Mr. Archer M. Huntington presented us with a remarkable collection of 121 gold and silver Greek forgeries, which had been collected for the purposes of study. Mr. Huntington also presented 3 silver Medals of Louis XVI of France, and about 700 Roman bronze coins.

From Mr. J. de Lagerberg we received a silver medal commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the Roman Catholic Church, in Boston; Mr. J. Sanford Saltus donated a gold enameled miniature badge of the Sons of the Revolution, 4 silver and 2

ronze foreign medals. We are very much indebted to the Whitehead & Hoag Co., for a splendid collection of nearly 300 medals of their own manufacture, consisting of G. A. R., Military, Masonic and other pieces. Mr. Victor D. Brenner presented us with 9 silver and bronze Lincoln Medals, and also with the medals issued by the recent International Congress on Tuberculosis, held at Washington in 1908.

Our Masonic Series has again been augmented by donations from Messrs. J. H. Diehl, David R. Gibson, J. D. Hawthorne, Joseph B. Holmes, John W. McCrory, Thomas Mowbray, S. N. Meyer, Frederic S. Monroe, M. Marcuson, Joseph H. McDonald, Robert Marr, J. Edward Poillon, Charles L. Stenson and Wendell & Greenwood.

The following is a list of donors:—

Bloor, Alfred J.	Lagerberg, J. de	Poillon, William
Bosworth, Mrs. F. H.	Marcuson, M.	Poppo, Miss Alice R.
Brenner, Victor D.	Marr, Robert	Rabboni Chapter No. 85, Iowa
Brodstone, L.	McCrory, John W.	Saltus, J. Sanford
Diehl, J. H.	McDonald, Joseph H.	Spreckles, Jr., John D.
Gibson, David R.	Meyer, S. N.	Stenson, Charles L.
Gregory, Charles	Monroe, Frederic S.	Wendell & Greenwood
Hawthorne, J. D.	Mowbray, Thomas	Whitehead & Hoag Co.
Holmes, Joseph B.	Poillon, Arthur	
Huntington, Archer M.	Poillon, J. Edward	

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator.*

Mr. Julius de Lagerberg then read a paper entitled "A Theory as to the Origin of the Symbol of the Three Crowns."

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. de Lagerberg for his most interesting paper, and a copy be requested for publication.<sup>1</sup>

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

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[The Proceedings at the Annual Meeting will be found on the closing pages of this number.]

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A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held on Monday, March 15, 1909, at half-past eight o'clock, Vice President Parish presiding.

Announcement was made of the death of Corresponding Member James Kirkwood, of Hong Kong, China. Messrs. Alphonso T. Clearwater, of Kingston, N. Y., and Charles H. Imhoff, of Hopewell, N. J., were elected to membership.

The Librarian reported as follows:—

*To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

Since the February meeting, the Library has received, by gift, exchange or purchase, six books, six papers and six pamphlets.

Mr. Archer M. Huntington contributed Engel and Serrure's Treatise on the Numismatics of the Middle Ages, in five volumes.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden donated Putnam's Tabular Views of Universal History.

<sup>1</sup> For this see pages 52-56, *supra*.

The donors are as follows:—

Bauman L. Belden	William B. Selden	Metropolitan Museum of Art
Archer M. Huntington	Spink & Son	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
B. Max Mehl	Farran Zerbe	Swedish Royal Academy
John W. Scott	American Numismatic Association	Vienna Numismatic Society

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Librarian.*

The Curator reported as follows:—

Since our last meeting we have received 50 Coins and 58 Medals, Insignia, Tokens, etc., a total of 108 pieces. In addition to these Miss Baldwin presented 63 plaster casts of Greek Coins, and 6 plates of Tetradrachms of Alexander. The Medallic Art Co. donated an impression from the cancelled Lincoln dies of the Roiné Lincoln Medal, and the two cancelled dies. From Mr. Farran Zerbe we received two paper notes issued by The American Numismatic Association.

Mr. Gaillard C. Smith presented two copies of the Jewish Shekel in white metal. General John M. Wilson donated the bronze medal of President Roosevelt, Inaugurated March 4, 1905; from General Daniel E. Sickles we have received the bronze medal of the Dedication of State Monuments at Gettysburg, "New York Day," July, 1893; from Miss Agnes Baldwin 34 silver and bronze Greek coins; from Miss S. H. Olmstead, 11 foreign coins; from the Hon. Alphonso T. Clearwater, the bronze medal commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Kingston, N. Y., and the brass souvenir used on that occasion.

The "Daughters of the Cincinnati" have presented us with the gold and enamel insignia of that Society; the "Society of Old Brooklynites" its insignia; and Mr. Francis David Millet the bronze medal given to the designers of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892. A beautiful Lincoln plaque was given us by the Bijou Theatre, issued to commemorate their 200th performance, and Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., has presented 10 medals in bronze and 1 in silver, principally relating to Foreign and American Wars.

The donors are:—

Miss Agnes Baldwin	Medallic Art Co.	Gaillard C. Smith
Bijou Theatre	Francis David Millet	Society of Old Brooklynites
Mrs. F. E. Chadwick	Nunda Chapter, No. 155,	Joseph C. V. Taylor
Hon. Alphonso T. Clearwater	N. Y.	Tuscaloosa Chapter, No. 1,
Daughters of the Cincinnati	Miss S. H. Olmstead	Ala.
Hugo O. Greenhood	Daniel Parish, Jr.	Charles B. Wilkinson
Archer M. Huntington	J. Edward Poillon	Gen'l John M. Wilson
King Solomon's Chapter, No.	William C. Poillon	R. Winters
35, Ill.	Charles Lacey Plumb	Henry T. Wright
Lanark Chapter, No. 139, Ill.	Gen'l Daniel E. Sickles	Farran Zerbe

All of which is respectfully submitted,

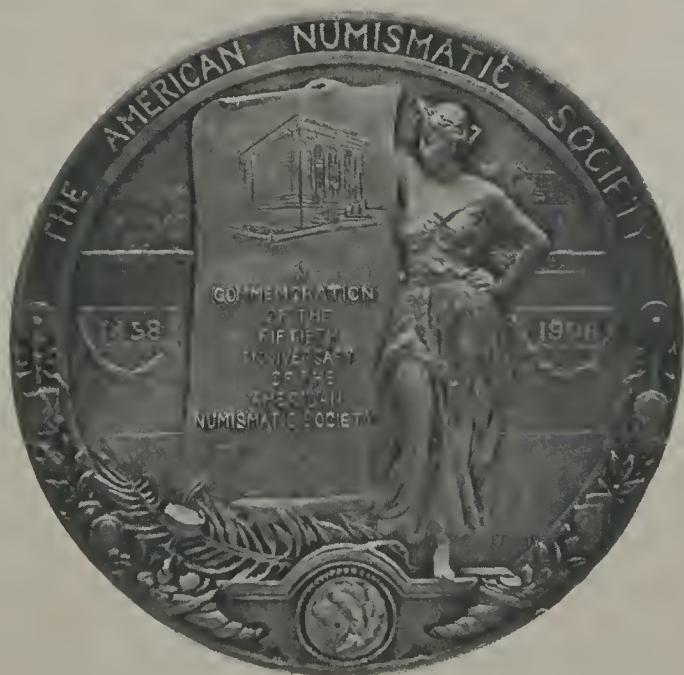
WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator.*

Miss Agnes Baldwin then read a paper on "Dutch Jetons of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," illustrated by specimens from the Society's collection.

It was moved and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Miss Baldwin, for her most interesting paper, and a copy requested for publication in the *Journal.*

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*



THE HUNTINGTON AND INAUGURATION MEDALS.





PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
AT THE  
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING  
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1909  
AND  
LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS



## OFFICERS ELECTED JANUARY 18, 1909

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**President**

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

**Vice-Presidents**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

J. SANFORD SALTUS

**Recording Secretary**

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

**Corresponding Secretary**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

**Treasurer**

CHARLES PRYER

**Librarian**

WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS

**Curator**

WILLIAM POILLON

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION  
ELECTED JANUARY 18, 1909

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ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

J. SANFORD SALTUS

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

CHARLES PRYER

WILLIAM RAYMOND WEEKS

WILLIAM POILLON

EDWARD D. ADAMS

NEWELL MARTIN

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL

## STANDING COMMITTEES

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<i>Committee on American Insignia</i>	{ BAUMAN L. BELDEN J. SANFORD SALTUS GEORGE F. KUNZ
<i>Committee on Ancient Coins</i>	{ RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE GEORGE N. OLcott HENRY BOOTH
<i>Committee on Building and Grounds</i>	{ BAUMAN L. BELDEN CHARLES P. HUNTINGTON JOHN T. B. HILLHOUSE
<i>Committee on Foreign Coins</i>	{ DANIEL PARISH, JR. CHARLES PRYER ISAAC J. GREENWOOD
<i>Committee on Foreign Medals</i>	{ J. COOLIDGE HILLS JULIUS DE LAGERBERG ALEXANDER E. ORR
<i>Committee on Library</i>	{ DANIEL PARISH, JR. RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE WINFRED ROBERT MARTIN
<i>Committee on Masonic Medals and Tokens</i>	{ JAMES TEN EYCK BENNO LOEWY RICHARD LAMBERT
<i>Committee on Membership</i>	{ WILLIAM POILLON CHARLES PRYER HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
<i>Committee on Oriental Coins</i>	{ REV. JAMES B. NIES CHARLES GREGORY EDWARD T. NEWELL
<i>Committee on Paper Money</i>	{ HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE JOHN M. DODD, JR. HIRAM E. DEATS
<i>Committee on Papers and Exhibitions</i>	{ HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE CHARLES G. DODD WILLIAM POILLON
<i>Committee on Publication of Journal</i>	{ DANIEL PARISH, JR. LYMAN H. LOW BAUMAN L. BELDEN
<i>Committee on Publication of Medals</i>	{ EDWARD D. ADAMS STEPHEN BAKER HENRY W. CANNON GEORGE F. KUNZ WILLIAM R. PETERS
<i>Committee on United States Coins</i>	{ EDGAR H. ADAMS JAMES W. ELLSWORTH JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON
<i>Committee on United States Medals</i>	{ ROBERT HEWITT JOSEPH E. WAITT VICTOR D. BRENNER

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*Director*

BAUMAN L. BELDEN

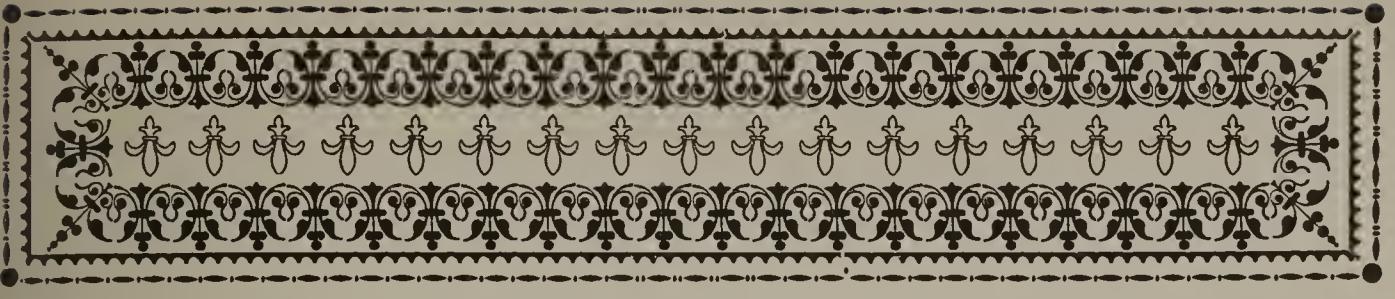
*Assistant Curator*

MISS AGNES BALDWIN

*Custodian of the Building*

NELSON P. PEHRSON





# PROCEEDINGS

## FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

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THE Fifty-first Annual Meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at the Society's building, Audubon Park, New York City, on Monday evening, January 18, 1909, at half-past eight o'clock, President Huntington presiding.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the regular meeting, December 21, 1908, which were on motion approved, after which the Annual Reports of the officers and committees were presented.

### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

*To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

Your Council of Administration takes great pleasure in reporting on the growth and work of the Society, during the past year. The Society's new building was completed a year ago, but there remained, at that time, much to be done in the way of arranging and furnishing; this is now practically completed. While there are some foreign museums which have the space for a larger exhibition of coins and medals, there are none that have better facilities, for that purpose, than will be found here.

The increase in the Society's numismatic collections is greater than in any year since it was established.

Four numbers of the *American Journal of Numismatics* have been published and the fifth is well under way.

The financial condition of the Society is most satisfactory: it has no debts; its income from dues of annual members, interest on invested funds, and other sources, is sufficient for its present running expenses, but does not leave much margin for growth. As the Society grows and its work broadens, it needs a larger income; this will, in a measure, be supplied by a larger membership, but the membership would have to grow

much faster than is at all probable, to place the Society in a position to carry on its work as it should be done; keep its constantly increasing collections perfectly arranged and catalogued, and its library fully up to the standard; increase the volume and value of its publications; enter new fields of research, and continue the active cultivation of the old ones; and, what is perhaps as important as any branch of its work, contribute in a larger degree to the advance and improvement of medallic art in this country.

Your Council would, therefore, recommend the establishment of an Endowment Fund, to which members and friends of the Society be invited to contribute such amounts, large or small, as they may see fit; contributors of five hundred dollars, or more, being entitled "Patrons of the Society," as provided in its Constitution.

During the past year, the Society has lost by death the following members:—  
*Annual Members*: Benjamin Betts, George V. N. Baldwin, James D. Hague, Clarence M. Hyde. *Life Members*: Miss Matilda Wolfe Bruce, Henry Clinton Backus, Franklin Burdge, George W. W. Dove, Mansfield L. Hillhouse, Joseph N. T. Levick, Frederick A. Sawyer, De Witt S. Smith. *Corresponding Members*: Robert Shiells, William L. Stone.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

It was moved and carried, that the report be received and the recommendations adopted.

#### TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Balance, January 20, 1908..... \$1,438 33	Miscellaneous expenses ..... \$2,226 17
Balance, Life Membership Fund,	Furnishings for building..... 2,816 06
January 20, 1908..... 1,185 03	Balance ..... 1,884 26
Life Membership fees..... 2,300 00	Balance, Life Membership Fund.. 2,485 03
Initiation fees and dues ..... 1,210 00	
Interest ..... 580 00	
Donations ..... 1,500 00	
Donations to Furnishing Fund ... 2,198 16	
	\$9,411 52
	\$9,411 52

#### PERMANENT FUNDS.

New York Numismatic Society Donation Fund.....	\$65 00
Dr. Isaac Wood Memorial Fund.....	100 00
William Poillon Fund.....	250 00
P. Hackley Barhydt Memorial Fund.....	500 00
Jay B. Cornell Bequest.....	1,000 00
Herbert Valentine Bequest .....	1,000 00
Life Membership Fund.....	14,570 03
	\$17,485 03

## INVESTED AS FOLLOWS :

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. M. & St. P. R. R.	Par value	\$1,000 00
One \$1,000 5% Bond, C. & N. W. R. R.	"	1,000 00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y., Susq. & W. R. R.	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, Erie R. R., Prior Lien	"	2,000 00
One \$1,000 4% Bond, M. K. & T. R. R.	"	1,000 00
Two \$500 4% Bonds, M. K. & T. R. R.	"	1,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, New Orleans Terminal	"	2,000 00
Two \$1,000 4% Bonds, St. L. & S. F. R. R.	"	2,000 00
Three \$1,000 4% Bonds, Western Maryland R. R.	"	3,000 00
Cash on deposit		2,485 03
		<hr/>
		\$17,485 03

## BUILDING FUND.

Contributions	\$54,626 12	Disbursements	\$55,443 24
Interest	945 10	Balance	127 98
	\$55,571 22		\$55,571 22

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

WILLIAM POILLON,

*Auditing Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

To the President, Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :

During the past year our correspondence seems to have materially increased, and letters have been coming from all parts of the world. Although the letters from abroad are not numerous, they have been, as a rule, of greater interest than the domestic ones, as a large majority of those from the United States desire information, or are from those who want to sell coins of the United States which are generally of very little value. Occasionally we receive some interesting material, where old coins have been found, but this is very rare.

All inquiries have received a reply, and where the information furnished us was not clear, we have requested that rubbings be sent us of the pieces, so that we could more clearly determine what they were. The replies given, as a rule, state the approximate value of the pieces, as nearly as possible, and also furnish advice as to the best method of disposing of same.

Your Corresponding Secretary has found the rubber stamp very useful in briefly calling attention to the fact that we neither issue any price lists nor buy coins.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

*To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

Since the December meeting the Library has received one book, five pamphlets and five papers, from the following donors:—

B. Max Mehl  
Daniel Parish, Jr.  
John W. Scott  
William B. Seldon  
Spink & Son

Belgian Numismatic Society  
Italian Numismatic Society  
Swiss Numismatic Society  
Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The book was a valuable one,—relating to French jetons,—and was a gift from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr.

During the past year, we have acquired, by gift, exchange and purchase, 44 books, 32 papers, and 407 pamphlets, also 752 coin sale catalogues, 390 of which are priced.

It has been a year of substantial progress. The gift from President Huntington, of the Austrian, French and German periodicals, sent us last summer, makes practically complete the series of numismatic periodicals to which your Librarian, a year ago, promised to give special attention.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Librarian.*

## REPORT OF THE CURATOR

Since our last meeting in December, I have received donations of 4,871 pieces for our collections, viz.: 5 gold, 11 silver, 10 copper, 3 brass, 2 nickel, 2 tin, 11 base coins, 8 cufic glass weights, and 175 gold, 3,435 silver, 1,120 copper, 28 brass, 9 aluminum, 34 tin, 4 gilt, 1 ivory, 4 lead and 8 electrotypes, medals and decorations; also 1 gold embroidered garter of the Order of the Garter of Great Britain. This latter, as well as 50 gold, silver and enameled decorations, was the gift of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

Mr. Henning Ryden presented a bronze medal of Columbus, having a reverse of most of the Presidents. The Whitehead & Hoag Co. gave us two silver medals of Lincoln. From Mr. Thomas L. Elder we have received trial impressions of the Carl Schurz and Eliot medals. Messrs. S. H. Quint's Sons Co. have sent us the bronze medal of the Grand Chapter of Michigan, and 11 medals in various metals relating to exhibitions, etc. Mr. Lyman H. Low presented a tin medal of the Charlestown Centennial Antique Association, issued in 1875. From David R. Gibson we received the bronze medal commemorating the Centennial of Carleton R. A. Chapter of Canada.

The collection of Daniel Parish, Jr., presented last spring, has only been arranged in time for this meeting. This cabinet of European medals and coins was formed with a view to illustrating the development of the history of modern Europe by the aid of numismatics. The number of medals and coins in gold, silver, bronze and other metals is 3,541, the period covered is about four hundred years, from the end of the fifteenth to that of the nineteenth century, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden are the countries principally represented. Mr. Parish has also presented the Society with 143 Greek and Roman coins, which are not included in this collection.

Among other donations of coins were 3 silver Greek coins of Alexander the Great from Mr. Edward T. Newell, 27, principally Roman, from Mr. S. S. Howland, and 10 Foreign coins from Mr. Frank De Wette Andrews.

Our most recent acquisition, which is now on view in the gallery, is a collection of 1,160 bronze, silver and gold medals from the Mint at Paris. These beautiful medals are restrikes from original dies which have been preserved for several centuries at the French Mint. The subjects represented on the medals are historical and artistic. The historic series begins with Francis I, crowned at Rheims, January 25, 1515. The second decade of the sixteenth century, in which he began to reign, was marked by a fresh artistic influence from Italy, and may be regarded as the real beginning of the French Renaissance. Portraits of all the rulers of France,—her Kings, her Emperors and her Presidents,—are to be found on this series, as well as of her great men, her artists, writers and philosophers. Besides the historical series, there are a number of medals and plaques on which are depicted subjects drawn from the fine arts, science, agriculture and sport; one particularly interesting medal commemorates the earthquake in San Francisco. Among the engravers occur the names of Chaplain, Oudine, Dupuis, Bovy, Dubois, Domard and Gatteaux.

The donors during the month were

Edward D. Adams	W. E. Joseph	William C. Poillon
Frank DeWette Andrews	Lyman H. Low	S. H. Quint's Sons Co.
Bauman L. Belden	Edward T. Newell	Henning Ryden
Thomas L. Elder	Daniel Parish, Jr.	Henry A. Sinclair
David R. Gibson	Harry C. Poillon	J. Sanford Saltus
S. S. Howland	John E. Poillon	William R. Weeks
Archer M. Huntington	William Poillon	Whitehead & Hoag Co.

The donations during the past year have been greater and more valuable than in any other year in the history of our Society, and number 10,018 pieces.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INSIGNIA.

*To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Society:*

Your Committee on American Insignia would report, that while but few additions have been made to the collection, during the year, such as have been received were important and much needed. Though the collection is very full, there are still a number of important societies whose insignia have not, as yet, been obtained; your Committee is now awaiting replies to communications sent to a number of these, and it is to be hoped that they will all be represented in the collection, before another year has passed.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

J. SANFORD SALTUS,

GEORGE F. KUNZ,

*Committee.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS

*To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society :*

The Committee on the Publication of Medals submits the following report of its action during the past year.

The medal in commemoration of the voyage of Sir Francis Drake was subscribed for by fifty-one members.

The monograph upon Sir Francis Drake, prepared as an appropriate text for the medal by our late associate, James D. Hague, a member of this Committee, has been distributed to the subscribers to the medal, and acknowledged with expressions of appreciation of its interest and value.

There has recently developed a demand for the "Vespucius," "Jones" and "Drake" medals, on the part of members wishing to complete their series of these issues; but this Committee has not been able to supply any additional examples, and suggests to the members of the Society that those having any of these medals for sale, or desiring to acquire the same, should communicate their wishes to Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Recording Secretary, at the Society's building, Audubon Park, New York City.

On December 1, 1908, a circular was issued by this Committee in part as follows:

At a special meeting of the members of The American Numismatic Society, held Tuesday evening, April 6, 1908, to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the first regular meeting of the Society, it was announced that the building of the Society and its furnishing had been completed, free of all debt. In commemoration of these events and in recognition of the activity of the President in advancing the interests of the Society, a resolution was passed establishing the Archer Milton Huntington Medal, the first example of which, in gold, is to be presented to the President of the Society.

It was also provided that copies in bronze should be struck for the members of the Society, and that examples in silver should be given from time to time for literary or other services to the science of numismatics.

The design and execution of this medal was referred to this Committee with power to carry out in detail, and it now has the pleasure of reporting that the model of the medal has been prepared by Mr. Emil Fuchs, of London.

Mr. Fuchs' work, in the medallic department of his art, is best known in this country by the two medals he modeled for the Hispanic Society of America. In England he has designed, by royal command, the portrait medals known by the following titles:

Queen Victoria,  
King Edward VII,  
Queen Alexandra,  
Prince and Princess of Wales,  
Princess Henry of Battenberg; also the  
Coronation Medal,\*  
Science, Art and Music Medal, and the  
South African War Medal.

By similar direction he designed the portrait of King Edward VII which is now in use on the postage stamps of Great Britain.

\* A popular edition, in several sizes, reached an issue of 980,000 pieces.

Mr. Fuchs has also designed and executed, among other works, the portrait medals of

Field Marshal Lord Roberts,  
Admiral Lord Charles Beresford,  
Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey,  
Field Marshal Sir George White (defender of Ladysmith).

For the purpose of defraying the expense of preparing the gold medal, subscriptions of \$5 each are now invited from all the members of the Society.

In response to this circular subscriptions have been received to the total amount of \$1,094.73, from eighty-five members.

This medal\* has been struck in gold and presented to President Huntington on behalf of the members of the Society. Eleven examples have been struck in silver, one for the collection of the Society, and ten to be appropriated from time to time, in commemoration of literary or other services to the science of numismatics, but only according to the directions of the Society, expressed by Resolutions at duly called meetings of the members, or by the Council of Administration.

Examples of this medal in bronze may be had upon application to the Recording Secretary, at his office in the Society's building, who will forward the same to members upon receipt of \$8 each, or at the price of \$3 each for those who have subscribed to the gold medal.

This Committee has given much attention since the last annual reports to the preparation of a medal to be issued in connection with the Hudson-Fulton Celebration of the present year.

This medal has been designed by Mr. Emil Fuchs, above mentioned. Under an agreement made by this Committee, on behalf of The American Numismatic Society, with the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, incorporated under a special Act of the State of New York, this medal has been adopted as the official medal of that Commission, and will be issued under the authority of the Commission in connection with its plans for the celebration of the events it commemorates. It will bear the seal of The American Numismatic Society and that of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, and will be struck in various metals and sizes, and issued under various conditions, whereby it will become suitable as a souvenir for the heads of the nations participating in the celebration, as well as for their various representatives, and for the many guests and participants in the various events that are being arranged to take place in September next, in the cities and towns that line the Hudson River.

Under this agreement The American Numismatic Society will strike two medals in gold— one for its President and one for the President of The Metropolitan Museum of Art. One hundred examples in silver,— being the first medals to be struck from the original dies after the two gold medals,— will be issued to those members of The American Numismatic Society who first apply therefor, to the extent of one hundred only. These medals will be numbered from one to one hundred, both inclusive, and will be offered to the members by a special circular to be issued later in the season. Subscriptions have already been received for a number of these medals, which will be assigned in the numerical order of the applications therefor.

\* For an engraving, see plate.

After the striking of the one hundred and two medals, as above described, the die will be turned over to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission for such use as may be desired by that organization, and which undertakes to return the dies to this Society as the depository thereof, when the Commission has ceased its activities.

Another medal, that is being prepared for issue by this Committee, has been designed by our fellow-member, Mr. J. E. Roiné, in commemoration of the distinguished services to this nation of the late Grover Cleveland.

It is contemplated to issue of this medal two examples in gold and one hundred in silver, to be numbered consecutively from one upwards, to members of this Society, who may subscribe therefor within a definite period, thus limiting the issue in these metals. Additional medals will be struck in bronze for sale to the members and the public, and a circular will be issued in due time setting forth the details of this issue.

The increase of membership of the Society directly traceable to its activity in the department of medals, and the increasing interest manifested by the public in the medallic art, has prompted your Committee to prepare for additional issues, "to commemorate notable events in the history of this country or of persons who have rendered distinguished services in the discovery or development of America."

Should the members of the Society approve and support, by their subscriptions to the medals about to be issued, the adoption of a broader field of action, a special programme will be duly prepared for the encouragement of the sculptors of this country to give more attention to the artistic development of the numismatic and medallic arts.

In this connection is also submitted the question as to the policy of the Society adopting the position of *éditeur* of such medals as it may issue — that is to say, to keep such medals as are not limited by the terms of their original issue, on sale at a fixed price at the office of the Secretary of the Society in its building, somewhat similar to the plan adopted at *La Monnaie*, the Governmental Mint in Paris, and at other governmental mints in Europe.

It is believed that this course would establish the reputation of the Society as an authority upon the subject of the design of coins and medals, would increase its collections, add to its membership, extend its influence and eventually provide an additional revenue of some importance.

The seal of the Society upon a medal or plaque would then be sought by those who wished to provide commemorative medals; its facilities would be availed of in the design and issue thereof; its vaults would become a depository of the dies, and the sculpture and other artistic societies, as well as historians in their various forms of organization, would actively support this Society in its several departments of artistic endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD D. ADAMS,  
STEPHEN BAKER,  
ALEXANDER E. ORR,  
WILLIAM R. PETERS,

Committee.

President Huntington then delivered his Annual Address, as follows:—

#### PRESIDENT HUNTINGTON'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed an agreeable duty to render to the members of this Society my sincere and profound gratitude for an honor so great as that which to-night it has been my fortune to receive. In this presentation to me of a beautiful medal, I am filled not alone with the sense of the honor itself, but with that inestimable gratification which comes from the knowledge of having won the friendship of those with whom it has been my fortune to work.

But in accepting such evidence of your approval and confidence, I cannot but feel that I am still acting in a measure officially, and accepting rather in the name of the Society a medal which is struck in honor of the Society's own achievement. For although you would be so kind as to deny it, you have in reality but permitted me to join with you in a work for which you have laid the foundations, and which, therefore, you yourselves have brought to pass.

It is to our future growth that you are thus erecting a monument, and in the kindness of your hearts you have thought fit to place my name upon it. In spite of its stamp of fleeting personality, let us hope that the future may see this testimonial of your generosity cherished by those whose work you will delight to honor; and so in this act I may rejoice for us all.

It would seem that the moment has arrived for the consideration of the question of publications, either by the extending of the field and activity of the *Journal*, or by the encouragement of publications which may bear the imprint of the Society. On the whole I am inclined to favor the latter plan, and it would seem wise, from time to time, to issue monographs on special departments of numismatics. Into this class may fall portions of our Catalogue, which at a later period may be collected and brought together in their proper relations as a whole. It is exceedingly important that the Catalogue should be begun at no distant date, not only for the convenience of our members, but for distribution to other kindred institutions, thus facilitating exchanges and giving the necessary information as to the locality of important collections. I would suggest that the Committee on Publications consider the plan of these monographs, in order to present a report as to a suitable form for continuous publication; also the organization of a publication fund, based upon the issue of a certain number of shares,—these shares to be sold at a price decided upon by the Committee, and when a certain number have been sold, enough to return to the Society a sufficient income for publication, that the shareholders shall thereafter be entitled to copies of the publications issued from this fund to the number of the shares which they hold. We will in this way create a basis for a series of publications, which, if carefully selected in accord with the serious, scientific attitude of the Society itself, will become a permanent and worthy monument.

And now since this occasion is one peculiarly fitting, I shall take the opportunity of urging further the importance of a broader interest in medallic art.

Our Society stands to-night as an active force for the work it has undertaken. Its way is clear. It needs no defence. Its demands upon the public are in harmony with that public's needs and ideals, and it has but to point the way to win for itself friends,

attention and support. Each medal, therefore, which we strike, is a distinct step in advance. But chiefly must we direct our attention to the encouragement of the medalist himself, and this effort is already begun.

Now that we are about to enter upon a period of activity in this field, it may be well to consider the future. It is not my intention to urge anything definite as to the nationality of those in whose hands we may place the work of the Society, as that is a matter which may well be left for discussion as each issue of our series is brought to the attention of the *Medal Committee*, and through them to the Society. But that our efforts must in a large degree be directed to the upbuilding of American medallic art is not to be denied or forgotten. In fact so strongly do I feel this to be the case, that it seems to me the very subject of the medal itself must be secondary to its artistic value, so that it may take its place among the works of creative art of our own country. For an inferior medal is a disgrace to the event which it honors, and were it not for the fact that a Numismatic Society is the natural repository of these documents of *Medallist History*, we might well be tempted to ignore them, and definitely refuse them admittance to our cabinets. It is, therefore, to be hoped that by exhibitions, publications, or by adequate rewards, something may be done to urge our sculptors to interest themselves in this most important phase of our future endeavors.

In the report of the Medal Committee you have already been told of the progress and plans undertaken toward the issuing of medals hereafter. It may surprise you to learn that I have received still further encouragement, and that in all probability this Society will have the publication of no less than seven important medals in the near future. Let us use every possible endeavor to make these works of art worthy of comparison with those of other countries, and so raise up a standard for ourselves and others which will place us in no secondary rank.

There are those who believe history is the art of convicting the past on insufficient evidence. But even if this were so, it would be an even greater inducement for its more laborious examination. And if history were comparable only to a mythology, art might even more willingly take it as its legitimate field. Let us aid in the cherishing of historic deeds and names by giving them tangible and worthy representation in our own especial manner, and let us lend our aid to the upbuilding of that national memory of our own great happenings and personalities, which is a nation's most cherished inspiration.

#### ELECTION

Election of Officers was next in order and resulted as follows, by a unanimous vote :

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, *President*; DANIEL PARISH, JR., *First Vice-President*, J. SANFORD SALTUS, *Second Vice-President*; BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Librarian*; WILLIAM POILLON, *Curator*; EDWARD D. ADAMS, NEWELL MARTIN and GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, *Members of the Council*.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

*Recording Secretary.*

ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

JANUARY 18, 1909



# ROLL OF PATRONS AND MEMBERS

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## PATRONS

Adams, Edward D., New York City . . . . . . . .	1906
Ellsworth, James W., New York City . . . . . . . .	1907
Gates, Isaac E., New York City . . . . . . . .	1906
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City . . . . . . . .	1907
Hawley, Edwin, New York City . . . . . . . .	1906
Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City . . . . .	1906
Huntington, Archer M., New York City . . . . . . . .	1906
Lawrence, Richard H., New York City . . . . . . . .	1906
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City . . . . . . . .	1906
*Saltus, Medora S. (Mrs. J. Sanford), New York City . . . . .	1906
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City . . . . . . . .	1906
Warburg, Felix M., New York City . . . . . . . .	1906

\* Deceased

## HONORARY PRESIDENTS

*Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	January 20, 1908
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City . . . . .	January 20, 1908
Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City . . . . .	January 20, 1908

## HONORARY MEMBERS

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy . . . . .	January 21, 1901
His Excellency, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico . . . . .	March 19, 1906
The Director of the United States Mint, Washington, D. C. . . . .	(Ex-Officio)
The Hispanic Society of America, New York City . . . . .	May 20, 1907
Bode, Dr. Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany . . . . .	November 19, 1906
Bigelow, John, LL.D., Highland Falls, N. Y. . . . .	November 15, 1897
Charnay, Désiré, Paris, France . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Clarke, Sir Caspar Purdon, New York City . . . . .	March 16, 1908
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	March 21, 1876
Dielman, Frederick, Pres't Nat'l Academy of Design, N. Y. . . . .	January 21, 1901
*Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., etc., President Royal Numismatic Society, Britwell, Berkhamsted, England . . . . .	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay Vincent, D.C.L., Ph.D., London, England . . . . .	December 21, 1880
Loubat, His Excellency Joseph Florimond, Duke of, Paris, France . . . . .	January 7, 1907
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 19, 1878
Orford, The Right Hon., the Earl of, Norwich, England . . . . .	November 19, 1906
Prince, L. Bradford, LL.D., Santa Fé, New Mexico . . . . .	May 20, 1901
Snowden, Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I. . . . .	March 20, 1893
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J. . . . .	March 20, 1893
Waterman, Warren Gookin, Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	January 7, 1907

\* Deceased

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

(By Amendment to the Constitution, adopted March 18, 1901, residents of the United States are not eligible to election as Corresponding Members. The American Corresponding Members in this roll were elected before the passage of this Amendment.)

Andersen, David, Christiania, Norway	.	.	.	.	May 18, 1893
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J.	.	.	.	.	June 12, 1883
Aubert, Rev. A., Quebec, Canada	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1905
Barhfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1884
Baird, Dr. Andrew B., Winnipeg, Manitoba	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1906
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1883
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Traverse City, Mich.	.	.	.	.	June 25, 1868
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.	.	.	.	.	June 13, 1867
Carranza, Carlos, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1883
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	February 13, 1868
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1893
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	November 15, 1887
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	July 7, 1886
de Chaufepié, Henri Jean de Dompierre, President Royal Numismatic Society of the Netherlands, The Hague, Holland	.	.	.	.	March 17, 1902
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Ramapo, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1883
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1895
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio	.	.	.	.	November 12, 1868
Forrer, Leonard, Bromley, Kent, England	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1900
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1883
Fuchs, Emil, London, England	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1907
Gibson, David R., Hamilton, Canada	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906
Goddard, William C., Watford, England	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1894
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1883
Greenhood, Hugo Oscar, San Francisco, Cal.	.	.	.	.	May 17, 1897
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England	.	.	.	.	January 18, 1881
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.	.	.	.	May 16, 1882
*Heath, George F., M.D., Monroe, Mich.	.	.	.	.	March 21, 1892
Hill, Robert Anderson, Hove, England	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1883
Holland, Henry Ware, Concord, Mass.	.	.	.	.	November 21, 1876
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1895

Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China	.	.	.	.	.	May 19, 1885
Lagerberg, Magnus Emanuel, Stockholm, Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	January 21, 1907
Lilienberg, Major V. E., Stockholm, Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	March 16, 1908
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1877
Montelius, Oscar, Stockholm, Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	March 16, 1908
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Salem, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1885
Pennisi di Floristella, Barone, Acireale, Sicily	.	.	.	.	.	June 11, 1908
Perini, Cav. Quintilio, Rovereto, Austria	.	.	.	.	.	January 21, 1895
Ready, William Talbot, London, England	.	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1883
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1884
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France	.	.	.	.	.	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Toronto, Canada	.	.	.	.	.	November 14, 1867
*Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis.	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1889
*Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	May 24, 1888
Throndsen, Iv., Konsberg, Norway	.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906
Thruston, Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.	.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1879
Thurston, Edgar, Madras, India	.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1907
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	December 10, 1868
Vickery, Edgar J., Yarmouth, N. S.	.	.	.	.	.	June 11, 1908
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1883
Vlasto, Michel P., Marseilles, France	.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1900
Williamson, George C., London, England	.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 1884
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1885

\* Deceased.

## ANNUAL AND LIFE MEMBERS

Acheson, Edward G., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
†Ackerman, Ernest R., Plainfield, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	December 21, 1908
Adams, Edgar H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906
†Adams, Edward D., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 21, 1901
†Agnew, Andrew G., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	December 21, 1908
†Allis, Charles, Milwaukee, Wis.	.	.	.	.	.	December 21, 1908
†Atterbury, John T., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1902
†Avery, Samuel P., Hartford, Conn.	.	.	.	.	.	November 21, 1892
*†Backus, Henry Clinton, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
†Baker, Stephen, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
Baldwin, Miss Agnes, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	June 11, 1908
Baldwin, A. H., London, England	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 1908
*Baldwin, George V. N., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1906
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., Washington, D. C.	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, Elizabeth, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	May 18, 1886
*Betts, Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	February 27, 1868
Betts, George W., Englewood, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1905
†Betts, Samuel R., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 1908
†Bloor, Alfred J., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	February 28, 1882
Borglum, Gutzon, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	June 11, 1908
†Bourn, William B., San Francisco, Cal.	.	.	.	.	.	March 30, 1903
†Bowdoin, Temple, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 1908
†Brackenridge, George W., San Antonio, Texas	.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 1900
†Brand, Virgil M., Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1906
Brenner, Victor D., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	February 16, 1881
†Browning, J. Hull, Tenafly, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	March 21, 1898
*†Bruce, Miss Matilda Wolfe, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	June 11, 1908
Buchman, Albert, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 17, 1898
Buck, John H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 1907
Bucknell, Emma W. (Mrs. William), Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
*†Burdge, Franklin, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	July 7, 1886
†Canfield, Richard A., Providence, R. I.	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
†Cannon, Henry W., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	December 21, 1908
Cary, Isaac H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1905

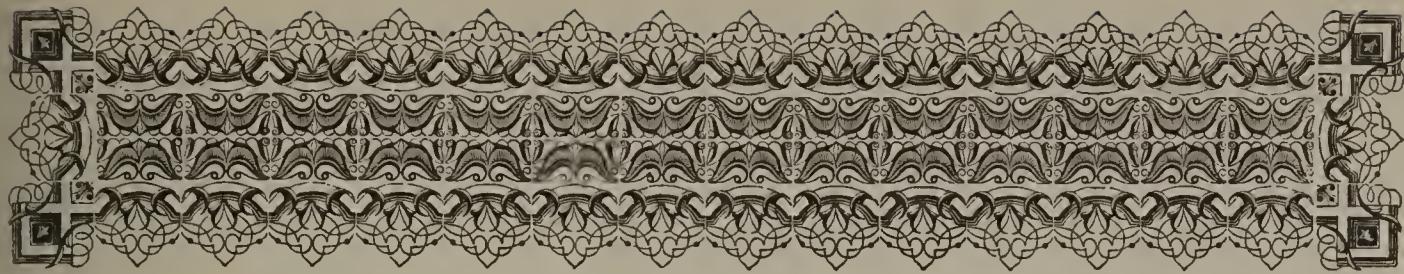
†Ceballos, Juan M., New York City . . . . .	March 15, 1881
†Chapman, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 16, 1908
Chapman, Samuel Hudson, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 19, 1906
Cheney, Miss Elizabeth, Colorado Springs, Col. . . . .	March 18, 1901
†Cochran, Alex. Smith, Yonkers, N. Y. . . . .	June 11, 1908
†Coley, William B., New York City . . . . .	January 15, 1906
Conover, Charles H., Chicago, Ill. . . . .	April 24, 1905
DeKay, Charles, New York City . . . . .	March 19, 1906
†de Morgan, Henri, Chaton, France . . . . .	May 21, 1878
†DeVinne, Theodore B., New York City . . . . .	January 15, 1906
DeVinne, Theodore L., New York City . . . . .	April 24, 1902
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, Flemington, N. J. . . . .	January 20, 1890
†Deitsch, Edward J., New York City . . . . .	March 16, 1908
Divver, Paul B., Atlanta, Ga. . . . .	November 18, 1907
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, New York City . . . . .	November 21, 1892
†Dodd, John M., Jr., New York City . . . . .	January 15, 1878
Dodd, Louis F., New York City . . . . .	April 24, 1905
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, New York City . . . . .	January 16, 1899
*†Dove, George W. W., Andover, Mass. . . . .	April 22, 1886
Dowling, Robert E., New York City . . . . .	March 18, 1901
†Drowne, Henry Russell, New York City . . . . .	March 28, 1882
Drummond, Isaac W., New York City . . . . .	December 5, 1905
Dunscomb, S. Whitney, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y. . . . .	March 18, 1901
†Durand, John S., New York City . . . . .	March 18, 1901
Dyer, George R., New York City . . . . .	November 16, 1908
Elder, Thomas L., New York City . . . . .	January 18, 1904
†Ellsworth, James W., New York City . . . . .	May 15, 1893
†Evarts, Allen W., New York City . . . . .	March 20, 1905
Ewart, Richard N., New York City . . . . .	May 21, 1906
†Ferguson, Henry, Concord, N. H. . . . .	May 15, 1899
Fletcher, Frank Fayette, Minneapolis, Minn. . . . .	April 24, 1902
†Frick, Henry C., Pittsburg, Pa. . . . .	March 18, 1901
†Frothingham, Charles F., New York City . . . . .	March 16, 1880
Gans, Leopold, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	January 21, 1895
Garrett, Robert, Baltimore, Md. . . . .	April 24, 1905
†Gates, Isaac E., New York City . . . . .	March 19, 1906
†Gates, Rev. Milo H., New York City . . . . .	January 15, 1906
Gay, Joseph E., New York City . . . . .	March 18, 1907
†Gibbs, Theodore K., New York City . . . . .	May 16, 1898
†Gould, George J., Lakewood, N. J. . . . .	April 24, 1902
†Granberg, H. O., Oshkosh, Wis. . . . .	November 18, 1907
Grant, Jesse Root, New York City . . . . .	January 7, 1907
Greenwood, Isaac J., New York City . . . . .	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, New York City . . . . .	January 17, 1888

†Gregory, William, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 16, 1881
†Grinnell, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. George Bird), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, George Bird, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Grinnell, Jennie C. (Mrs. Morton), New York City	January 15, 1906
†Groh, Mrs. Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 20, 1906
*Hague, James D., New York City	April 24, 1902
Hall, D. Harold, Lowville, N. Y.	November 20, 1905
†Hartshorn, Stewart, Short Hills, N. J.	July 7, 1886
Hastings, Frank S., New York City	December 21, 1908
†Hatzfeldt, Count Hermann, Washington, D. C.	March 19, 1906
†Havemeyer, William F., New York City	May 18, 1903
†Hawley, Edwin, New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hearn, George A., New York City	January 16, 1899
†Heaton, Augustus G., New York City	March 19, 1900
†Hermann, Ferdinand, New York City	January 16, 1893
†Hewitt, Robert, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.	February 22, 1866
Hidden, William Earl, Newark, N. J.	November 18, 1907
Higgins, Frank C., New York City	March 20, 1905
†Hillhouse, John Ten Broeck, M. D., New York City	May 21, 1906
†Hillhouse, Mansfield L., New Brunswick, N. J.	March 20, 1905
†Hills, J. Coolidge, Hartford, Conn.	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., Hoboken, N. J.	May 21, 1894
†Hoffman, Samuel V., Morristown, N. J.	November 16, 1903
Hollingsworth, Zachary T., Boston, Mass.	April 24, 1905
Howes, Benjamin A., New York City	January 20, 1908
†Huntington, Arabella D. (Mrs. Collis P.), New York City	March 19, 1906
†Huntington, Archer M., Baychester, N. Y.	January 16, 1899
†Huntington, Charles P., New York City	January 15, 1906
†Hutchinson, Joseph, San Francisco, Cal.	March 30, 1903
*Hyde, Clarence M., New York City	January 16, 1899
Hyde, E. Francis, New York City	January 16, 1899
†Hyde, Frederick E., M.D., New York City	May 18, 1886
†Jackman, Allison W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	June 12, 1883
Kahn, Otto H., New York City	March 20, 1899
†Kennedy, John S., New York City	March 16, 1891
Kunz, George Frederich, New York City	January 16, 1893
†Kurtz, Charles M., Buffalo, N. Y.	December 21, 1908
Lagerberg, Julius de, Passaic, N. J.	January 21, 1907
Laidlaw, James L., New York City	May 20, 1907
Lambert, Richard, New Orleans, La.	April 24, 1905
†Landon, E. H., New York City	January 15, 1906
Langdon, Woodbury G., New York City	April 17, 1885
†Lathrop, Francis, New York City	January 15, 1906
Lawrence, John Burling, New York City	November 16, 1908

†Lawrence, Richard Hoe, New York City	.	.	.	.	November 16, 18
†Lawrence, Walter B., New York City	.	.	.	.	May 17, 18
*†Levick, Joseph N. T., New York City	.	.	.	.	December 14, 18
†Loeb, James, New York City	.	.	.	.	March 20, 19
Loewy, Benno, New York City	.	.	.	.	March 20, 19
†Lounsbury, Richard P., New York City	.	.	.	.	December 21, 18
Low, Lyman Haynes, New York City	.	.	.	.	May 18, 188
Lydig, Philip M., New York City	.	.	.	.	April 24, 19
†McMillin, Emerson, New York City	.	.	.	.	March 19, 19
†Manning, Alfred J., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 17, 188
†Manning, James H., Albany, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 19
†Martin, Laura G. (Mrs. Newell), New York City	.	.	.	.	January 15, 19
†Martin, Newell, New York City	.	.	.	.	January 15, 19
Martin, Winfred Robert, New York City	.	.	.	.	May 20, 19
Mather, Samuel, Cleveland, Ohio	.	.	.	.	April 24, 19
Mehl, B. Max, Fort Worth, Texas	.	.	.	.	April 24, 19
†Mellen, Charles S., New Haven, Conn.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 19
†Merryweather, George, Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	March 16, 188
†Miller, George N., M.D., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 19, 19
†Mills, Abraham G., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 18, 19
Mitchelson, Joseph C., Tariffville, Conn.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 19
†Mohr, Louis, Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 19
Montross, Newman E., New York City	.	.	.	.	April 25, 19
†Morgan, J. Pierpont, New York City	.	.	.	.	April 24, 19
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Jr., New York City	.	.	.	.	May 17, 189
†Morris, Charles, Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 189
Morris, Nathalie Bailey (Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur), New York City	.	.	.	.	May 17, 189
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.	.	.	.	.	May 18, 188
Nevin, Miss Blanche, Churchtown, Pa.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 190
†Newell, Edward T., New York City	.	.	.	.	January 16, 190
Newton, James S., Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 190
Nies, Rev. James B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 190
†Norrie, Gordon, New York City	.	.	.	.	March 15, 189
Noyes, Charles P., St. Paul, Minn.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 190
†Ogden, Robert C., New York City	.	.	.	.	January 15, 190
†Olcott, Eben E., New York City	.	.	.	.	March 16, 190
Olcott, George N., New York City.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 190
†Orr, Alexander E., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	February 16, 188
†Page, Helen G. (Mrs. William D.), New York City	.	.	.	.	January 15, 190
†Page, Miss Laura L. G., New York City	.	.	.	.	January 15, 190
†Paget, Almeric H., London, England	.	.	.	.	March 20, 189
Parish, Daniel, Jr., New York City	.	.	.	.	April 13, 186
†Parish, Henry, New York City	.	.	.	.	April 22, 188

Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey, Washington, D. C.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Parsons, John E., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Peabody, Francis S., Chicago, Ill.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Peabody, George Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1893
Pell, Stephen H. P., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1908
Penrose, John Calverley, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	June 11, 1908
Perkins, Seymour, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 1908
Perkins, William H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	December 21, 1908
Peters, Samuel T., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 22, 1886
Peters, William R., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 18, 1901
Phoenix, Lloyd, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
Pierce, Henry Clay, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 1908
Pierce, Jacob W., Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 1908
Platt, Charles H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 1908
Poillon, John Edward, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 29, 1875
Poillon, William, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 11, 1869
Potts, Jesse W., Albany, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	November 21, 1898
Proctor, William, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 15, 1897
Pryer, Charles, New Rochelle, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	June 4, 1875
Pryer, Harold Chardavoyne, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 15, 1897
Pryer, Mai E. (Mrs. Charles), New Rochelle, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	January 17, 1898
Pyle, James Tolman, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1902
Ramsden, Henry A., Yokohama, Japan	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 1908
Rea, Thomas B., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 25, 1901
Reid, John, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 21, 1898
Renwick, Edward Sabine, Milburn, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	February 28, 1882
Rhineland, Philip, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
Riker, John L., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1893
Roiné, J. E., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 16, 1908
Rumberger, H. D., Phillipsburg, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Saltus, J. Sanford, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	November 21, 1892
Sawyer, Frederick A., Garden City, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	March 15, 1881
Schiff, Jacob H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 1899
Schiff, Mortimer L., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 30, 1903
Scott, J. Walter, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 1906
Seligman, Isaac N., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 30, 1903
Seligman, Jefferson, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 1905
Sherman, William Watts, Newport, R. I.	.	.	.	.	.	November 20, 1905
Sinclair, Henry A., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 1906
Smith, De Witt S., Lee, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 1899
Smith, E. Reuel, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard, Morristown, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	February 22, 1866

†Speyer, James, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 190
Spink, Samuel M., London, England	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 190
Stewart, William Rhinelander, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 21, 189
†Sturgis, Russell, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 18, 188
†Sullivan, George H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 190
Tapley, Henry F., Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 190
†Ten Eyck, James, Albany, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 189
†Tiffany, Louis C., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 189
†Tilney, John S., Orange, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 190
†Todd, Henry Alfred, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 190
†Tuck, Edward, Paris, France	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 190
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, N. C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 21, 190
†Tweed, Charles H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 190
†Udall, John Clark, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 190
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 190
†Vanderbilt, William K., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 189
†Vanderpoel, Ambrose Ely, Chatham, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 16, 189
Van Norden, Warner, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 20, 190
†von Post, Herman C., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 15, 189
Waitt, Joseph E., Roxbury, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 190
†Walters, Henry, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 16, 190
†Warburg, Felix M., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 189
Weatherbee, Edwin H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 189
†Weeks, William Raymond, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 16, 188
†Westinghouse, George, Pittsburg, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April 24, 190
†Wetmore, William Boerum, Allenhurst, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 20, 187
White, Horace, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 189
White, John Jay, Jr., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 190
†Whittaker, Thomas, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 17, 189
Willets, John T., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	May 15, 188
Wills, Charles T., Greenwich, Conn.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 189
†Wilson, W. W. C., Montreal, Canada	.	.	.	.	.	.	June 11, 190
†Winslow, Edward F., Paris, France	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 188
†Wood, Sarah Bowne (Mrs. Isaac F.), Rahway, N. J.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 15, 187
†Wood, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 20, 189
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, Newburgh, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	.	July 16, 186
Woodbury, John C., Rochester, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 16, 190
Woodin, William H., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 19, 190
†Woodward, J. Otis, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 18, 187
Woolf, Solomon, New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	January 20, 188
†Wyckoff, Edward G., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 30, 190
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	March 17, 188
†Zabriskie, Andrew C., New York City	.	.	.	.	.	.	December 1, 187
Zerbe, Farran, Tyrone, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	.	November 19, 190



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo  
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.  
—*Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

VOL. XLIII: No. 3.

NEW YORK.

QUARTERLY.

## THE ORIGINS OF COINAGE.

By M. JEAN N. SVORONOS.

SECOND PAPER. TRANSLATED FOR THE JOURNAL.

## THE HOMERIC TALENTS OF GOLD.

**I**T is my opinion that the "talents of gold" mentioned in Homer (*χρυσοῖο τάλαντα*) must be explained in the same way as proposed for the Homeric "axes" and "half-axes"; that is, that their name was derived from their form.<sup>1</sup> Grave doubts exist on the subject of these talents, and very different opinions are held, even at the present time.<sup>2</sup> The poet often employs the word, and only when he speaks of the talent of gold. After a careful study in detail of all the passages where the word occurs, we are forced to conclude that the gold talent (*χρυσοῖο τάλαντα*) has no connection with the Greek word used in historic times to denote the largest weight, which had a value of 6,000 drachms, while the word in Homer almost invariably denotes a small value, and consequently a small weight.

[The passages cited by M. Svoronos are as follows: (for the reader's convenience the English version of the Iliad by Andrew Lang and others, and of the Odyssey, by Prof. Palmer, are given, instead of the original Greek): — Iliad, IX: 121. — "In the midst of you all I

<sup>1</sup> See the last number of the *Journal* for an account of these axes.

<sup>2</sup> See P. Bortolotti, *Del Talento Omerico*, in *Commentationes Philologicae in Honorem Th. Mommseni* (Berlin, 1877), pp. 282-290. — W. Ridgeway, *The Ho-*

*meric Talent, its Origin, Value and Affinities*: in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. VIII (1887), pp. 133-157; and the same author's *Had the People of Pre-historic Mycenæ a Weight Standard?* loc. cit., Vol. X (1900), pp. 90-97.

[Agamemnon] will name the excellent gifts ; seven tripods untouched of fire, and ten talents of gold, and twenty gleaming caldrons, and twelve stalwart horses, winners in the race." In IX: 264, the same passage is repeated. XVIII: 507. — "And in the midst [on the shield wrought by Hephaistos for Achilles] lay two talents of gold, to be given to him who should plead among them most righteously." XXIII: 262. — "First, for fleet chariot-racers [in the funeral games for Patroclus] he [Achilles] ordained a noble prize, a woman skilled in fair handiwork, for the winner to lead home, and an eared tripod that held two-and-twenty measures ; these for the first man ; and for the second he ordained a six-year-old mare unbroken, in foal . . . ; and for the third he gave a goodly caldron yet untouched by fire, holding four measures, bright as when first made ; and for the fourth he ordained two talents of gold ; and for the fifth, a two-handled urn untouched of fire." *Ibid.*, 614. — "And Meriones [one of the winners] took up the two talents of gold in the fourth place, as he had come in." *Ibid.*, 740-751. — "Then the son of Peleus set forth other prizes . . . a mixing bowl of silver, chased ; six measures it held . . . for the second he set an ox, great and very fat, and for the last prize half a talent of gold." XXIV: 232. — "And Priam [redeeming Hector's body] weighed and brought forth talents of gold, ten in all, and two shining tripods and four caldrons, and a goblet exceeding fair." *Odyssey*, IV: 128. — "[Polybus] gave to Menelaus two silver bath-tubs, a pair of kettles, and ten talents of gold." *Ibid.*, 525. — "Wily Aegistheus promised (the watchman) for pay two talents of gold." VIII: 392. — Alcinous calls on each of the Pheacian nobles to "present Odysseus with a spotless robe and tunic and a talent of precious gold." IX: 202. — Maron "gave Odysseus splendid gifts : of fine wrought gold seven talents, and a mixing-bowl of solid silver." The same verse is repeated in XXIV: 274.] These are thought to be all the passages in which the word appears with this significance.

The third passage cited above from the description of the funeral games shows that the talent had a value less than that of a caldron and a little more than the urn of copper. The other passages also indicate its comparative value. Modern scholars have endeavored to show from them that the value of the Homeric talent — evidently small — was the equivalent of two drachms of gold (a stater). But the ancients, and especially the great Aristotle, who knew some things better than we do, and Porphyrius much later, and others, declare that this talent did not represent a fixed value ; it was a piece of metal of definite form but without any established weight.<sup>1</sup>

"Aristotle says that the talent had no fixed weight, but is to be taken for greater or less value ; in the funeral games for Patroclus its value is less than that of a horse [see II., XXIII: 262, cited above], but in the gifts offered by Agamemnon [first passage cited above], its value was greater. At one time it was worth one hundred drachmae ; then fifty, then thirty, then twenty, and finally, as Timaios says, only one."

And a little later the same commentator adds : —

"Aristotle, discussing Homer's talent, says that it was not nor is it now to be regarded as having a fixed weight, but was merely a measure, like a a bowl ( $\phi\lambda\eta$ ), having a particular shape, but not an established value — a measure. And the talent is a certain form, but never any definitely recognized weight."

<sup>1</sup> See Scholia B, on *Iliad*, XXIII: 269. — Eustathius given as 384-321 B. C. ; that of Porphyrius as A. D. on same, IX: p. 740, 18. — Hultsch, *Metrol. Scriptor.*, 233-304, and Hesychius about a century later. — ED.] *Index*,  $\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\nu\tau\omega$ , 8 (I, 298, 299). [Aristotle's period is

From these authorities I believe that as the Homeric axes were originally ingots of metal having a fixed form, but not representing any determinate weight or quantity of metal, so, precisely, the Homeric "talent" originally meant a bit of metal of recognized shape, but not necessarily always of a definite size or value.

Down to the present time it has frequently been supposed that Homeric talents have been found. The rings and spirals exhumed at Troy and Mycene by Schliemann have been believed to be such,<sup>1</sup> and have been taken to be the units of a weight-system based on a stater of gold weighing 132 to 137 English grains, or perhaps 8.533 and 8.877 gr. Five rings of hammered gold of the Mycenean period, severally weighing 8.6, 7.6, 8.7, 8.6 and 8.6 gr., discovered some time ago at Aegina,<sup>2</sup> have been thought to be talents. And again a monetary value has been attributed to certain rings of gold<sup>3</sup> of different weights, from Cyprus; but, as Mr. G. F. Hill, the English numismatist, has demonstrated,<sup>4</sup> it has never been possible to show that they are at all connected with any system of weights.

It is by no means improbable that small rings made of precious metal were used as aids in weighing, or as numismatic commodities—that is as a means of exchange. So far as uniformity of weight is concerned, it may justly be claimed that everywhere and at every period of history goldsmiths have made jewels from gold and silver, using metals having an established weight according to the system in use among the people, to be able the better to fix their value when sold for jewels.<sup>5</sup> But I deny absolutely that objects having the form of rings or spirals of gold had any relation whatever to the Homeric talent.

What was the established form of the talent?

I believe that Homer himself gives us light on this question, because, aside from the fact that the pieces of gold under discussion evidently had a recognized value [being desirable prizes], he also uses the word as meaning the scales ( $\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha$ ) of the balance. The Latin word *libra* means both monetary weight and a balance or pair of scales; so also the Semitic name of the talent, *kikkar*, denotes a circle like the pan of a balance.

[Svoronos cites the following passages in support of his theory, which we translate, following as before the writers above mentioned:—Iliad, IX: 69.—"Then did Father Zeus balance his golden scales ( $\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha$ ), and put therein two fates of death that bringeth long woe, one for horse-taming Trojans, one for mail-clad Achaians: and he took the scale-yard by the midst and lifted it, and the Achaians' day of destiny sank down." XXII: 209.—"Then the

<sup>1</sup> Schliemann, *Ilios*, pp. 470-472, Nos. 787-792 (Prof. Sayce).—*Troja* (English ed., 1884), p. 112.—*Mycenæ* (Scribners' ed., 1878); see p. 353, for illustrations of rings, and pp. 166-172, for illustrations of gold plates found in the third sepulchre, engraved full size.—Ridgeway, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, X: 90 *et seq.*, and VIII: pp. 123 *et seq.*—Köhler, *Ath. Mitth.*, VII (1882), p. 5, 1.—Th. Reinach, *loc. cit.*, p. 19.

<sup>2</sup> Evans, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, XIII: pp. 221 and 225.

<sup>3</sup> Ceccaldi, *Rev. Archaeologique*, N. S., 31 (1876), p. 26.—Six, *Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 260.

<sup>4</sup> British Museum Catalogue, *Cyprus*, pp. xx *et seq.*

<sup>5</sup> See Ridgeway.

Father hung his golden balances, and set therein two lots of dreary death, one of Achilles, one of horse-taming Hector, and held them by the midst and poised. Then Hector's fated day sank down." XII : 433.—"As an honest woman that laboreth with her hands holds the balance and raises the weight and the wool together, balancing them, that she may win scant wages for her children." XVI : 658.—"For Hector knew the turning of the sacred scales of Zeus." XIX : 223.—"The harvest is scantiest when Zeus inclineth his balance, who is disposer of the wars of men." In each of these passages the word *τάλαντα* is used to signify the scales, or balance.]

From these citations we may suppose that the golden talents of Homer had the form of the pans of a balance, but were of different weights and sizes. In fixing values they first weighed the metal, and afterward, it was only necessary to affix a stamp.<sup>1</sup> The mural paintings of Egypt show that during the most ancient historic times gold was cast or cut into the form of discs. These pictures also show how the weight of these discs of gold was determined by the balance.

The question naturally arises whether among the numerous treasures discovered at Mycene, thanks to the pickaxe of Schliemann, there were any talents of gold. It would certainly be remarkable if such talents did not exist among the treasures of the Mycenean epoch, and especially among those of wealthy Mycene, inasmuch as talents of gold are so frequently cited by Homer as then in common use;—to pay, for example, the fees of a judge, the salary of a watchman, the prizes for athletes, or the gifts of hospitality or generosity. On the contrary, we should hope to find a great quantity of them, and such indeed is the fact. It is well known that in the third and richest sepulchre at Mycene, Schliemann found skeletons covered with jewels of gold. Among these jewels were seven hundred and one thin plates of gold, in the form of discs of various sizes,<sup>2</sup> or more exactly of from five to seven centimetres in diameter.

All these discs bear varying designs in *repoussé* work, obtained by means of a die after the plaque of gold had been placed on a piece of soft wood, or a bed of lead.<sup>3</sup> The designs represent different types of animals (polyps, or cuttle-fish, and butterflies), fanciful ornaments (rosettes, spirals and "laby-

<sup>1</sup> The Chinese custom of stamping chop-marks or dollars will at once occur to the reader as a modern example of the same custom. — ED.

<sup>2</sup> See his *Mycenæ*, p. 165, Am. ed.

<sup>3</sup> The mode in which these designs were produced is an interesting question. Schliemann (*Mycenæ*, p. 165) says: "It is difficult to say how the Mycenean goldsmiths executed the *repoussé* work. Prof. Landerer thinks they laid the gold-plate on a block of lead and hammered and pressed the ornamentation into it." The smaller discs, which Schliemann calls buttons, having a gold plate backed by a piece of wood, seem to have been formed on the wooden mould, for he remarks (p. 260): "The most curious thing is that all the wooden buttons present exactly the same beautiful ornamentation as the gold plate which covers them.... The question therefore naturally arises, in what man-

ner could this effect have been produced. On mature reflection we arrive at the conviction that it cannot possibly have been done in any other way than the following:—The pieces of wood were first shaped and on them was carefully and artistically carved in low-relief all the ornamentation which we now see on the gold plate in *repoussé* work. After that, the wooden buttons were covered with the gold plate, which, having been well attached on the reverse side, was hammered on the button, and in this manner the low-relief ornamentation of the wood was reproduced in the gold plate. When this had been done, the intaglio work was made in the gold plate, which being very thin, all the cuts were at once impressed as deeply into the wood as into the gold. I think this is the only way to explain this wonderful work."

rinths"), leaves of various plants, etc. Sometimes the same design — the butterfly for example — is found on a series of discs of two different sizes, one of which weighs one and a half grammes and the other a little more than three grammes. As a general rule, however, discs of a series bearing a design obtained from the same die are exactly of the same size and substantially alike in weight.

Although the weights of each series approximate closely, they yet do not have that exactness of weight which characterizes coins of the historic period. We may very probably find the reason for this in the way the discs were prepared. Instead of casting a small piece of gold the weight of which had been verified before melting, or at least before placing it upon the type, as was the practice with coins, workmen prepared, by careful hammering, long and large sheets of gold, from which they cut, with chisels, pieces of the same size, or perhaps clipped them when placing them on the die, so that the cutting and stamping were simultaneous. But as we know, simple hammering, however carefully done, will not produce a sheet of gold of the same thickness throughout. It is still more difficult to give exactly the same weight to all the discs of the same size.

Schliemann<sup>1</sup> supposes "that all these golden leaves are miniature copies of shields." It must be confessed, however, that seven hundred shields for three or more bodies, would be a very large number. We fail to see any reason for such an exaggerated supply, nor has any symbolic meaning of these "shields" been suggested.

On the other hand the mode in which these discs were cut out of a thin sheet of gold reminds us that at the same period (Strabo, III: 155) the Iberians, who possessed rich gold-mines, "in place of coins exchanged products, or else gave thin and small pieces of silver, cut out of sheets of that metal." Again, the manner in which the types were struck on these Mycenean discs of gold, and also their general form, are exactly like that of the numerous class of coins called bracteates (from *bractea*, a thin plate),<sup>2</sup> which were made in the same way. These bracteates were used for many centuries in Germany, during the middle ages. A still more important fact is that these Mycenean discs are identical with that well known class of *funeral gold coins* (*δανάκαι*) of classic days in ancient Greece. This identity of the golden discs of Mycene and those Greek funeral coins, neither of which had a fixed weight, and both of which were made of a sheet of gold bearing a device in *repoussé*, is a most important point, in considering our subject.

We know, in fact, that the funeral customs of the Greeks of the historic period had their origin in prehistoric times. The persistent adherence of that people, even among the poorest classes, to the custom of providing their dead

<sup>1</sup> *Mycenæ*, p. 173, American edition.

<sup>2</sup> A. Von Sallet, *Munzen und Medaillen*, pp. 122 et seq.

with discs of gold made in this way, at a time when it was not only easier but less expensive to substitute a veritable obolus of silver, indicates, in my opinion, that the first and most ancient sheets of monetary gold were of similar form and fabrication.

Fortunately the Mycenean tomb in which such a large number of these golden plates was discovered, corroborates my belief that the Mycenean discs there exhumed are the Homeric talents. By the side of the skeletons of the occupants of these tombs,—the owners of this treasure,—there were found two balances of different sizes,<sup>1</sup> the plates or scales of which were undoubtedly called “*talents*,” by Homer, which were made with two pairs of discs, constructed of identical sheets of gold, and wrought from the same dies as those from which the greater part of the seven hundred discs of gold in this tomb were struck, which, as I believe, were talents of gold. Whoever made these balances contented himself with piercing three holes in two different pairs of these seven hundred discs, and then attached them to the arms of the balance by thin strips of gold. Thus the dead were provided with two balances, differing in size, with which they, or their children interred with them, might be able to determine or verify in the other world the weights of their treasure of golden talents, very numerous and having a monetary value.<sup>2</sup>

The style of manufacture, the form, and even the lack of uniformity in weight of our Homeric talents, will not surprise one who considers that in the time of Homer gold served not so much as a measure of value, or as current money—we have already seen that in those days cattle were constantly and efficiently used for that purpose—as it did for ornament and luxury. Again, we know that the principal design habitually used for this style of ornament, at the Mycenean epoch, was the rosette, a form which every thin disc of gold could readily receive, in the mode described above,—that is, by placing it upon a die bearing an ornamental design. This is why we see that many of these Mycenean talents of gold, especially those which have devices of leaves, as well as the discs which bear butterflies or polyps, after they had been clipped into a circular form by chisels, were made into ornaments having a corresponding form.<sup>3</sup>

That these golden ornaments, even those which have retained their circular form, were used for decorating graves, the cerements, and especially the bodies of the dead<sup>4</sup> is proved by the traces of the nails which are found in many of them. In classic times the women of Greece used *phalares*,<sup>5</sup> which have a similar form, to adorn themselves, and the custom is retained in our

<sup>1</sup> See Schliemann, *Mycenæ*, p. 197.

<sup>2</sup> The engravings of the balances, as given in Schliemann's *Mycenæ*, and in the photographic plate which accompanies this paper shows that the device on the scale-pans is the same on each—in that under notice it is a butterfly: the body of the “polyp,”—sometimes called a cuttle fish, resembles an ovate leaf, with four pairs of harp-shaped tentacles issuing from its

head, their ends terminating in coils.—ED.

<sup>3</sup> See *Journal International d' Archéol. Numismatique*, 1906, plate VII, 5-6.

<sup>4</sup> See V. Stais and G. Maspero, in *Comptes rendus du Congrès International d' Archéologie*, Athens, p. 213.

<sup>5</sup> These were thin plates of metal, which were used for the cheek-pieces of a helmet and similar purposes.—ED.

own day by the women of that country, and indeed of many others, who make necklaces, etc., of gold coins.

A consideration of the facts above stated, and especially of the identity which exists between the description given by Aristotle of the Homeric golden talent and the discs of gold found in the tombs at Mycene, firmly convinces me that we have at last found the Homeric "talent of gold." It did not represent any established value, but only "a definite form, which had no fixed weight."

#### THE "PELANOI" OF LYCURGUS.

The "axes" and "half-axes" of iron, and the Homeric "golden talents" were not the only pieces of primitive money of the ancients. There were others belonging to the same extremely ancient category, which show us how very erroneous is the opinion that we moderns have held—who would assign the invention of money to a period hardly as early as the seventh century B. C., and this, as will be seen presently, regardless of the objects themselves, but even in the face of abundant evidence from ancient sources, which we shall give in later papers. One of these pieces of money is the *pelanos*, the money of Lycurgus, and celebrated in history.

The regulations establishing its use are attributed to the time of Lycurgus, or to Lycurgus himself, a semi-fabulous personage, said to have been the son of Eunomos, and the father of Eucosmos, and to whom divine honors were rendered; according to the most probable opinion, his period was that of the ninth century B. C. (born in 884 according to Eratosthenes; or in 820, if we follow Thucydides<sup>1</sup>), that is, some two centuries or more earlier than that to which numismatists of modern times erroneously assign the invention of money. The ancients say<sup>2</sup> that "he abolished gold and silver money"; and again, that "having suppressed all gold and silver money, he ordained that only money of iron should be used."<sup>3</sup> Money of gold, silver and iron was therefore, according to these citations, in use long before the time of Lycurgus,—that is to say, before the ninth century B. C. We have already seen, from the Mycenean "axes," that money was in fact an invention dating from a period many centuries earlier.

This iron money, allowed to remain in use by Lycurgus, or perhaps then used for the first time, was something quite similar to the "axes," so far as its size and shape were concerned, but entirely different from the Greek coins of historic times. Plutarch describes it, when he says that "Lycurgus gave to this money great weight, and large size, but very little value, so that to keep an amount of ten minae, one needed a large chamber, and to move it required a two-horse team. Its use caused a great many crimes to disappear

<sup>1</sup> For this date see Curtius, *Greek History*, Vol. I, p. 652, note 42. <sup>2</sup> Plutarch, *Λακαινῶν ἀποφθέγματα*, p. 902 (edit. Eernardaki, p. 226).

<sup>3</sup> See Plutarch's Life of Lycurgus, 9.

from Laconia, for no one cared to steal, or keep unjustly, or take by force, or to accept a bribe in money which it was impossible to conceal, the possession of which excited no cupidity, and which could not be utilized, even if cut into small pieces; for Lycurgus had rendered worthless even the metal of which it was made, by drenching it with vinegar, when molten."

Plutarch describes the same money again, in very similar language, in his *Life of Lysander* (c. 17), where he says:

Πάτριον νόμισμα ἦν σιδηροῦν, πρῶτον μὲν ὅξει καταβαπτόμενον ἐκ πυρός, ὅπως μή καταχαλκεύοιτο, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν βαφὴν ἀστομον καὶ ἀδρανὲς γίνοιτο, ἐπειτα βαρύσταθμον καὶ δυσπαρακόμιστον καὶ ἀπὸ πολλοῦ τινος πλήθους καὶ ὅγκου μικράν τινα ἀξίαν δυνάμενον.

"The national money [of the Spartans] was iron, which had been immersed in vinegar when melted, so that it could not be forged, but which lost its temper by this dipping, and became useless; and furthermore was not only heavy and hard to carry, but from its size and weight a large quantity of it was of little value to any one."<sup>1</sup>

Long before Plutarch, Xenophon also, in the "Constitution of the Lacedemonians" (VII, 5), had described this money, saying that Lycurgus had created a peculiar money of which it was impossible for one to bring into his house ten minae without being seen by every one, for a great room was needed to hold it, and a cart to carry it.<sup>2</sup>

From other ancient sources we learn the form of the *pelanoi*, which was that of broad, thin cakes, *πλακούνταδον πέμματος* (Fladen), of the kind which were offered to the gods, and which were made of sacred wheat, brought from the threshing-floors. From this form the pieces were called *πέλανος*, *πέλανον*, or *πέλανον*.<sup>3</sup> As to their weight the same authorities tell us that it was that of the mina of Aegina,<sup>4</sup> and that their value was that of four *chalkoi*, or one obolus.<sup>5</sup>

The mina of Aegina weighed 605 grammes, and the equivalent of ten silver minae of *pelanoi* weighed 3,630 kilos, which certainly made, as the ancients tell us, a full cart-load. According to the valuation of the Greeks of a later period, a *pelanos* of one mina was four *chalkoi*, or perhaps half an obolus, the proportionate value of silver to iron being 1 to 1200. But by the legislation of Lycurgus<sup>6</sup> this proportion was 1 to 600, or about double.<sup>7</sup>

Down to the present time no *pelanos* has been discovered. This is due no doubt to the fact that it was made of a metal which is easily destroyed by corrosion. It may be also that the peasants in that country, when they found

<sup>1</sup> See also the "Apophthegms of the Laconians," cited above.

<sup>2</sup> See also (Plat.) *Eryxias*, p. 400, B, and Pollux, 9, 79, who comment in much the same words on the iron money of Lycurgus.

<sup>3</sup> The word signifies a cake of mingled meal, honey, and oil, used in sacrifices to the gods. Hesychius gives *πέλανος* as a "four-chalkoi" piece, and *πέλανον* as a round, flat cake, and Photius and Suidas, in passages

referred to by Svoronos, give similar explanations of the meaning of the words.—ED.

<sup>4</sup> See Plutarch and Hesychius, as cited above.

<sup>5</sup> Nicander, *Alexiph.*, v. 488.

<sup>6</sup> The passages quoted by Svoronos from Hesychius, Photius and Suidas, as already mentioned, give the value of a *pelanos* as identical with that of one obolus.—ED.

<sup>7</sup> Hultsch, *Metrology*, p. 535.

a mass of rusted iron, gave it no attention. But we are able to get an idea of the form of a *pelanos*, thanks to ingots of the same character as the Minoic axes, and the square ingots of the same form as the Roman *aes signatum*. As to the latter pieces also, the ancients agree in saying that one needed carts, if he had to pay a large amount.<sup>1</sup>

[To be continued.]

## ADDITIONS TO "THE MONEY OF FOLLY."

SOME time in 1833 M. C. Leber printed a small work entitled "A Glance at the Use of the Leaden Money of Folly, etc.," which was intended to be the Introductory Essay to a more complete volume on a curious custom of the Middle Ages. About four years later the same author, with his associate, M. J. Rigolot, published in Paris a catalogue of "Unnoticed Coins of the Bishops of the Innocents, of Fools, etc.," illustrated with forty-six plates, showing 116 of these singular pieces. The volume contained a very interesting history of the remarkable ceremonies which attended the occasions,—usually about Christmas-tide — when these tokens were scattered among crowds of revelers, who marched through the streets and thronged the churches. As a description of many of these tokens and of the manner in which they were used was given in a series of articles printed in Vols. XXXIII and XXXIV of the *Journal*, it is only necessary to mention further that the "Feasts of Folly" well deserved their name. They were characteristic of the times when they were held, and the surprising thing about them is that the authorities of the Church should, for two centuries or more, have permitted these shocking burlesques of the most holy sacrament at their consecrated altars. In 1444 the Faculty of Theology at Paris attempted to abolish the custom. Mention is found of one of these Feasts held at Amiens as early as the close of the thirteenth century, but it was not until 1721 that they were totally suppressed at Noyon; indeed, they were occasionally held at a much later date in some places. For a large portion of the period when these revivals of the Saturnalia were tolerated, the minor clergy took a prominent part in conducting them. This was especially the case in Picardy, where most of these tokens have been found.

The ecclesiastical commemoration of the Massacre of the Innocents by Herod ("Innocents' Day"), immediately following the medieval Christmas carousals, was the usual date for the ceremonies, though occasionally some other day near that was chosen. Usually one of the choir-boys was elected "Bishop of the Innocents," and vested in clerical costume he entered the chancel followed by his companions, seated himself on the Epis-

<sup>1</sup> *Titus Livy*, IV: 60, 6. *Et quia nondum argentum signum erat, aes grave plaustris quidam ad aerarium convehentes speciosam etiam conlationem faciebant.* (And because silver had not yet been coined, the people were accustomed to use wagons in carrying any considerable sum of the *aes grave* to the treasury.) [It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that these heavy pieces, the *aes grave* mentioned in the above passage and attributed to the age of Servius Tullius or earlier, were of an oblong square form, of one pound in weight, or a multiple thereof. The *aes rude* of the

primitive Roman money, was a somewhat irregular oblong mass of bronze, not far from three inches long and two inches wide: the *aes signatum*, of about the same width, but usually, perhaps always, somewhat shorter, will no doubt be discussed in later papers by M. Svoronos. They weighed a pound or more. Photogravures of each are given by Sig. F. Gnečchi, in his "*Monete Romane*" (Manuale Hoepli), pp. 107, 109, 110. It is curious to find that the last named pieces occasionally bear marks similar to those found on some of the "axes" already described. — ED.]

copal throne, and celebrated a burlesque of the Mass. Not infrequently in some places, especially at Beauvais, an ass was the prominent feature, and brought in to the chancel! The allusion in this ceremony is said to have been to the flight into Egypt, when, according to monastic tradition, St. Joseph led an ass, bearing the Virgin and Child escaping from the slaughter of the Innocents; carrying out this representation, says Rigolot, a young girl holding an infant was sometimes placed upon the ass and conducted to the altar. The animal is further said to have recalled the Scriptural accounts of Balaam's ass, the victory of Samson with the jaw bone of an ass, the stable at Bethlehem, and finally the entry of the Saviour into Jerusalem. A cowled monk mounted on an ass is a device on several of these tokens.

Other pieces of this class bore on the obverse the child-bishop, and on the reverse a combination of words or letters with pictures of some familiar objects, making a "rebus." These are often difficult to decipher, partly because of dialectic peculiarities or local allusions which from the lapse of time have passed from memory; but M. Rigolot and his associate were quite successful in proposing ingenious and satisfactory explanations of most of those which he illustrated.

Since his volume was published, other papers on the subject have been printed, notably one by M. Alfred Danicourt, which appeared in *Revue Numismatique* (Paris, 1886), and which supplemented the earlier work with some interesting examples. Another valuable brochure, by M. A. Demailly, has recently appeared (Amiens, 1908), the title of which we translate:—"An Inventory of an Undescribed Series of the Coins of the Bishops of the Innocents, Popes and Fools,<sup>1</sup> Badges, Medals and Other Small Issues in Lead, found in Picardy, principally at Amiens." 8vo, 170 pages, and numerous illustrations. [Reprinted from Vol. XXXVI of the Memoirs of the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.]

The author adds a hundred pieces to the series, many of which have not been previously described, and he has been very fortunate in tracing a large proportion of them to the parishes for which they were made, and especially in fixing the time of their issue. All those that are dated appeared between 1516 and 1584. The workmanship of these tokens is on a par with the character of the ceremonies for which they were made, when the Bishop of the Innocents, entering a church, scattered them among his followers. Their types are similar to those in the earlier volume cited above; many also have rebuses, which M. Demailly, like his predecessors, has very skillfully and satisfactorily interpreted. Some have proverbs, which were perhaps peculiar to the neighborhood where they originated, or perhaps were allusive to the ritual of the ceremony, but the point of which is not now discernible.

All these pieces have become quite rare. Most of them were cast in stone moulds, hastily prepared, and very crudely finished. They were usually made of a soft metal, — sometimes tin, but more frequently lead — which was easily corroded, and the wonder is that so many have escaped the tooth of time, and are in a legible condition. If a complete catalogue of this series could be compiled, it would be a most interesting addition to the "Curiosities of Numismatics."

M.

<sup>1</sup> Some of these pieces of "Popes and Fools" had for their device two heads conjoined in such a way that holding them in one position the head of the Pope with the triple tiara appeared; but turned so that the bot-

tom became the top, the head was that of a fool, with the familiar cap, bells, etc.; of these Rigolot and Leber illustrate several examples.

## AN UNNOTICED JETON OF JOHN LAW AND ITS DATE, DISCUSSED BY M. J. ADRIEN-BLANCHET.

IN the last number of *Revue Numismatique* (Series IV: vol. 3, pp. 116 *et seq.*) M. Adrien-Blanchet communicates some interesting material relative to an unnoticed jeton of gold, which he believes was struck by Law's *Compagnie des Indes*, and discusses its probable date, giving reasons for his assignment. The various issues of this Company, which may be said to begin with the now well-known silver pieces bearing the legend "*Gloriam Regni*," etc., authorized by a Decree of Louis XIV, Nov. 26, 1665,<sup>1</sup> have a special interest to American collectors. The piece recently discovered is perhaps unique, and evidently belongs to the American Colonial series. The dies of the "Merchandise tags," struck by the same Company, and described by M. Blanchet in the latter portion of his paper, are curious relics of the same series.

The *Compagnie des Indes Occidentales* was established in May, 1664; the *Gloriam Regni* is dated 1670. The late Dr. Anthon believed this to be the Five-Sou piece mentioned in the Decree of 1665, and therefore the earliest authorized issue for the Franco-American Colonies.<sup>2</sup> There are two pieces mentioned by Betts (Nos. 40 and 41, one of size 26, the other 40, American scale) with a bust of the King, and slightly differing obverse legends, and an allusion on their reverses to "The Societies of Merchants to both Indies," with the date 1664. By their date they may perhaps be the earliest jetons struck having reference to the Company; but aside from this and a certain similarity in the name of the "Society" which issued it, there seems to be nothing to connect them definitely with the "*Compagnie des Indes*." Reference to other issues of the *Compagnie* of a much later date will be found below. The substance of M. Adrien-Blanchet's very valuable paper, which has been translated for the *Journal*, follows:—

There are well-known examples of the round jeton issued by the *Compagnie des Indes* in 1723, which are also mentioned in a document contemporaneous with their coinage, of which I give a transcript:—

"Jetons have been struck which have on one side an escutcheon bearing *sinople*, a point undée *argent*, on which reclines a river-god proper, leaning on a horn of plenty *or*; a chief *azure*, strewn with fleurs-de-lis *or*, which rests upon a fess *or*. Supporters, two savages proper. A crown treflée rests upon the escutcheon, and in exergue is the legend COMPAGNIE · DES · INDES. On the reverse a ship under sail, around which is the legend SPEM · AUGET · OPESQUE · PARAT ·<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The original of this Decree is in the Archives of France, Register E, 383, No. 61: it was discovered by M. Raymond Serrure, and printed in the *Gazette Numismatique* (Paris), 1898, pp. 237-9, and reprinted in the *Journal*, in January, 1899, p. 89.

<sup>2</sup> See the *Journal*, January, 1877, p. 51, and LeBlanc's *Historic Treatise on the Coins of France*, 1703, p. 388.

<sup>3</sup> This description, partly heraldic and partly numismatic, will perhaps be more readily understood if the heraldic terms are given in ordinary language. The upper portion, or chief, of the shield has a blue (*azure*) ground, the tincture shown by horizontal lines,—the conventional mode of indicating that color,—and is sprinkled with the golden lilies of France: this is separated by a fess or narrow horizontal stripe of gold (*or*, indicated by dots) from the field below, which is green (*sinople*), the color shown by diagonal lines drawn obliquely downward from left to right); the 'point undée' is a triangular figure with a wavy outline, at the base of which the river-god with his usual attributes reposes. The horn of plenty should perhaps be blazoned *proper*, as otherwise we have the heraldic improbity of "metal on metal."

The "point" has been said to symbolize "the Himalaya mountains; the river-god the Ganges, the fess the equator, while the chief, with its lilies, denotes France." If we accept this interpretation of the device, the arms would have reference to the Company's interest in the East; but it seems more probable that the river alluded to is the Mississippi, and that the "point" symbolizes one of those imaginary mountains which "abounded in Louisiana, full of gold and gems," but which existed only in the stories that enticed purchasers of shares in Law's Company. We note that these arms are entirely different from the bearings of the original Company founded in 1664, as given by other authorities, and were very likely assumed when it united with the younger Company.

There is still another coat attributed to the *Compagnie Occidentales* which is found on the corner of a curious old map of "Louisiana by de Rivier Mississippi" (See *Journal* for April, 1906). The localities on this map are mostly given in French, though some phrases are in Dutch. In this case the shield is green, and on the field there is a stout treasure-chest strapped with iron, on the top of which is a horn of plenty pouring

(It increases hope and supplies wealth.)"<sup>1</sup> [M. Blanchet mentions in a note the fact that there were other jetons struck by the Company at a later date, and alludes to an octagonal piece issued in 1785, without describing it. Inasmuch as that had no relation to Law's schemes, and was not struck until after the close of the American Colonial period, Betts also omits it, but it is given by Zay. The well known satirical medal QUI MODO CROESUS ERAT, etc. (Betts, No. 119, p. 62, and illustrated by Benjamin Betts in his *Medals Relating to John Law and the Mississippi System*, No. 13, p. 41) ridicules the scheme of Law, but does not directly name the Company. — ED.]

The *Compagnie des Indes* [continues M. Blanchet] struck at least one other jeton, of which the following is a description: — *Obverse*, In a cartouche an escutcheon, nearly oval in form, with the arms as first described. The two savages, who with one hand support the crown above it, have each one knee upon the ground, and the foot of the other leg rests on the shore, washed by waves.<sup>2</sup> The Indians on the jeton of 1723 are standing. The reverse is very simple and bears only the brief inscription in three lines,<sup>3</sup> HONOR | NON | PRE-TIUM. The border is pearled and the edge reeded. Gold, 19.60 gr. (Size, as engraved, 20 A. S.) In the Blanchet cabinet.

This jeton, the more remarkable since jetons of gold are very rare, came into my possession from the sale of the collection of J. Van Doorninck, keeper of records, at Deventer.<sup>4</sup> Is it of an earlier date than 1723? I believe it is. There is no engraver's initial to put us in the way of an exact assignment, but the type of the Indians, one knee on the ground,<sup>5</sup> is substantially the same as that on the leaden merchandise tokens of which I shall speak later, and which have on the reverse, around the arms of France, the motto FLOREBO QUO FERAR. Again, as this device is very similar to that which Louis XIV had granted to the French Company for commerce with the East (Madagascar), it may be thought that it was adopted on the revival by Law, in May, 1719, of the earlier company of Colbert's time.<sup>6</sup>

This golden jeton might then have been struck in 1719. I am indeed of the opinion that it was struck in the last month of that year.

The Regent (the Duke of Orleans) had given the Company of the Indies an ordinance allowing them the privilege of choosing their own officers and directors. He was present at the first general assembly of the stockholders

out a copious stream of water which flows to the left; resting on the horn, which is held in place by two Indians (corresponding to the supporters, but on the field), are two fleurs-de-lis beneath a crown. For further notes on the arms of the several Companies, see Betts, *Hist. Medals of America*, pp. 56, 57 and 171. — ED.

<sup>1</sup> This document is taken from the *Journal de la Monnaie des Médailles* (1697-1726), and published by M. F. Mazerolle in the *Gazette Numismatique Française*, 1899, p. 268, No. 1083. The date seems to confirm the suggestion that these were the arms of the united Companies, which continued after Law's schemes had ended in ruin; he died in December, 1721, some time before this piece was struck. Betts gives the date 1723 as appearing in the exergue, and mentions that the Indian supporters have each a bow. — ED.

<sup>2</sup> In the engraving which he gives of this piece, one knee of each of the Indians is certainly bent, but does not seem to rest upon the ground. They suggest a dancing attitude, were not that inconsistent with holding the crown. — ED.

<sup>3</sup> This inscription might be rendered, in the slang of our day, "Honor, not graft." The significance will appear later in his paper. — ED.

<sup>4</sup> Sold at Amsterdam, April 10, 1905, and following days, by Schulman, No. 1235.

<sup>5</sup> Or dancing? See note 2 above. — ED.

<sup>6</sup> For comments on the motto *Florebo quocumque ferar*, with arms placed upon a globe or circle of blue, see Blanchet's *Etudes de Numis.*, II: 1901, p. 143, and Betts, *loc. cit.*, pp. 56-7. — ED.

of the *Compagnie d' Occident*, and at that of the Indies, when their elections were held. The latter meeting took place on December 30, 1719, and the account of the session says: "The record of the deliberations was presented to Mgr. the Regent, who signed it, and then rose, all the court following, while the record was left on the table."<sup>1</sup>

The golden jeton referred to above bears a very brief legend, but yet says plainly what it intended to say: *Honor, non pretium*. The obverse of the piece was quite according to custom. Is it not then probable that this inscription, so deferential, applied to the officers and directors of the Company, who had attended in order to receive the customary fees for so doing? But in spite of the luxurious style of Law, it seems hardly probable that these jetons of gold were intended to be given to subordinate officers.

On the other hand, Law would have been unable to establish his Company without the support of the Regent. The Duke had such implicit confidence in the schemes of the financier that he earnestly urged his friends—Saint-Simon for example—to invest in Mississippi stock. Law could not fail to desire the Regent's favor. After the King, who in 1719 was only of minor importance, the Duke was plainly the only personage to whom a gift could be offered with the tact expressed in the words upon this jeton.

While these words make a perfect numismatic inscription, one may yet be surprised that the reverse bears no other device. They might have been used as a legend, enclosing some interesting scene of artistic merit, analogous to that on the obverse.

We observe that it was precisely at the close of the year 1719 that the financial crisis of the "Bubble" was rapidly approaching. The meeting of the Company was held on December 30, with the New Year and its customary gifts close at hand.<sup>2</sup> Law therefore had two pressing reasons for presenting the Regent with a purse of golden jetons. It will perhaps be objected that the record, alluded to above, makes no mention of such a gift; but as we have seen, the Regent left immediately after signing the register; and moreover we can readily conceive that a gift of this kind would be more acceptable if handed to him privately.

It may be further objected that no evidence of the striking of the jeton in 1719 has been discovered.

But it is quite probable that the Journal of the Mint does not give a complete list of the jetons which it coined; indeed, there is nothing whatever to show that this piece came from the Mint. On the contrary, it seems to me far more probable that it did not, because the Company of the Indies was

<sup>1</sup> Mouffle d' Angerville, *Vie privée de Louis XV....* present the Kings of France with jetons of gold on 1781, I: pp. 115-116, and Documents, III: p. 251. New Year's day. For those provided by Sully see

<sup>2</sup> It will be remembered that it was customary to *Revue Numis.*, 1863, p. 425, Pl. X.

about to receive the privilege of coining the money of the realm. The Mint at Paris, or at least its branch on the *Rue de la Monnaie*, was then under Law's control. But that branch was just then overwhelmed with work. The records show that in December, 1719, an edict was issued directing the coinage of new pieces of gold and fine silver, and a little later, "Because the Directors of the Company of the Indies have represented to the King and his Council that the Paris Mint is unable to hasten the work of coining silver *livres*," an order of the Council of State was passed on January 13, 1720, providing that "the coinage of *livres* of silver might be made in all the Mints, at the pleasure of the Company of the Indies, including the workshops established at the Louvre in 1709."<sup>1</sup>

Clearly, therefore, if Law desired to offer to the Regent a purse of golden jetons on New Year's day, 1720, he had at his command the necessary equipment to carry out his wishes; on the other hand, the time was limited and the Mint was unable to complete seasonably the work already in hand. These facts explain why the reverse of the jeton has only the three words [*i. e.* instead of some appropriate device]. I may add that had he caused the jeton to be struck at the Mint, Law had no reason to fear any objections from the Director; for not only did the financier have sufficient power to prevent such a step, but the piece might have been presented as an *essay*, or even as a regular coin. In fact this jeton of gold weighs 19.60 gr., while the louis with two crowned L's, as well as that with the Maltese cross, weighs 9.75 gr. The weight of the jeton, at ten centigrammes, is nearly the exact equivalent of a double louis.

If I have reasoned correctly, there are strong presumptions in favor of the theory I have advanced.

#### DIES FOR THE COMPANY'S MERCHANTISE TOKENS OF LEAD.

In 1906 M. Paul Bordeaux noticed two iron dies in the possession of M. Emile Dreyfus, a Genevan antiquary, of which he sent me an impression. I recognized at once that they were intended for use in making the lead tags used by the Company of the Indies, and M. Bordeaux having kindly yielded to me his prior right of purchase, I became the owner of these curious implements, of which the following is a description:—

I. A "drive" (*bouterolle*) in the form of a small pyramidal punch or bar of iron (*tige*), 22 centimetres long. The upper end is battered by blows from a hammer, showing that it was long in use. The face of the lower end is a trapezoid, the sides of which measure 27 millimetres; on this face is countersunk a cartouche, surmounted by a crown and enclosing an escutcheon with the arms of France; around this, the legend ✚ FLOREBO QVO FERAR ✚ (I shall

<sup>1</sup> Compare E. Zay, in *Revue Numis.*, 1884, p. 458.

ourish wherever I am carried'). Its diameter, as determined by the enclosing circle of dots, is 17 millimetres.

II. A "pile," composed of two pieces, of which one is a rectangular block of two parts, the upper (also rectangular<sup>2</sup>) smaller than the lower, and bearing upon its top the reverse type of the Company's token, which is very similar to that on the obverse of the jeton described above, though not so well executed.<sup>3</sup> The diameter of the enclosing circle is the same as that on the punch.

III. A third piece is box-like, having sides only, so constructed as to enclose the upper part of the block above described; it has two grooves arranged to allow small cords, or strips of parchment, to be inserted across the planchet. When this is placed upon the "pile" the whole makes a solid block, about four centimetres square, with the engraved type in the cavity, and the punch is kept in proper place when struck.

These two dies are thus designed to produce a square impression, a result evidently attained, since, as has been said, the end of the punch bearing the type with the arms is trapezoidal. The sides of the corresponding trapezoidal opening in the box-piece were fitted to receive the punch, and held the latter in place, so that no injury was done to the reverse die.<sup>4</sup>

The Company of the East Indies of Colbert's time had been obliged to attach two leaden tokens, stamped with the arms of the Company, to each piece of cloth and muslin, whether plain, striped or plaid, before offering it for sale. Confiscation and a fine of three thousand livres, one half of which went to the informer and the other half to the State, was the punishment inflicted for the sale of these imported goods, if not so marked. By the "Regulation of Manufactures" after 1667, it was required that such stamps of lead should be attached to all French products, and the first Company of the Indies was simply placed under the same general law, as to the goods it was authorized to import.<sup>5</sup>

The Company reconstructed under Law was obliged to conform to similar regulations. So, to its authorized cotton fabrics its agents affixed leaden seals struck with the arms of the Company fastened on a strip of parchment (as described above), one of which was attached to each end of the piece of cloth, and this was done in the presence of Supervisors specially appointed to that duty.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Betts, p. 56, No. 112,— who however adds the date 1723, which does not appear on M. Blanchet's punch,— and Zay, as cited, p. 271.— ED.

<sup>2</sup> We describe this set of implements from the engravings given by M. Blanchet, without closely following his language. In operation the lower part served as a small anvil, sustaining the upper part with the reverse die; when this part was enclosed by the "box-piece," the drive with the obverse was inserted, and struck upon the lead planchet by the workman's hammer.— ED.

<sup>3</sup> One knee of each of the Indian supporters is bent, and the foot is lifted.— ED.

<sup>4</sup> The general arrangement of these dies recalls that of the dies of a coin of Faustina the younger, preserved in the Museum at Lyons.

<sup>5</sup> Henry Weber, *La Compagnie Française des Indes* (1604-1875), 1904, pp. 235-6. In fact we may trace the origin of this Company to that of St. Malo, created in 1604.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 505, 506.

The Intendants of the Provinces were given control of making these lead tokens.<sup>1</sup> This state of things lasted until the Revolution. In 1791 fabrics which had previously been required to have these stamps were exempted. The punches, matrices and presses used for making the leaden stamps were then returned to the State authorities by the Company of the Indies, to be destroyed.<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Antoine Sabatier, of Lyons, who has gathered a very fine collection of such leaden merchandise tags, and has long given them special study, has kindly furnished me with information concerning the "leads" of the Company of the Indies, of which he has quite a complete series, among them many varieties which date from the time of Colbert's Company. The seals for stuffs have round planchets, and are dated 1688-91, 1701, '02, and no doubt similar seals were made in other years also. Those for packages, which were attached to the fastenings of the wrappers, are triangular, and have the word ORIENT on the edge, the name of the port (L'Orient) where they were affixed.<sup>3</sup> There is also another type of package-seal, with the words INT · DE · PARIS OR INT · DE · LION ·<sup>4</sup>

The type on the "leads" of Law's Company of the Company of the Indies is that made by the dies above described. A very incorrect copy has been published, with the date 1722, and a ribbon under the shield inscribed COMP · DES INDES ·<sup>5</sup> M. Sabatier has never met with any such examples, and those I have seen no longer show any indications of such additions to the device as described. On the rock which supports one of the savages in the device on some of the stamps (similar to those from die described above) may be seen an instrument with a rather long handle, which is perhaps a tomahawk. There are "leads" having this "difference," which are contemporaneous with the dies in my possession. On some other "leads" this is replaced by a letter. M. Sabatier has noticed D, H, I, K, M, N, O, S, Z with a star; and another having a small crown.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In a letter dated Nov. 1, 1701, written by Sieur des Casaux of Hallay, a merchant at Nantes, to the Controller-general, we read: "Does Monseigneur know that M. des Grassières, Marine Inspector, has exercised a sort of inspection over all the sales of the Company of the Indies which may have been made here? These sales take place publicly, in sight of every one, in the Merchants' Exchange (*Hotel de la Bourse des marchands*), in an amphitheatre expressly arranged for the purpose. Merchants from various places come there, and sell their goods to the highest bidder. It is also true that his deputy inspects the stamp on the leads which are attached to merchandise." A. M. de Boislisle, *Corresp. des Contrôleurs génér. des finances avec les Intendants des Provinces*, II: 1883, p. 91, No. 332.

<sup>2</sup> H. Weber, as cited, p. 658. In 1786 the Company of the Indies, reestablished April 14, 1785, had been authorized to make new stamps for the muslins and cotton cloths they were thereafter authorized to sell.

<sup>3</sup> This is the type given by Zay (*op. cit.*, p. 271), which he erroneously attributes to stuffs. — ED.

<sup>4</sup> INT no doubt for Intendant, the chief officer of the Province, who as stated had control of the preparation of these "leads." — ED.

<sup>5</sup> See Zay, p. 271. This error is easily explained if we suppose the leads described were defective in condition; these little relics are often very badly defaced.

<sup>6</sup> M. Sabatier has thought this may be a calumet; but that pipe, peculiar to the North American Indians, was very long, while the proportion between the handle of the instrument, as engraved, and its larger part, or head, seems to indicate a comparatively short handle. [This, aside from the armorial device, adds another link to the chain connecting these various "leads" and the other issues of the Company of the Indies with the American Colonial series; a few Canadian collectors have taken special interest in them; but we believe the field has hitherto been but little explored in this country. This exhaustive study of the subject by M. Blanquet cannot fail to attract their attention. — ED.]

<sup>7</sup> Compare his recent work on the seals and lead stamps, etc., mentioned in the History of Lyons.

It is certain that these letters, etc., are not engravers' marks, and M. Sabatier is in doubt whether they indicate the origin of the merchandise, its quality, year of sale, or again the directors of the Company in charge of its sales. At present he inclines to think that these letters are the initials of the names of ships; his lists of vessels belonging to the Company which have been published are very incomplete, and private vessels were occasionally employed with permission of the Directors.

In any event it does not appear that the letter, etc., could have served to guarantee the buyer against fraud, for they are sharp and clear on well preserved examples and could have been as easily copied as the rest of the device, by counterfeiters. It would have been easier for the Company to designate different emissions of its "leads" by changing, for example, the space between the letters, or the number of dots in the borders.<sup>1</sup>

Precautions taken against counterfeiting were no doubt very useful, but it is quite probable that they did not altogether prevent fraud. I have an impression of one on which the engraving is not so sharp as on other seals of the Company of the Indies, and the oblique lines denoting the green tincture of the field below the *azure* chief, cover it completely, while on others they end at the edge of the "*point undée*."<sup>2</sup> M. Sabatier thinks this was a fraudulent issue.

#### A MEDAL FOR THE PRINCESS OF HOLLAND.

THREE pieces have been struck to commemorate the birth of the infant Princess of the Kingdom of the Netherlands,—the heiress of the House of Orange, and the future successor of Queen Wilhelmina,—whose recent advent has been the cause of so much rejoicing among the loyal people of Holland. Two of them are plaques, oblong, with a curving top. The design has a half-length figure of the Queen, draped and seated, her face in profile to the left; she wears a coronet, shown but partly, the greater portion being concealed by the folds of her hair. She clasps to her bosom the infant Princess, held by her right and partly supported by her left hand. On the drapery in the lower right corner of the field is the autograph signature of the artist, *P. Pander*. On a tablet extending across the lower portion of the plaque is the inscription *DE VERVULLING* alluding to the consummation of the popular desire for an heir to the throne. The larger one has been issued in silver and bronze; height, 82 mm.; width, 55 mm. The smaller plaque, which is of the same design, has been struck in gold, silver and bronze, size 30 by 20 mm.

<sup>1</sup> This plan was used as a means of detecting counterfeit tokens issued in the name of the Bureau of Saint-Dizier.

<sup>2</sup> This was found in the Seine, close to the Mint, with about a hundred other "leads" in my collection.

The children of the schools have welcomed their new Princess with quite as much pleasure as their elders, and a large number of medals have been struck for their use, which bear the same device, but the inscription is given in a legend around the figures of the Queen and her daughter. This issue has been struck in bronze only, and the size is 28 mm.

The medals and plaques were struck in Utrecht, at the Royal "Fabriel van Zilverwerken," of which C. J. Begeer is the chief.

April, 1909.

M.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLIII, p. 58.)

### XII. AUSTRIA (continued). A. Personal (continued).

Dr. Josef Kovacs (1832-1897), of Buda Pest. Professor of Surgery.

2593. *Obverse.* Bust, facing. At right: BECK. O. FULOP. Inscription: MAGYAR ORVOSOK ES TERMESZET VIZSGALOK · VANDORGYLESE. Exergue: DR. KOVACS, JOZSEF · | · EMLEKENEK.

*Reverse.* Above panel, a serpent, chalice, flaming column, skull, etc. Below it band and branch of laurel. At right, in monogram, B O F.

Silver. 20. 30mm. By Philip E. Beck, of Buda Pest. Forrer, Biog. Dict. of Medallists, I, p. 551; *Ibid.*, Num. Circular, Feb., 1901, p. 4456. Rubbings from the late Dr. Brettauer are in the Boston collection.

Dr. Friedrich Koranyi de Tolcsua (1828- ), of Buda Pest. Professor of Medicine.

2594. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath, at left: BECK. O FULOP. Inscription: FRIDERICO · KORANYI DE TOLCSVA · PER · LVSTRA · X · MED · DOCTORI · GRATI · DISCIPVLI. Exergue: · D · D · D ·

*Reverse.* Hygeia, nude, to left, extending serpent and patera, irradiated. Before her, two kneeling women, one of them with infant, and two sick men. Legend, above: AEGROTIS SALVS | MDCCCLI-MDCCCCI (incused). At right: B O F in monogram.

Silver, bronze. 43. 68mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

Dr. Richard Krafft-Ebing (1840-1903), of Graetz. Director of the Styrian State Hospital for the Insane, Vienna.

2595. *Obverse.* Bust.

*Reverse.* (Inscription and date of death.)

Bronze. 45. 71mm. By Gillich, 1903. R. Ball Cat., Oct., 1905, No. 467.

2596. *Obverse.* Bust and inscription.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. 80 x 45. 127 x 173mm. By Gillich, 1903. *Ibid.*, No. 486.

Kraftheim. See under Germany.

Dr. Anton Loew (1859-1884), of Vienna. Physician to Sanatorium.

2597. *Obverse.* Bust, with spectacles, to left. Below, at right: BREITHUT No. inscription.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The above medal can therefore with great difficulty be identified.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. 67 x 76. 90 x 120mm. Rectangular. By Peter Breithut, 1896. Forrer, *Vom. Circular*, March, 1901, p. 4513, fig.; *Ibid.*, Biography of Medallists, I, p. 569, fig. in the Brettauer collection.

Dr. Antonio Carlo Lorenzutti (1806-1867), of Trieste. Medicinalrath.

2598. *Obverse.* Bust, facing and to left. Beneath shoulder: SEIDAN Inscription: ANT. CARLO. LORENZUTTI. CAV. CONS. DI. GOVERNO. MEDICO. TRIESTINO. | NATO XXI. SET. 1806 — MORTO XXVIII. NOV. 1867 Exergue, a star.

*Reverse.* Within oak and laurel branches tied by ribbon: ALL' OPEROSO CITTA- DINO | DIRETTORE DEL PATRIO NOSOCOMIO | DELLE LETTERE E DELLE SCIENZE | CVLTORE FELICE | AMIGO E PADRE ESEMPLARE | UNO DEI MOLTI AMMIRATORI | D.

Bronze. 32. 50mm. In the Boston collection.

F. W. Lorinser. See under Germany.

Dr. Ignaz Lorinser (1771-1841), of Niemes.

2599. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust facing and to left. Beneath: J. TAUTENHAYN Inscription: IGNAZ LORINSER WUNDARZT ZU NIEMES Exergue, a double scroll.

*Reverse.* Within circle, the family arms. Below, upon a band: VON ARUNS Inscription: (rosette) GEBOREN 22 · AUGUST 1771 (rosette) | GESTORBEN 28 · AUGUST 1841

Silver, bronze. 28. 45mm. Rubbings from the late Dr. Brettauer are in the Boston collection.

Madai. See under Germany.

Dr. Maly ( ), of Trautenau.

2600. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: VENOVAL (Dedicated by) J. B. PICHLER Inscription: DR<sup>R</sup> MALY, ZACHRANCE CTYRICETIDVON ZIVOTU V TRUTNOVE (Saver of forty-two lives at Trautenau.)

*Reverse.* Inundated landscape, with woman and serpents swimming to left; bird and olive branches above. Inscription: POVODEN (High water). R. 1897.

Bronze. 33. 52mm. In the Boston collection.

Count Dr. Johann Wilhelm von Mannagetta (1588-1666), of Vienna. Physician to Ferd. II.

2601. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust facing, with figured collar. At left: C. RADNITZKY Inscription: JOANNES GUILIELMUS MANNAGETTA Beneath: NATUS 1588 OBIIT 1666

*Reverse.* Within circle, the family arms. Beneath: 1864 Inscription: FORTITER — AC SUAVITER | FUNDATORI NEPOTES

Silver, bronze. 44. 69mm. Wurzbach, XVI, p. 383. Rubbings from the late Dr. Brettauer are in the Boston collection.

Dr. Josef Marsovsky (1758-1839), of Presburg.

2602. *Obverse.* The staff of Aesculapius, upright. Inscription: IOSEPHI MARSOVSKY DE MARSOVA MED. DOCT. ET INCL. COMIT. POSON. PHYSICI ORD. \*

*Reverse.* Within oak and laurel branches tied by ribbon: LAVREAM | SEMISECV- LAREM | CELEBRANT | MEDICI | POSONIENSES | MDCCXXXV. Beneath: POEN (Hans Pönninger).

Silver, bronze. 27. 42mm. Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 16, DXXII<sup>c</sup>. In the Government and Boston collections.

Martius. See under Germany.

Dr. August Netolitzky ( ), of . Landes-Sanitätsrath.

2603. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with spectacles.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. 37. 60mm. Rectangular. By L. Hufer, 1905. Upon his sixtieth birthday. *Monatsblatt der Num. Gesellsch. in Wien*, May, 1906, p. 60.

Count Dr. Theodor Oppolzer (1841-1886), of Vienna.

2604. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust to left. Upon shoulder: A. Scharff. Inscription: THEODORVS · EQVES DE · OPPOLZER. | ASTRONOMVS · VINDOBENSIS — SECVL · POST · CHR · N · XVIII ·

*Reverse.* Within circle: HOC PIETATIS | SIGNVM · AHENEVM | VIRO · SVMMO | QVI · SIDERVM · CVRSVS | ORTVS · CAVSAS · ACRITER | INVESTIGAVIT | DISCIPVLISQVE · IN VNI- VERSITATE | LITTERARVM · VINDOBONENSI | INGENVE · TRADIDIT | CONVENTVVM · ASTRO- NOMORVM | EX · OMNIBUS · REGNIS | PVBLICE LEGATORVM | SOCIO · NOVO · MOX · PRAE- SIDI | AMICO EGREGIO | PRAEMATVRA | MORTE · EREPTO | VXORIS · EIVS | FRATER | D · D ·

Bronze. 42. 65mm. Edge of obverse beaded; of reverse chased. Loehr, No. 148. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from the late Dr. Brettauer.

2605. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust to left. Upon shoulder: A s in monogram.

*Reverse.* A crossed pen and laurel branch. Above: GEB. | 26. OKTOBER | 1841 Below: GEST. | 26. DECEMBER | 1886

Bronze 20. 30mm. Edges beaded. Loehr, 1899, p. 22, No. 149. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from the late Dr. Brettauer.

Dr. Adolf Ott ( ), of Prague.

2606. *Obverse.* Bust, facing. In back-ground, view of the city. Exergue, laurel branch and inscription.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. 42 x 28. 67 x 46mm. From Committee of the German Medical "Stu- dien reise." On his semi-centennial jubilee. R. Ball, Cat. 26, March, 1909, No. 1041.

Dr. Adam Politzer ( ), of Vienna Otologist.

2607. *Obverse.* Upon depressed field, bust, to right. Behind neck, TELCS Exergue: ADAMO POLITZER | PROFESSORI CLARISSIMO | AURUM SCIENTIAE PER IX | LUS- TRA IN UNIV. VINDOB. | DOCTORI | DISCIPULI GRATISSIMI | MCMVII

*Reverse.* Blank.

Silver. 28 x 40. 44 x 66mm. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. J. Orne Green, of that city.

Dr. Johann Presl ( ), of Prague.

See the following.

Dr. Johann Svatopluk Presl (1791-1849), and

Dr. Karl Borzurof Presl (1794-1852), of Prague.

2608. *Obverse.* Two busts, facing each other, that to right three-quarters to front. Beneath them: IN · MEMORIAM · IOANNIS | ANTE · HOS · CENTVM · ANNOS | NATI Inscription: CAROLVS · BORZVOJ · PRESL · NATVS · PRAGAE · XVII · FEB · A · MDCCCLXXX- IIII | MORTVVS · IBIDEM · II · NOV · A · MDCCCLII — DR · MED · ET · PHIL · PROF · P · O · VNIV · PRAGENSIS \* — IOANNES · SVATOPLVK · PRESL · NATVS · PRAGAE · IIII · SEPTEMB · A · MDCCCLXXXI | MORTVVS · IBIDEM · VI · APRIL · A · MDCCCLXXXVIII · DR · MED · PROF · P · O · VNIV · PRAGENSIS \*

*Reverse.* A branching tree fern. Inscription: FRATERNIS · ET · NATVRAE · ET · DISCIPLINAE · VINCVLIS · CONIVNCTI

Silver, bronze. 43. 68mm. By Henri Jauner. *Revue belge de num.*, April, 1892, p. 337, fig.; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, 1892, No. 81; *Ibid.*, 1897, No. 89; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., p. 101, No. 52. In the Government, Boston, University of Pa., and Brettauer collections.

## FACING HEADS ON GREEK COINS.

BY AGNES BALDWIN.

## INTRODUCTION.

THE facing head, in full-front or three-quarter view, occurs with relative infrequency on Greek coins. Yet the number of mints which at one time or another issued facing heads is astonishingly large. We are too prone to regard the facing type as a very occasional experiment on the part of some highly skilled and over-ambitious die-engravers of Magna Graecia and Sicily, who flourished during the Fine Period, and who set the example for the artists who invented the remarkable types of Rhodes, Amphipolis, Aenus and Clazomenae. This impression, which I am persuaded is more or less general, requires modification in the following particulars:—The facing type was not created in Sicily by the grand masters of die-engraving who worked in the latter years of the Fifth century. In fact the technique of that type did not originate in any given locality and thence spread by "imitation" over the Greek world. The experiment was tried independently, with singular initiative, in many widely separated places,—in the Aegean Islands and on the coast of Asia Minor during the Sixth century; on the mainland of Greece and in Sicily in the early part and the last quarter of the Fifth. It is true that the Italian and Sicilian artists grappled with the new problem of perspective, and wrought masterpieces excelling in every detail the work of all but a few mints, but much laborious experimenting was done by less well-equipped artists in an earlier period.

With the object of showing how wide-spread the employment of the facing type was, I have collected all the facing heads known to me, and while I do not present this list as exhaustive, it is, I think, complete enough to illustrate the points made.

In the catalogue of types and the accompanying plates, I have arranged the coins in general chronological sequence without entirely dispensing with the association of similar types. Thus, the Apollo heads are associated in two main groups, each of which falls into a distinct period of development. Other grouping on the plates which might appear arbitrary is due to the needs of space. To preserve strict chronological order would have meant to interrupt here and there certain interesting series, showing the rise and decline of skill and creative impulse.

I have excluded from my list the Gorgoneion.<sup>1</sup> This is of course a facing head, but it has no more reason to be enumerated among human and divine heads than the lion's scalp; it does not offer the same problems of perspective, for it is usually treated as a mask, and not as a head. Furthermore,

<sup>1</sup> For illustration, a few examples are given at the end of the list.

the device is quite stereotyped, and while the details of style are varying here as elsewhere, the only variations which are of interest in this connection are the greater or less human expression of the mask: it is as old as Greek sphragistics and heraldry, and was, like many of the heraldic devices, of an apotropaic character. It has been argued that the facing head on Greek coins had its origin in the Gorgoneion,<sup>1</sup> — that is, the motive which begot the facing human head was the apotropaic impulse, — the averting of the evil eye. It seems to me that this theory has been somewhat overworked in forcing it to account for so simple a phenomenon as the occurrence of the facing head. In order to prove the evolution of that type from the Gorgon head, it would be necessary to show the exclusively apotropaic character of its earliest examples. Now the survivals from the archaic period bear heads of Apollo, Dionysus and a Satyr, and possibly a river-god. From the early Fifth century the types are those of nymphs — of Segesta, for example — and of a goddess Despoina (or Artemis) and the river-nymph Callirhoë. There is nothing especially diabolical about the kindly Dionysus, or the hairy river-gods, or the sylvan Satyr, or the nymphs. Athena the "owl-eyed" one appears, to be sure, though not at an early date. But the primitive types are not confined to heads of Athena the Wielder of the spear, and Apollo Averter of evil, and Heracles the Vanquisher, represented as blazing baleful glances from gargoyle orbs. The facing type does not need any occult explanation; its use on coins is as natural as in vase-painting. On the Greek vases we see the same stages of growth in the handling of perspective, — first, the head in profile, and then in three-quarter or full-front view.

The most archaic coins show the head in full-front view, for they belong to the period when, in sculpture, the statues were all of the so-called "frontal" type, — that is, body and head together were in a single median plane. For the most part, during the post-archaic period, the head slightly to the left or to the right was preferred to the full-front.

#### CATALOGUE OF FACING TYPES.

1. Uncertain (Aegean Islands?), 600-480 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo* (?), facing full-front; two long curls hang down at each side.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. I, 1<sup>2</sup>
2. — — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. (One-fifth less than actual size.) I, 2
3. — — Obv. Similar. *Num. Chron.*, 1899, Pl. XVI, 6.

M. Babelon considers this a female head, and if his view is accepted, the coin affords us the earliest instance of a female head, facing. It appears to me like the familiar "Aegean" Apollo statues. The third example has the archaic smile plainly indicated.

4. — — Obv. Beardless male head, facing full-front, with short hair.

$\text{AR}$  Drachm. I, 3

<sup>1</sup> "Les figures de face sur les monnaies antiques." <sup>2</sup> The reference at the end of the line is to plate and number.

*Riv. Num.*, 1908, p. 213.

5. Uncertain (Aegean Islands?), 600-480 B. C. (continued). Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. (One-fifth less than actual size.) I, 4
6. — — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. I, 5
7. — — Obv. Similar. *Num. Chron.*, 1899, Pl. XVI, 5.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.

This head has a grim expression which contrasts notably with the benign smile of Apollo heads, but the fierceness of it is probably not intentional. It is more likely due to the effort to express an appropriate seriousness.

8. — (Asia Minor?) 600-500 B. C. Obv. Head of a *Satyr*, facing full-front, with flat nose, globulous eyes, moustache *en croc*, and wearing ivy-wreath. Babelon, *Traité*, Pl. XXVIII, 15.  $\text{AR}$

9. Phocaea, 6th-5th Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of a bearded *Satyr*, facing full-front, with protruding lips and horse's ears. EL. Hecte. I, 6

10. Treasure of Auriol. Obv. Similar. Babelon, *op. cit.*, Pl. LXXXV, 29.  $\text{AR}$  Obol.

11. Uncertain (Aegean Islands?), 600-480 B. C. Obv. Head of *Dionysus*, facing full-front, with long, pointed beard, and bunches of grapes suspended at ears.  $\text{AR}$  Tetrobol. (One-fifth less than actual size.) I, 7

12. — (Colophon?) c. 450 B. C. (?) Obv. Beardless male head three-quarter face to r. *Num. Chron.*, 1899, Pl. XVI, 7.  $\text{AR}$ .

This coin, which formed part of a find of archaic coins made in Egypt, is much later than the others from the same find (cf. our Plate I, 1, 5), if one may judge by the style, and the fact that it is represented in three-quarter view. What the head is, must remain uncertain.

13. Colophon, 600-480 B. C. Head of *Apollo*, facing full-front, with long locks and laurel wreath. *Cf. Num. Chron.*, 1895, Pl. X, 10; also Pl. X, 11, 12.

$\text{AR}$  Hemiobol. (Slightly enlarged.) I, 59

The head on this hemiobol would scarcely be recognizable as that of Apollo, were it not for the other coins in the series, on which the hair is treated more naturally.

14. — Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing full-front, with short, parted locks. *Ibid.*, Pl. X, 13.  $\text{AR}$  Tetartemorion. I, 16

15. — Obv. Head of *Apollo*, three-quarter-face to r. *Ibid.*, Pl. X, 15.  $\text{AR}$  Tetartemorion.

16. Phistelia, c. 470 B. C. Obv. Beardless and neckless male head, facing slightly to r.  $\text{AR}$  Obol. I, 60

17. Treasure of Auriol, c. 470 B. C. Obv. Beardless and neckless head very much elongated, facing full-front. Babelon, Pl. LXXXV, 30, 31, 32.  $\text{AR}$  Obol.

18. — Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. LXXXV, 33, 34.  $\text{AR}$  Hemiobol.

There is a certain family likeness between the coins found at Auriol and the Phistelia head, especially No. 33 (*op. cit.*). The long nose and small mouth are the characteristic features common to both. The Auriol coins are probably the older.

19. Stratus, c. 450 B. C. Obv. Bearded head of river-god *Achelouïs*, three-quarter-face to l. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, Pl. XXIX, 15. Rev. Head of nymph *Callirhoë*, facing full-front. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXIX, 15.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.

20. Acarnania, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Bearded head of river-god *Achelouïs*, facing full-front. Rev. Head of the nymph *Callirhoë*, facing slightly to l. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXVII, 1; *Jour. Inter. de Num.*, 1908, V, 58.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.

21. Segesta, c. 420 B. C. Obv. Head of *nymph Segesta*, facing full-front. *Jour. Inter. de Num.*, 1908, Pl. III, 22.  $\text{AR}$  Litra.
22. — 415-409 B. C. Obv. Head of *nymph Segesta*, three-quarter-face to *l.*  $\text{AR}$  Litra. I, 8
23. — Obv. Similar. *B. M. C.*, 43.  $\text{AR}$  Litra.
24. Arcadii, 480-417 B. C. Rev. Head of *Despoina Artemis*, facing full-front.  $\text{AR}$  Tetrobol. (One-fifth less than actual size.) I, 9
25. — Rev. Similar head, three-quarter-face to *r.*  $\text{AR}$  Tetrobol. (One-fifth less than actual size.) I, 14
26. — Rev. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Diobol. I, 15

The full-front head is placed first in the *British Museum Catalogue*, and justly so it seems to me. Nos. 10 and 11 with the almond eyes set on a slant are distinctly earlier than the following numbers. On the full-front head the artist has naively shown the knot of hair which should be invisible.

27. — Rev. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Tetrobol. I, 10
28. — Rev. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Tetrobol. I, 11
29. — Rev. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Tetrobol. I, 12

These three heads, taken with the two preceding, show a gradual progression from the narrow three-quarters which is little more than a profile, to the wide three-quarters which approaches the full face. On Nos. 12 and 13 the back knot is not managed very skillfully.

30. — Rev. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Tetrobol. I, 13

It is the *reverses* of these Arcadian coins, which were issued at Heraea during the Fifth century, that bear the head types, and they present a great variety. The obverses with the seated figure of Zeus are likewise treated with remarkable freedom, some of the figures being actually seen from the back, and a seated, facing Zeus (with head in profile) occurs.

31. Camarina, 460-405 B. C. Obv. Head of *river-god Hippatis*, facing slightly to *l.*, with short horns and loose locks. Master-piece by Evaenetus.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. I, 17

32. Catana, 415-403 B. C. Obv. Head of *river-god Amenanos*, three-quarter face to *r.*, with short horns and loose locks.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. I, 18

33. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. I, 19

34. — Obv. Head of *river-god Amenanos*, three-quarter-face to *l.*; in floating locks, a diadem. Below, the signature *XOI* [Choirion].  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. I, 20

35. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. I, 21

36. Syracuse, 345-317 B. C. Obv. Head of *river-god Anapos* (?), three-quarter-face to *l.* Head's *Syracuse*, Pl. VII, 4.  $\text{AE}$

37. Selinus, 415-409 B. C. Obv. Head of young *Heracles*, facing slightly to *l.*, in lion's scalp with floating locks.  $\text{AR}$  Hemidrachm. I, 23

38. — Obv. Head of young *Heracles*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, in lion's scalp which is seen in profile.  $\text{AR}$  Hemidrachm. I, 24

39. Uncertain (Sicily?), c. 415 B. C. Obv. Bearded head of *Heracles*, facing slightly to *l.*, in lion's scalp with floating locks. Rev. Bow and quiver.  $\Delta RA \dots$  *Num. Chron.*, 1871, Pl. VI, 7; *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1887, Pl. I, 5.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. I, 25

The head on this coin is quite suggestive of those on the two preceding, the mane of the lion's scalp being treated in a similar manner—that is, waving like the

resses of the river-god Amenanos on the Catanian coins.<sup>1</sup> The style is vigorous and somewhat severe, and the expression one of quiet dignity. It seems, therefore, to belong to the last quarter of the Fifth century B. C. The reverse is not found on Sicilian coins, and yet the form of the *rho* is that used in Magna Graecia and Sicily. The types and the incuse, however, as Mr. Gardner says, point very strongly towards Thessaly. We merely place it with the Sicilian coins for comparison, and to show the parallelism of subject and style of the obverse.

40. **Thebes**, 426–395 B. C. Obv. Bearded head of *Heracles*, facing full-front, with lion's scalp. AR Stater. I, 22
41. **Cyprus**, Evagoras I, 410–374 B. C. Obv. Head of young *Heracles*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, in lion's scalp. Head's *Guide*, Pl. 20, 41. B. M. C., Pl. XI, 13. AV One-quarter Stater.
42. **Etruria**, 350–269 B. C. Obv. Head of young *Heracles*, facing full-front, in lion's scalp. B. M. C., p. 1: 1, 2. AR Didrachm.
43. **Erythrae**, 387–300 B. C. Obv. Head of young *Heracles*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, in lion's scalp. Ibid., Pl. XV, 15. AE
44. — After 138 B. C. Obv. Similar. Ibid., Pl. XVI, 12. AE
45. **Tarentum**, c. 350 B. C. Obv. Head of young *Heracles*, facing slightly to *l.*, in lion's scalp. Ibid., p. 205: 350. AR Diobol.
46. **Heraclea Pontica**, 353–347 B. C. Obv. Head of young *Heracles*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, in lion's scalp. Ibid., Pl. XXX, 2. AR
47. **Catana**, 420–405 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing full-front, wearing a wreath of oak leaves. By Choirion. AR Tetradrachm. I, 26
48. — Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing slightly to *l.*, wearing laurel wreath. In field *r.*, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ [Heracleidas]. AR Tetradrachm. I, 27
49. — Obv. Similar. AR Tetradrachm. I, 28
50. — Obv. Similar. AR Tetradrachm. I, 29
51. — Obv. Similar. AR Tetradrachm. I, 30
52. **Cyzicus**, 450–400 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, laureate. EL Stater. I, 31
53. — Obv. Head of *Athena*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, in triple-crested helmet. EL Stater. I, 32
54. — Obv. Beardless (male?) head, facing full-front, wearing helmet of which the crest is represented in profile. EL Stater.
55. **Velia**, c. 350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, facing slightly to *l.*, in triple-crested helmet, on which ΚΛΕΥΔΩΡΟΥ [Kleudoros]. AR Didrachm. I, 33
56. — Obv. Similar. AR Didrachm. I, 34
57. **Syracuse**, c. 409 B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, facing slightly to *l.*, in triple-crested helmet, on which ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΑ [Eukleidas]. AR Tetradrachm. I, 37
58. — Obv. Similar. AR Drachm. I, 35
59. — Obv. Similar. AR Drachm. I, 36
60. — Obv. Similar, head somewhat more to *l.*. AR Hemidrachm. I, 38
61. — Obv. Similar. AR Hemidrachm. I, 39
62. — 345–317 B. C. Obv. Similar. AR Hemidrachm. I, 40
63. — Obv. Similar. AR Hemidrachm. I, 41
64. — Obv. Similar. AR Hemidrachm. I, 42
65. **Lampsacus**, c. 350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, in triple-crested helmet. AV Stater. I, 43

<sup>1</sup> Evans, *Syr. Med.*, Fig. 5.

66.	Heraclea, 380-300 B. C.	Obv. Similar.	AR Didrachm.	I, 44
67.	—	Obv. Similar.	AR Didrachm.	I, 45
68.	—	Obv. Similar.	AR Didrachm.	I, 46
69.	—	Obv. Similar.	AR Didrachm.	I, 47
70.	—	Obv. Similar. Carelli, <i>Num. Italiae Vet. Tabulae</i> , Pl. CLXIII, 58, 59.		
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71.	—	Obv. Similar.	AR Drachm.	I, 48
72.	Tarentum, 400-272 B. C.	Obv. Similar.	AR Drachm.	I, 49
73.	—	Obv. Similar.	AR Diobol.	I, 50
74.	—	Obv. Similar.	AR Diobol.	I, 51
75.	—	Obv. Similar.	AR Diobol.	I, 52
76.	Morgantia, 420-400 B. C.	Obv. Similar.	AR Litra.	I, 53
77.	Lesbos, 440-350 B. C.	Obv. Similar.	EL Hecte.	I, 54
78.	—	Obv. Similar.	EL Hecte.	I, 55

Apollo (and Helios) and Athena are the deities most frequently chosen for facing types, who together with Zeus, appear to have been the gods most worshipped in Greek cities. The great Olympian occurs as a facing type only under the form of Zeus Ammon except on a late coin of Epirus (No. 170). Nos. 47-52 are the earliest Apollo heads known, No. 47 being exceptional in having an oak wreath in place of the traditional laurel. It is full-face like the oldest facing types, and quite severe, but a wonderful triumph of technical skill for this period. If the artist Choirion had maintained the high level of beauty reached in this masterpiece, his later head — the river-god Amananos — would have been more successful. No. 52 is perhaps earlier than the Catanian Apollo, No. 47, and is not to be compared with it for beauty. The earliest Athena head among facing types is probably the Cyzicene stater, No. 53: it is at any rate very awkward and unpleasing. The Velia head of Athena, No. 55, is, in my opinion, second in beauty to the Syracusean Athena by Eukleidas, an unrivalled work. The face is so full of expression, the head so gracefully set on the curving neck, that for pure grace it is only equalled by the Syracusean hemidrachms Nos. 60-64. The Athena of Eukleidas, Nos. 57-59, is distinguished for Pheidian majesty, and can hardly be excelled: compared with it, the Heraclean and Tarentine heads are formal and uninteresting.

79.	Mytilene, 440-400 B. C.	Obv. Head of a <i>nymph</i> , three-quarter-face to <i>l.</i>	AR Obol.	I, 56
80.	Lesbos, 440-350 B. C.	Obv. Head of a <i>nymph</i> , three-quarter-face to <i>r.</i>	EL Hecte.	(Somewhat enlarged in plate.) I, 58
81.	—	Obv. Head of a <i>nymph</i> , facing somewhat to <i>r.</i> , hair rolled.	Rev. Num., 1897, Pl. VIII, 18.	EL Hecte.
82.	Mytilene, 440-400 B. C.	Obv. Head of a <i>nymph</i> , facing full-front, hair bound with a riband.	Num. Chron., 1896, Pl. VII, 9.	AV $\frac{1}{10}$ Stater. AR
83.	Cyrene, 431-321 B. C.	Obv. Head of <i>nymph</i> Cyrene, three-quarter-face to <i>r.</i>	Head, Hist. Num., p. 729.	AR Trihemiobol.
84.	—	Obv. Head of <i>nymph</i> Cyrene, three-quarter-face to <i>r.</i>	AV $\frac{1}{10}$ Stater.	I, 57
85.	Syracuse, 409-367 B. C.	Obv. Head of <i>nymph</i> Arethusa, facing slightly to <i>l.</i> ; on ampyx, KIMON (Kimon).		AR Tetradrachm. II, 1
86.	—	Obv. Similar.		AR Tetradrachm. II, 2
87.	—	Obv. Similar.		AR Tetradrachm. II, 3
88.	—	Obv. Similar.		AR Drachm. II, 4

89. Syracuse, 409-367 B. C. Obv. Similar. There are only two drachms of this type known.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 5
90. Camarina, before 409 B. C. Obv. Head of the *nymph Camarina*, three-quarter-face to *l.* *B. M. C.*, p. 37: 20.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.
91. Syracuse, 409-367 B. C. Obv. Head of *nymph Arethusa*, three-quarter-face to *l.*  $\text{AR}$  Oncia. II, 6
92. — Obv. Similar. By Kimon or Phrygillos.  $\text{AR}$  II, 7
93. Larissa, 400-344 B. C. Obv. Head of the *nymph Larissa*, three-quarter-face to *l.*  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 8
94. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 9
95. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 10
96. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 11
97. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 12
98. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 13
99. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 14
100. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 15
101. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 16
102. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 17
103. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 18
104. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 19
105. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 20
106. Tarsus (Cilicia), Satrap Datames, 378-372 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *l.*, copied from Kimon's Arethusa.  $\text{AR}$  Stater. II, 21
107. — Satrap Pharnabazes, 379-374 B. C. Obv. Similar. *Cf. Rev. Num.*, 1898, Pl. VI, 25.  $\text{AR}$  Stater. II, 22
108. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Obol. II, 23
109. Motya, 405-397 B. C. Obv. Head of the *nymph Motya*, three-quarter-face to *r.*  $\text{AR}$  Litra. II, 24
110. — Obv. Head of the *nymph Motya*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, copied from Kimon's Arethusa. *Num. Chron.*, 1891, Pl. III, 11, 12.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm.
111. — Obv. Similar. *B. M. C.*, p. 245: 18.  $\text{AE}$
112. Proerna, 300-200 B. C. Obv. Head of *nymph*, copied from Kimon's Arethusa. Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 262.  $\text{AE}$
113. Scotussa, 400-367 B. C. Obv. Head of a *nymph*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, copied from Larissa. *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 318: 13.  $\text{AE}$
114. Gyrton, 400-344 B. C. Obv. Similar. *Jour. Inter. de Num.*, 1908, Pl. V, 7.  $\text{AR}$  Hemidrachm.
115. Himera, c. 409 B. C. Obv. Head of a *nymph*, facing, copied from Kimon's Arethusa. Evans, *Syracusan Medallions*, Fig. 4.  $\text{AE}$  Hemilitron.
116. Abacaenum, 450-400 B. C. Obv. Head of a *nymph*, three-quarter-face to *l.*  $\text{AR}$  Litra. II, 26
117. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Litra. II, 27
118. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Litra. II, 28

We have in Nos. 93-115 a series of heads of nymphs, all inspired by the same original,—the facing head of Arethusa by Kimon on the tetradrachms of Syracuse (Nos. 85-89). This head is the most perfect facing type that any Greek engraver of coins ever produced, and was widely imitated.

"Certain coinages of Sicily and Thessaly evidently owe their inspiration to this head, while two successive satraps of Kilikia about 380 B. C., utterly regardless of local harmony, transported to the extreme east of the Mediterranean the gracious fountain-nymph of Syracuse, who now however amid the uncongenial surroundings of Tarsos has lost all that soft, gentle radiance, which is one of her distinguishing charms in Ortygia."— Frank Sherman Benson, *Ancient Greek Coins*, *A. J. N.*, XXXVI, p. 69.

Mr. Evans, in his book on Syracusan Medallions, writes that the head on the coins of Naples (Nos. 742, 743) appears to be anterior to Kimon's head, and was possibly from his hand. The style of the Neapolitan coins is indeed superior to that of many of the facing heads of Magna Graecia, and at first glance I should be inclined to agree with Mr. Evans in placing them before the masterpiece of Kimon, because of the greater simplicity of style. But they may be contemporary, and as the same type occurs also on a coin of Phistelia (No. 144), we are probably not warranted in assuming the Naples coins to be Kimon's work. What seems to be certain is that the head at Phistelia was copied from Naples. Another head which may be a copy is No. 90, the head of the nymph Camarina, which resembles so closely that on the drachms Nos. 91 and 92. A curious case of similarity is the Arethusa on the stater of Tarsus (No. 107), which is more like the drachms just mentioned than any other stater of that city I have seen. The Larissa heads (Nos. 93-105) undergo a gradual debasement, ending with a hard and dry style.

The coins of Abacaenum (Nos. 116-118), may be quite independent creations, as they have an individual style of their own, and are apparently earlier.

119. *Eryx*, c. 420 B. C. Obv. Head of *Aphrodite*, facing full-front.

AR Didrachm.

120. — Obv. Similar. *B. M. C.*, p. 62: 4.

AR Litra.

121. *Anactorium*, 350-300 B. C. Rev. Head of the *nymph Aktias*, three-quarter-face to r. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXI, 7.

AR Drachm.

122. *Leucas*, 400-330 B. C. Obv. Head of the *nymph (Leukas)*, three-quarter-face to r. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXVII, 4.

AR Drachm.

123. *Corinth*, 400-338 B. C. Obv. Head of a *nymph*, facing slightly to l. *Ibid.*, Pl. V, 15.

AR Hemidrachm.

124. *Gela*, 415-350 B. C. Head of a *nymph*, three-quarter-face to r. Hill, *Sicily*, Fig. 30.

AE

125. *Laus*, 400-350 B. C. Obv. Head of a *nymph* (?), facing slightly to l. *Jour. Inter. de Num.*, 1908, Pl. I, 20.

AE

126. *Gomphi Philippopolis*, 302-286 B. C. Obv. Head of a *nymph as City*, three-quarter-face to r. *B. M. C.*, Pl. III, 2.

AR Drachm.

127. — 300-190 B. C. Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. III, 3.

AE

128. — Obv. Similar, three-quarter-face to l. *Ibid.*, Pl. III, 4.

AE

129. *Sinope*, 333-306 B. C. Obv. Head of the *nymph Sinope*, three-quarter-face to l. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXII, 10.

AE

130. *Gergis*, 400-350 B. C. Obv. Head of the *sibyl Herophile*, three-quarter-face to r., laureate. *Ibid.*, Pl. X, 12, 13.

AR, AE

131. — 350-241 B. C. Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. X, 14, 15.

AE

132. *Pherae*, 300-190 B. C. Obv. Head of the *nymph Hypereia*, three-quarter-face to l., wearing a wreath of rushes. *Jour. Inter. de Num.*, 1908, Pl. V, 10.

AE

133. *Mesma*, 400-300 B. C. Obv. Head of a *spring-nymph*, facing full-front. *Ibid.*, 1908, Pl. I, 38.

AE

134. Chalcis, 369-336 B. C. Obv. Head of a *nymph*, facing slightly to *r.*, wearing diadem surmounted by five disks with human faces. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XX, 15.  $\text{Æ}$
135. — 196-146 B. C. Obv. Female head facing, on Ionic capital. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXI, 5, 6.
136. Cyprus (Pnytagoras?), 351-322 B. C. Obv. Head of a *nymph* or *goddess*, facing full-front. Rev. Similar, three-quarter-face to *r.* *Jour. Inter. de Num.*, 1904, Pl. XII, 8.  $\text{Æ}$  IV, 51
137. Metropolis (Thessaly), 400-344 B. C. Obv. Female head, facing slightly to *l.* *B. M. C.*, Pl. VII, 9.  $\text{AR}$
138. Leucas, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of *Bacchic nymph*, facing slightly to *l.* *Jour. Inter. de Num.*, 1908, Pl. VIII, 26.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.
139. Eurea, 300-146 B. C. Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. VIII, 21.  $\text{Æ}$
140. Meliboea, 400-344 B. C. Obv. Head of *Bacchic nymph*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, grapes and vine-leaves in hair.  $\text{AR}$  Trihemiobol. II, 25
141. — Obv. Similar. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XXXI, 4.  $\text{Æ}$

M. Imhoof-Blumer has recently analyzed anew the whole subject of nymphs' heads on Greek coins (*Jour. Inter. de Num.*, 1908, p. 1, ff.). As a result of his scholarly discrimination and synthetic study, the multitudinous nymphs are classified on a far sounder basis than has hitherto been secured. His attributions of the facing nymphs have been followed in this paper.

142. Neapolis (Lucania), 420-405 B. C. Obv. Head of the *nymph Parthenope*, three-quarter-face to *r.*  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 29
143. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 30
144. Phistelia, 420-415 B. C. Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 31
145. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 32
146. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 33
147. Croton, 420-390 B. C. Obv. Head of *Hera Lacinia*, facing slightly to *r.*, wearing high stephanos ornamented with honeysuckle.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 34
148. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 35
149. Posidonia, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar. Carelli, *N. I. V. T.*, Pl. CXXVIII, 26.
150. Pandosia, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar. *B. M. C.*, p. 370: 2, 3.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm, Drachm, Tetrobol.
151. Neapolis (Lucania), 420-405 B. C. Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, p. 13; Carelli, *N. I. V. T.*, Pl. LXXII, 11, 12, 13.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm.
152. Croton, 420-390, B. C. Obv. Similar, stephanos ornamented with a palmette and two griffins.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 36.
153. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 37.
154. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 38.
155. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 39.
156. Fensernia, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 40.
157. Hyria, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 41.
158. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 42.
159. Thurium, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. II, 43.
160. Phistelia, 450-400 B. C. Obv. Head of a *nymph* (or *Hera*?), three-quarter-face  $\text{AR}$  I, 61

Nos. 145, 146 are later copies of the earlier fine head of a nymph at Phistelia (No. 144). Nos. 147, 148 are pretty but not interesting heads of Hera. The next

type of Hera at Croton (No. 152) is far better, but it degenerates into a poor style in which the stephanos and the hair about the face are too heavy. This latter Hera type was imitated at Fensernia and Hyria, and from this place it passed to Thurium. The facing type and the Hera head are so entirely foreign to Thurium that there is no difficulty in detecting the copyist in this case (No. 159). No. 150 is the most beautiful of the facing heads of Hera Lacinia, and may be the prototype of the others cited.

161. **Istrus (Moesia)**, 400–300 B. C. Obv. Two youthful male heads (*Dioscuri*?), facing, side by side, one on the right inverted.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. II, 44
162. — c. 400 B. C. Obv. Similar, but heads in higher relief. *Num. Chron.*, 1896, Pl. VI, 1.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.
163. **Syria (Seleucus I)**, 312–280 B. C. Obv. Heads of the *Dioscuri*, jugate, wearing laureate pilei, the nearer head three-quarter-face to *l.* *B. M. C.*, Pl. II, 10, 11.  $\text{AE}$
164. **Cyzicus**, 450–400 B. C. Obv. Head of *Zeus Ammon*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, with ram's horns.  $\text{EL}$  Stater. II, 46
165. **Lampsacus**, 394–350 B. C. Obv. Similar head, facing slightly to *l.*; the horns smaller.  $\text{AV}$  Stater. II, 47
166. **Cyrene**, 431–321 B. C. Obv. Similar. Head, *Hist. Num.*, Fig. 390.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm.
167. **Barce**, 431–321 B. C. Obv. Head of *Zeus Ammon*, facing full-front, wearing large ram's horns.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm.
168. **Aphytis**, 424–358 B. C. Obv. Head of *Zeus Ammon*, three-quarter-face to *l.* *B. M. C.*, p. 61: 1.  $\text{AE}$
169. **Pitane**, c. 350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Zeus Ammon*, facing slightly to *r.* *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXIV, 8.  $\text{AE}$
170. **Epirus (Pyrrhus)**, 295–272 B. C. Obv. Head of *Zeus Dodonaeus*, three-quarter-face to *r.* *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXII, 12.  $\text{AE}$

This is the only head of Zeus facing (except Zeus as Ammon) known to me. Considering how many times the head of Zeus in profile occurs on Greek coins, the absence of the facing type is at least worthy of comment.

171. **Panticapaeum**, c. 350 B. C. Obv. Bearded head of *Pan*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, with animal's ears. *B. M. C.*, p. 4: 1.  $\text{AV}$  Stater.
172. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  II, 48
173. — Obv. Head of young *Pan*, three-quarter-face to *l.*  $\text{AR}$  II, 50
174. — Obv. Similar, with ivy wreath. *Ibid.*, p. 6, 9.  $\text{AR}$
175. **Idyma (Caria)**, c. 437–400 B. C. Obv. Head of young *Pan*, facing full-front. *Rev. Num.*, 1897, Pl. X, 11.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.
176. **Lampsacus**, 394–350 B. C. Obv. Bearded head of *Satyr*, facing slightly to *l.*, with animal's ears.  $\text{AV}$  Stater. II, 49
177. **Lesbos**, 440–350 B. C. Rev. Bearded head of bald *Sileneus*, facing full-front. *Cf. B. M. C.*, Pl. XXXIII, 9, 20, 21.  $\text{EL}$  Hecte. II, 51
178. — Obv. Similar, three-quarter face to *l.*  $\text{EL}$  Hecte. (Somewhat enlarged on the plate.) II, 45
- 178a. **Lycia (Täththiväibi of Antiphellus?)**, 480–460 B. C. Obv. Bearded head of bald *Sileneus*, facing full-front. *B. M. C.*, Pl. V, 6.  $\text{AR}$  Tetrobol.
- 178b. **Gaza**, 450–302 B. C. Rev. Bearded head of *Sileneus*, facing full-front, with horse's ears. *Babelon, Cat. des Monn. Gr.*, Pl. VIII, 20.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.

179. Catana, 420-405 B. C. Rev. Similar, full-front. Hill, *Ancient Sicily*, Pl. IX, 6.  
 ♂ Drachm. II, 52

180. Macedonia in genere, 168-146 B. C. Obv. Head of *Sileneus*, facing full-front, wearing ivy wreath. B. M. C., p. 14: 55.  
 ♂

Nos. 171-174 are heads of Pan, patron deity of the city. No. 176, the Lampsacene stater, is probably not Pan, but merely a Satyr. The type differs from the bald-headed Sileneus who is represented on the hectae of Lesbos and the coins of Catana. The hecte of Lesbos (No. 178) shows an expressive treatment of the Satyric countenance. The look of animalism haunts you when you turn from the face.

181. Aenus, 400-350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Hermes*, facing slightly to *l.*, wearing petasos.  
 ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 1

182. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 2

183. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 3

184. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 4

185. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 5

186. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetrobol. III, 6

187. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetrobol. III, 7

188. — Obv. Head of *Hermes*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, wearing broad petasos.  
 ♂ Drachm. III, 8

The facing head of Hermes occurs only at Aenus. The round, boyish face charms us by its bold directness and youthfulness, but there is not the breath of divinity in this conception of the god, that is nowhere lacking in the Apollo heads.

189. Amphipolis, 424-358 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, laureate.  
 ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 9

190. — Obv. Similar, head to *l.* ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 10

191. — Obv. Similar, head to *r.* ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 11

192. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 12

193. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 13

194. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Drachm. III, 14

195. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Triobol. III, 15

The last three numbers are much inferior in execution to the other coins of Amphipolis figured in the plates. The Apollo on No. 193 looks haggard and old. It is done in the late "dry" style. Nos. 191, 193 are insipid in comparison with Nos. 189, 190.

196. Rhodes, 408-400 B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, three-quarter-face to *r.* B. M. C., Pl. XXXVI, 1, 2.  
 ♂ Tetradrachm, Hemidrachm.

197. — 400-333 B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing slightly to *r.*  
 ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 16

198. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 17

199. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 18

200. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Didrachm. III, 19

201. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Didrachm. III, 20

202. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Didrachm. III, 21

203. — Obv. Similar. ♂ Didrachm. III, 22

204. — 304-166 B. C. Obv. Radiate head of *Helios*, three-quarter-face to *r.*  
 ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 23

205. — Obv. Similar, facing slightly to *r.* ♂ Tetradrachm. III, 24

206.	Rhodes, 304-166 B. C. Obv. Similar.	AR Tetradrachm.	III, 25
207.	— Obv. Similar.	AR Tetradrachm.	III, 26
208.	— Obv. Similar, head to <i>l.</i>	AR Didrachm.	III, 27
209.	— Obv. Similar, head to <i>r.</i>	AR Didrachm.	III, 28
210.	— Obv. Similar.	AR Didrachm.	III, 29
211.	— Obv. Similar.	AR Didrachm.	III, 30
212.	— Obv. Similar.	AR Didrachm.	III, 31
213.	— Obv. Similar.	AR Didrachm.	III, 32
214.	— Obv. Similar, head to <i>l.</i>	AR Didrachm.	III, 33
215.	— Obv. Similar, head to <i>r.</i>	AR Didrachm.	III, 34
216.	— Obv. Similar.	AR Drachm.	III, 35
217.	— Obv. Head of <i>Helios</i> , facing slightly to <i>r.</i> , without rays.	AR	III, 36
218.	— Obv. Similar.	AR	III, 37
219.	— Obv. Similar, head to <i>l.</i>	AR	III, 38
219a.	— 189-166 B. C. Obv. Head of <i>Helios</i> , three-quarter-face to <i>r.</i> , radiate.	B. M.	

C., Pl. XXXIX, 19.

220.	— Obv. Similar.	Æ	III, 39
221.	Clazomenae, 386-300 B. C. Obv. Head of <i>Apollo</i> , three-quarter-face to <i>r.</i> , lau- reate. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. VI, 7.	AV	
222.	— Obv. Head of <i>Apollo</i> , three-quarter-face to <i>l.</i> , laureate. By Theodosos. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. VI, 9.	AR	Tetradrachm.
223.	— Obv. Head of <i>Apollo</i> , three-quarter-face to <i>l.</i> , laureate.	AR	Drachm.
224.	— Obv. Similar.	AR	Drachm.
225.	— Obv. Similar.	AR	Hemidrachm.
226.	— Obv. Similar.	AR	Drachm.

The style of the Apollo heads at Clazomenae is on the whole inferior to that of Amphipolis and Rhodes. The latter of course represents the Sun-god, par excellence and is pre-eminent among the heads of Helios. It was as widely imitated as Kimon's Arethusa. (See below.)

227.	Metapontum, 330-272 B. C. Obv. Head of <i>Demeter</i> or <i>Persephone</i> , three-quarter face to <i>r.</i> , wearing wreath of barley.	AR	Didrachm.	IV,
228.	— Obv. Similar.	AR	Didrachm.	IV,
229.	— c. 280 B. C. Obv. Similar.	AR	Didrachm.	IV,
230.	— Obv. Similar.	AR	Didrachm.	IV,
231.	Cyzicus, 450-400 B. C. Obv. Head of <i>Demeter</i> , facing slightly to <i>l.</i> <i>Num. Chron.</i> 1887, Pl. I, 14.	EL	Stater.	
232.	Tyra (Sarmatia) 350-280 B. C. Obv. Head of <i>Demeter</i> , copied from type of Cyzicus. Imhoof-Blumer, <i>Die Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands</i> , I, Pl. XIII, 10. AR			
233.	Orthagoria, 400-350 B. C. Obv. Head of <i>Artemis</i> , three-quarter-face to <i>l.</i>	AR	Triobol.	IV,
234.	— Obv. Similar.	AR	Triobol.	IV,
235.	Macedon (Philip II), 359-336 B. C. Obv. Similar.	AR	Triobol.	IV,

No. 235 appears to be a copy of the preceding type.

236.	Pherae (Alexander), 369-357 B. C. Obv. Head of <i>Hecate</i> , three-quarter-face to <i>r.</i> ; behind, a torch. <i>B. M. C.</i> , Pl. X, 11.	AR	
237.	Abydus, 320-200 B. C. Obv. Head of <i>Artemis</i> , three-quarter-face to <i>r.</i> , wearin- stephanos. <i>Ibid.</i> , Pl. II, 2.	Æ	

238. **Abydus**, 320–200 B. C. Obv. Similar, head turreted. *Ibid.*, Pl. II, 5.  $\text{AE}$
239. — Obv. Similar, head facing full-front. *Ibid.*, Pl. II, 4.  $\text{AE}$
240. — Obv. Similar, head slightly to *l.*, laureate. *Ibid.*, Pl. II, 9.  $\text{AE}$
241. **Phygela**, 350–300 B. C. Obv. Head of *Artemis Munychia*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, wearing stephanos. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV, 2.  $\text{AE}$
242. — Obv. Head of *Artemis Munychia*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, without head ornament. *Rev. Num.*, 1897, Pl. IX, 12.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm.
243. **Myrina (Aeolis)**, c. 197 B. C. Rev. Head of *Artemis*, three-quarter-face to *l.*  $\text{AR}$  Hemidrachm (?) IV, 8
244. **Polyrhenium (Crete)**, 220–67 B. C. Obv. Head of *Artemis Dictynna*, facing slightly to *r.*, wearing stephanos.  $\text{AR}$  Hemidrachm. IV, 9
245. **Myra (Lycia)**, 168 B. C.–43 A. D. Obv. Head of *Artemis Eleuthera* or *Myrea*, facing full-front, veiled. *Rev. Num.*, 1898, Pl. II, 4.  $\text{AE}$
246. **Oenoe (Icaria)**, c. 300 B. C. Obv. Head of *Artemis*. *Ibid.*, 1897, 2022.  $\text{AR}$
247. **Scotussa**, 300–190 B. C. Obv. Head of *nymph* or *Artemis*, facing slightly to *l.*  $\text{AR}$  Triobol. IV, 10
248. **Cleitor**, 370–240 B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing full-front, radiate.  $\text{AR}$  Triobol. IV, 11
249. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Triobol. IV, 12
250. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Triobol. IV, 13
251. **Tarentum**, 334–330 B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing slightly to *r.*, on a disk with rays. AV  $\frac{1}{20}$  Stater. IV, 14
252. — Obv. Similar. AV  $\frac{1}{20}$  Stater. IV, 15
253. — (**Under Alexander I, of Epirus**), c. 334 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *l.* AV  $\frac{1}{12}$  Stater. IV, 16
254. **Apamea Myrlea**, 300–203 B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing full-front, radiate. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XXV, 4.  $\text{AE}$
255. **Apollonia ad Rhyndacum**, 450–330 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing full-front, laureate. *Ibid.*, Pl. II, 8.  $\text{AR}$  Diobol.
256. **Lesbos**, 440–350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, laureate. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXIV, 8. EL Hecte.
257. **Miletus**, 400–350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, three-quarter-face to *l.* *Ibid.*, Pl. XXI, 8.  $\text{AR}$
258. — 250–190 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing slightly to *l.* *Ibid.*, XXI, 17.  $\text{AE}$
259. — c. 190 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, laureate. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXII, 1. AV Stater.
260. **Halicarnassus**, 400–377 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, three-quarter-face to *r.* *Rev. Num.*, 1897, Pl. X, 5.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.
261. **Thera**, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar. *Num. Chron.*, 1890, Pl. XIX, 13.  $\text{AE}$
262. — 3d and 2d Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *l.* *B. M. C.*, Pl. XXIX, 13.  $\text{AE}$
263. **Gortyna**, 200–67 B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, three-quarter-face to *r.* *Ibid.*, Pl. XI, 10.  $\text{AR}$

(M. Svoronos calls this head a Medusa, and it does resemble the humanized Gorgon heads. It is however quite suggestive of the later heads of Helios at Rhodes. Cf. Nos. 218, 219.)

264. **Syria (Seleucus I), 312-280 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing slightly to *l.*, laureate, hair long. *Ibid.*, Pl. II, 12.  $\text{Æ}$
265. — **(Antiochus I), 280-261 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Apollo*, three-quarter-face to *r.* *Ibid.*, Pl. IV, 10.  $\text{Æ}$
266. — Obv. Similar, head to *l.* *Ibid.*, Pl. IV, 11.  $\text{Æ}$
267. **Astypalaea, 4th Cent. B. C.** Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing slightly to *r.* *Rev. Num.*, 1897, Pl. X, 16.  $\text{AR}$
268. **Grynum, 3d Cent. B. C.** Obv. Head of *Apollo*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, laureate. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XXVI, 8, 9.  $\text{Æ}$
269. **Birytis, 300-290 B. C.** Obv. Similar, head to *r.* *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1903, Pl. V, 1.  $\text{AR}$
270. — Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. V, 2.  $\text{AR}$
271. **Caria (Maussolus), 377-353 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing, copied from Rhodian coins.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm. IV, 27
272. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm. IV, 28
273. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm. IV, 29
274. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm. IV, 30
275. — **(Hidreus), 351-343 B. C.** Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm. IV, 31
276. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. IV, 32
277. — **(Pixodarus), 341-335 B. C.** Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm.
278. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. IV, 33
279. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. IV, 34
280. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. IV, 35
281. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. IV, 36
282. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. IV, 37
283. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. IV, 38
- 283a. **Astyra, c. 480 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Helios*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, as on earliest gold coins of Rhodes. *Ibid.*, Pl. X, 5, 6.  $\text{Æ}$
284. **Erythrae, 300-200 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing full-front, radiate. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XV, 20.  $\text{Æ}$
285. **Priene, c. 200 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Helios*, three-quarter-face to *r.*  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. IV, 46
286. **Lepsimandus, 2d Cent. B. C.** Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing, Rhodian style. *Num. Zeit.*, III, Pl. X, 27.
287. **Lycia (Dynast Pericles), c. 375 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing. *Rev. Num.*, 1898, 2980.  $\text{AR}$
288. — **(Uncertain Dynast of Tlos), 400-360 B. C.** Rev. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. I, 25.  $\text{AR}$
- 288a. — **(Telmessus), 196-189 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing slightly to *r.*, radiate. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XVII, 9.  $\text{Æ}$
- 288b. **Patara, c. 168 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing slightly to *r.* Rev. Head of *Artemis*, facing, wearing stephanos. *Ibid.*, XV, 15, 16.  $\text{Æ}$
289. **Lycia (under Rhodes), 188-168 B. C.** Obv. Similar, full-front, with eagle in front of right cheek. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XXXIX, 12.  $\text{AR}$
290. **Metapontum, 350-272 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing full-front, radiate. Carelli, *N. I. V. T.*, Pl. CLIX, 171.  $\text{Æ}$
291. **Alexandria Troas, c. 189 B. C.** Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing slightly to *r.*, laureate. *B. M. C.*, Pl. IV, 3, 4.  $\text{AR}$

292. Anaphe, 2d and 1st Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo Aigletes*, facing full-front.  $\text{Æ}$  IV, 43
293. Halicarnassus, 2d and 1st Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing slightly to *r.* Rhodian style.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. IV, 44
294. Scythian Dynast, Heles or Aelios, 2d Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing. *Num. Chron.*, 1899, Pl. IX, 2.  $\text{Æ}$
295. Gaza (Uncertain Dynast), 450–332 B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing slightly to *r.* Rev. Mask of *Besa*, facing, bearded and wearing a feather head-dress. *Rev. Num.*, 1898, Pl. XVIII, 11. Cf. Babelon, *Cat. des Monn. Gr.*, Pl. VIII, 22. "Head of Arethusa."  $\text{Æ}$
296. Etenna, c. 350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing slightly to *r.* Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. Gr.*, Pl. F, 18.  $\text{AR}$
- 296a. Istrus, c. 200 B. C. Obv. Head of *Helios*, facing full-front, radiate. Imhoof-Blumer, *Op. cit.*, I, Pl. II, 25.  $\text{Æ}$
297. Paeonia (Audoleon), 315–286 B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, facing slightly to *r.*, in triple-crested helmet.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm. IV, 17
298. — Obv. Similar, head to *l.* *B. M. C.*, p. 4: 1.  $\text{AR}$  Tetradrachm.
299. — Obv. Similar, head to *r.*  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. IV, 19
300. — Obv. Similar, head to *l.*  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. IV, 20
301. Tarsus (Period of Mazaeus), 361–333 B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, facing slightly to *l.*, in triple-crested helmet. *Ibid.*, p. 5, 10.  $\text{AR}$
302. — Rev. Similar to No. 297, head much smaller.  $\text{AR}$  Stater. IV, 18
303. Clazomenae, 387–300 B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, in triple-crested helmet.  $\text{Æ}$  IV, 21, 41
304. Same. 370–189 B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, facing slightly to *r.*, in triple-crested helmet.  $\text{AR}$  Tetrobol. IV, 22
305. — Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII, 12.  $\text{AR}$
306. — Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII, 14, 15, 16.  $\text{Æ}$
307. Pale, 370–189 B. C. Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. XVII, 21.  $\text{Æ}$
308. Phocis, 371–357 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *l.* *Ibid.*, Pl. III, 17.  $\text{Æ}$
309. Tegea, 370–240 B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, facing slightly to *l.*, wearing close-fitting crested helmet. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXVII, 16.  $\text{Æ}$
310. Metapontum, 350–272 B. C. Obv. Similar. Carelli, *N. I. V. T.*, Pl. CLIX, 176.  $\text{Æ}$
311. Coroneia, 387–374 B. C. Rev. Head of *Athena Itonia*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, in triple-crested helmet. *B. M. C.*, Pl. VII, 10.  $\text{AR}$
312. Solus, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, p. 242: 5.  $\text{AR}$
313. Pharsalus, 300–190 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *l.*  $\text{Æ}$  IV, 42
314. Ilium, 1st Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. XII, 1.  $\text{Æ}$
315. — Obv. Similar, head to *l.* *Ibid.*, 15.  $\text{Æ}$
316. Phalanna, 300–200 B. C. Obv. Similar. Macdonald, *Hunt. Coll.*, Pl. XXX, 10.  $\text{Æ}$
317. Etruria, c. 420 B.C. Obv. Similar. Carelli, *N. I. V. T.*, Pl. VII, 1.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm.
318. Assus, 400–241 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *r.* *B. M. C.*, VII, 16.  $\text{Æ}$
319. Sigeum, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. XVI, 5.  $\text{AR}$
320. — Obv. Similar. *Ibia.*, Pl. XVI, 6, 7, 8, 9.  $\text{Æ}$
321. Lebedus, c. 190 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *l.* *Ibid.*, Pl. XVII, 9.  $\text{Æ}$
322. Leuce, 350–300 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *r.* *Ibid.*, Pl. XVII, 15.  $\text{Æ}$

323. Priene, 3d Cent. B. C. Obv. Similar, head full-front. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXIV, 10.  $\text{Æ}$
324. Soli, 370-350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, helmeted, facing. Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 611.  $\text{AR}$  Stater.
- 324a. — (Pasikrates), c. 331 B. C. Obv. Head of *Apollo*, facing slightly to *l.*, laureate. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XIII, 1.  $\text{AR}$  Diobol.
325. Peloponnesus (Megalopolis?). Obv. Head of *Athena* to *r.* *Num. Chron.*, 1892, Pl. XVI, 4.  $\text{AR}$
326. Lycia (Dynast Zakhaba). Obv. Similar. *Rev. Num.*, 1898, 2985.  $\text{AR}$
- 326a. Cyprus (Sidqmelek of Lapethus) c. 450 B. C. Rev. Head of *Athena*, facing, in low helmet with cheek-pieces. *B. M. C.*, Pl. VI, 6, 7, 8.  $\text{AR}$  Stater.
- 326b. Miletopolis, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of *Athena*, facing, wearing crested helmet. *Num. Chron.*, 1904, Pl. XV, 15.  $\text{Æ}$
327. Cos, 190-166 B. C. Obv. Head of young *Heracles*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, in lion's scalp.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. IV, 39
328. — Obv. Similar.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm. IV, 40
- 328a. Methymna, 2d and 1st Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of *Dionysus*, facing, wearing ivy wreath. Macdonald, *Hunt. Coll.*, Pl. L, 5.  $\text{Æ}$
329. Myconos, 3d and 2d Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of young *Dionysus*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, wearing ivy wreath. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XXV, 2.  $\text{Æ}$
330. — Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXV, 3, 4, 5.  $\text{Æ}$
- 330a. Scepsis, 2d and 1st Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of *Dionysus*, facing, bearded and horned. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XV, 13.  $\text{Æ}$
- 330b. Selge (Pisidia), 2d and 1st Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of *Heracles*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, wreathed. *Ibid.*, Pl. XL, 6, 7, 8.  $\text{AR}$  Drachm.
331. Neapolis (Apulia), c. 300 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *l.* Carelli, *N. I. V. T.*, Pl. CI, 4.  $\text{Æ}$
332. Thebes, 395-387 B. C. Obv. Head of bearded *Dionysus*, facing slightly to *r.*, wearing ivy wreath. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XIV, 9.  $\text{AR}$  Stater.
333. Metapontum, 4th Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of young *Dionysus*, three-quarter-face to *l.* *Jour. Inter. de Num.*, 1901, Pl. VI, 16.  $\text{AR}$  Didrachm.
334. Syria (Seleucus I), 312-280 B. C. Obv. Similar, head horned and wreathed. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XXVIII, 1.  $\text{Æ}$
335. Larissa (Thessaly), 400-344 B. C. Obv. Head of *Aleuas*, three-quarter-face to *l.*, helmeted. *Ibid.*, Pl. V, 12.  $\text{AR}$
336. Samos, 322-205 B. C. Obv. Head of *Hera*, facing full-front, wearing stephanos. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXVI, 4.  $\text{Æ}$
337. — Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXXVI, 10.  $\text{Æ}$
338. Neapolis (Ionia), c. 300 B. C. Obv. Head of *Hera* (?), facing full-front, wearing stephanos. *Rev. Num.*, 1897, Pl. X, 6.  $\text{Æ}$
339. Plataea, 387-384, B. C. Obv. Head of *Hera*, facing full-front, wearing stephanos. *B. M. C.*, Pl. IX, 3, 4.  $\text{AR}$
340. Ophrynum, 350-300 B. C. Obv. Head of *Hector* (?), facing full-front, in triple-crested helmet. *Ibid.*, Pl. XIV, 6.  $\text{AR}$
341. — Obv. Similar, three-quarter-face to *l.* *Ibid.*, Pl. XIV, 7.  $\text{Æ}$
342. — Obv. Similar, head to *r.* *Ibid.*, Pl. XIV, 9.  $\text{Æ}$
343. Rhaucus, 309-166 B. C. Obv. Head of beardless youth, three-quarter-face to *r.*  $\text{AR}$  Drachm. IV, 47

344. Autokane (?) (Aeolis). Obv. Head of *Asklepios* (?), facing full-front, laureate. *Æ*  
*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1884, Pl. I, 4.
- 344a. Lycia (Khäräi of Xanthus), 450-410 B. C. Rev. Head of bearded *Satrap*, three-quarter-face to *l.* *ÆR* Stater. IV, 50
- 344b. — (Pericles), 380-362 B. C. Obv. Bearded head facing slightly to *l.*, of portrait-like character, with laurel wreath. Regling, *Die Griechischen Münzen der Sammlung Warren*, Pl. XXVIII, 1231. *ÆR* Didrachm.
345. Larisa (Troas), 3d Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of young *river-god*, facing slightly to *l.* *Æ*  
*Zeit. f. Num.*, 1897, Pl. X, 19, 20.
346. Metropolis (Thessaly), 400-344 B. C. Obv. Head of *river-god* (?), facing. *Æ*  
*B. M. C.*, Pl. VII, 7.
- 346a. Macedonia (Philip V and Perseus), 185-168 B. C. Obv. Head of young *river-god Strymon*, horned and crowned with rushes. Imhoof-Blumer, *Antik. Münzen*, III: Pl. I, 14. *Æ*
347. Crete (Uncertain City). Obv. Head of *Gorgon* (?), facing. Svoronos, *Num. de la Crete*, Pl. XXXI, 19, 20, 21.
348. Gortyna (?). Obv. Head of a *nymph* (?), horned (?). *Ibid.*, Pl. XV, 4. *Æ*
349. Celenderis, 2d Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of a *Gorgon*, humanized. *Rev. Num.*, 1903, Pl. XIV, 21. *Æ*
350. Etruria, c. 450 B. C. Obv. Head of a *Gorgon*. *ÆR* Didrachm. IV, 55
351. Parium, 400-300 B. C. Obv. Head of a *Gorgon*. *ÆR* Triobol (?). IV, 53
352. Tegea, c. 431 B. C. Obv. Similar. *ÆR* Trihemibol. IV, 52
353. Agrigentum, c. 412 B. C. Rev. Crab, on whose carapace is a human head. *ÆR* Drachm. IV, 54
354. Boeotia, 220-197 B. C. Obv. Head of *Demeter*, three-quarter-face to *r.*, with corn wreath. *ÆR* Drachm. IV, 49
355. — Obv. Similar. *B. M. C.*, Pl. VI, 8. *Æ*
356. Elea, c. 340 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *l.* *Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII, 11. *Æ*
357. — Obv. Similar. *Ibid.*, Pl. XVIII, 12. *Æ*
358. Leontini, 3d Cent. B. C. Obv. Head of *Demeter*, facing. *Ibid.*, p. 93. *Æ*
359. Crithote, c. 350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Demeter*, facing slightly to *r.* *Æ* IV, 48
360. Cardia, c. 350 B. C. Obv. Similar, head to *l.* *Ibid.*, 11. *Æ*
361. Euboea, 196-146 B. C. Obv. Head of *Demeter*, facing full-front, veiled. *Ibid.*, Pl. XVII, 18. *Æ*
362. Olbia (?). Obv. Head of a *nymph* (?), facing full-front, with loose locks. Imhoof-Blumer, *Antik. Münzen*, I: Pl. VIII, 4. *Æ*
363. Cyprus (Paphos), c. 350 B. C. Obv. Head of *Aphrodite*, facing full-front, crowned with myrtle and wearing a stephanos. *B. M. C.*, Pl. XXII, 7. AV  $\frac{1}{6}$  Stater.

From the fore-going list it will be seen that the facing head was employed by upwards of one hundred and sixty different autonomous cities and districts, extending over practically the whole territory of the Greek world, and that its use was not restricted to the Fourth Century, as has been generally assumed. A very large proportion of the facing heads were issued during this century, but the practice began at the initiation of Greek coinage, and extended down through the Second and First Centuries, the closing years of independent Greek issues. The type was not of such frequent occurrence as the profile, as indeed the objections to it are only too evident, at

least from the practical point of view. But the Greek artists of die-engraving did not begin the experiment at a time when they had complete mastery of their technique, and then reject it as unsuitable for coins. To illustrate the prevalence of the erroneous impression about the Fourth Century, the following quotation from *Corolla Numismatica* is given: "The style of the coin [i. e. Pharsalus, Pl. IX, 17] appears to me more ancient than the date (300-190 B. C.) to which Mr. Percy Gardner ascribes it. I do not believe that the full-face or three-quarter-face heads are often found after the middle of the fourth century B. C."<sup>1</sup> A glance at the catalogue of facing types will show that, on the contrary, the facing head, often through sheer imitation, was on the whole rather common from the Third to the First Century.

The most archaic examples are found to be in full-front view. The characteristic head of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries is in three-quarter or slightly to right or left of full-front. The true full-front head, due in the archaic period to the halting hand which dared not essay a more difficult perspective, was not wholly neglected by the Fourth Century engravers (*cf.* Nos. 167 and 175), and a goodly number of these full-front heads occur among the late coins (*cf.* Nos. 207, 248, 254, 289, 292-3, 296a, 324, 336, 361). A few coins, belonging to various periods, have a facing head on both obverse and reverse (Nos. 19, Stratus; 20, Arcarnania; 136, Cyprus; 288b, Patara, and 295, Gaza).

Among the subjects represented are the deities Athena, Hera, Demeter (Persephone), Artemis (Hecate), Aphrodite (?), Apollo, Hermes, Zeus (Ammon), Heracles, Dionysus and Pan; the Disoscuri, satyrs, nymphs and river-gods, certain heroes and a Satrap. There can be no question that the facing head was not regarded as apotropaic in meaning, like the human eye placed on the prows of ships, or the Gorgoneion on the warrior's shield.

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<sup>1</sup> Th. Reinach, *Achilles on Thessalian Coins*, p. 69.

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## CONTORNIATES.

In the *Burlington Magazine* (XIII: 99), Katharine Esdale has published an interesting paper on the vexed question of Roman Contorniates. Her contribution to the literature of this curious series of medals is illustrated by twenty-two engravings. She agrees with those writers who have endeavored to show that these pieces were gaming counters. Another recent paper on the same subject, by Mr. George Macdonald, appears in a recent number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, illustrated by three plates. He comments on various examples in the famous Hunterian Museum, included among which are not only those with busts of several of the Roman Emperors — Augustus, Nero, 'espasian, Trajan, Antoninus Pius and his Empress Faustina the elder, and others, — but a number with portraits of eminent characters, — Homer and Alexander the Great, Horace, Sallust, etc. Numismatists are not agreed as to the purpose of these medallions, but the opinion advocated in Miss Esdale's paper seems to be gaining ground.

## THE LINCOLN CENTS.

THE appearance of the long-looked-for Lincoln Cents has revived the old discussion as to the propriety of placing a portrait upon the United States coinage, regardless of the services or prominence of the individual honored. This discussion began in 1783; from that year until the close of the century several varieties of so-called Cents with busts of Washington — about twenty in all — were struck by various parties. Among these may be mentioned the "Unity Cent," which received its name from the blunder in the legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, supposed, though without any very definite knowledge, to have been of French origin; the WASHINGTON THE GREAT Cent, with a chain of thirteen links on the reverse; and the "Double-head Washington," both sides bearing his bust in military dress, laureated, and wearing a queue. There is an extremely rare piece, the dies for which were probably made by Hancock, an engraver of Birmingham, England, of which a single example — a trial impression — is all that we recall; others still were lettered WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, one with a large and one with a small eagle reverse, and dated 1791; several more of similar style, dated in the following year, some with heraldic eagles, or shields suggestive of the national arms, and others to be used as tokens or shop-cards, with a few trial pieces in silver needless to mention, all with Washington's portrait, make up the list. A few of these were probably intended only for patterns, and none of them went into circulation as authorized coins.

Notwithstanding the reverence and love for the great President, the plan of placing his portrait on the money of the Republic did not meet with popular approval, and the ideal head of Liberty displaced it on the regular issues of the Mint, when that began operations. In recent times we have had conventional portraits of Columbus, of Queen Isabella of Spain, and of Jefferson with Napoleon, etc., on special issues from the Mint. If any portrait is to be used, that of the martyred President is surely as well deserving of a place on our coinage as any.

The new Cents have a clothed bust of Lincoln in profile to right, LIBERTY on the field behind him, and 1909 at the right; above is the legend, IN GOD WE TRUST near the edge, where the field curves outward to the milling; the letters are very small, which has suggested to objectors that they accurately typify the dimness of the faith professed. The reverse has the inscription in four lines, ONE | CENT | UNITED STATES | OF AMERICA with an ear of wheat on each side of the lettering, in place of the familiar wreath; legend, E PLURIBUS UNUM near the upper edge and on the outward curve of the field (as on the obverse), which is the first appearance of this motto on Cents issued by the U. S. Government, although it was borne on some of the Hard Times tokens struck in imitation of the regular coinage in 1837 and 1841. The initials of

the designer, V. D. B. are placed in very small letters near the lower rim. The head is very finely executed, but the wheat ears are too much like feathers for the best effect. The letters of all the legends are in such low relief, and so small, that although they are protected to some extent by being placed very near the milling which is unusually high, it seems doubtful if they will resist the wear of circulation for any length of time, with the result that they will soon become illegible.

Much newspaper criticism has been printed regarding the propriety of placing the three initials of the artist, Mr. Victor D. Brenner of New York, on the coin; until recently a single initial has been deemed sufficient, though Gobrecht's full name was placed on some of the experimental silver coins of 1836; a cipher of those of St. Gaudens appears on the larger gold, and those of Mr. Bela Lyon Pratt, under the Indian's head on the small and ugly gold pieces, passed without ruffling the feelings of the censors to any great degree. The criticism is hardly deserved, for the letters are very small,—in fact scarcely noticeable by the ordinary observer, and like the legends will probably soon vanish after a brief circulation. We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury disapproves of them, and that new dies with a single initial are already in preparation. Mr. Brenner has done some admirable work on medals, where the field allowed him opportunity to show his skill; and to crowd so many letters on the Cent, necessarily very minute because of the limited space at his command, was a difficult task. If their presence was imperative, which may be doubted, we do not see how he could have done better, but we may well believe he would have preferred shorter legends, or fewer, and executed them in stronger relief, had he been given greater freedom.

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#### HUDSON TER-CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

As stated in the annual report of the Committee on the Publication of Medals, Messrs. Edward D. Adams, Stephen Baker, Henry W. Cannon, Dr. Geo. F. Kunz, and William R. Peters, presented January 18, 1909, the medal designed by Mr. Emil Fuchs, at the request of The American Numismatic Society,—to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in the year 1609 and the first use of steam in navigation on the Hudson River by Robert Fulton in the year 1807,—has been adopted by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission as its official medal.

The original dies, prepared by The American Numismatic Society, are three inches in diameter. From these dies there have been struck, for members of this Society only, two examples in native gold from California, and one hundred examples in solid sterling silver, numbered from one upward.

These dies are now to be delivered to Messrs. Tiffany & Company, who will strike therefrom only such medals in native Alaskan gold as may be required by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission for presentation to the head of each nation represented in the celebration by one or more of its naval vessels. After such use these three-inch dies are to be deposited in the Museum of the Society. All other issues of this official medal will be of other sizes and of much larger editions.

These one hundred silver medals are now offered to the members of The American Numismatic Society for subscription at the price of \$10 each. Each member may subscribe for one or more medals, and they will be allotted in the numerical order of the applications therefor until the entire issue has been taken. This edition is strictly limited to one hundred medals in silver.

Subscriptions, with remittances and instructions for delivery, should be sent to Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Director of The American Numismatic Society, Audubon Park, 156th Street, New York City.

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#### FOREIGN NOTES.

MR. R. FORRER, who has been studying the weight systems of Egypt, Crete, Phenicia, etc., in very early times, has printed his conclusions in the Year-book of the Lothringen Historical and Antiquarian Society. He gives statistics of weights of numerous finds of axes, bracelets and tools, showing that they correspond very closely to those of the Cretan and Phenician systems. The Editor of *Revue Numismatique*, the organ of the *Société Française de Numismatique*, recalls the fact in this connection, that M. J. de Morgan has also demonstrated that the weights of certain rings found in Armenia and the Caucasus, are an exact multiple of that of the Assyrian shekel.

MR. KURT REGLING has just published in the *Berliner Munzblatter* an account of certain fragments of silver and ingots found in Assyria, and in the *Monatsblatt des Brandenburgia*, the same writer prints another essay on "The Precursors of Our Coinage," a summary of the various means of exchange, and of primitive coins.

A RECENT number of the *Berliner Munzblatter* contains an interesting article by Chr. Jensen, on the images of coins obtained by the aid of the Röntgen and Becquerel rays. The former gave a picture of the devices on both obverse and reverse in a few minutes; the latter but one side, and the result was reached much more slowly.

M. VICTOR TORNEUR, in a critique on the works of the artists who have submitted designs in the competition for the Medal of the *Exposition Universelle* to be held at Brussels in 1910, gives the first place to that of Godefroid Devreese, whose essay shows on the obverse a herald on horseback, and on the reverse a figure personifying the Exposition extending a welcome to an artisan. Evidently the interest in Medals has received a fresh and vigorous impulse, for the Editor of *Revue Numismatique*, in the last number of that excellent magazine, gives the titles and brief sketches of about one hundred articles on medals and medallic art which have appeared in the various Numismatic Reviews and other similar publications during the last few months.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held on Monday, April 19, 1909, at 8.30 P. M., Vice-President Parish presiding.

Announcement was made of the death of Dr. Charles M. Kurtz, of Buffalo, N. Y., a Life Member of the Society.

The Librarian, Mr. William R. Weeks, reported as follows:—

Since the March meeting, the Library has received, by gift, exchange or purchase, seven books, five papers and twelve pamphlets. The donations are as follows:—

A book entitled "A Cabinet of 133 Bronze Plaques and Medals of the Renaissance Period," from Mr. Archer M. Huntington.

A book on "The Coinage of Ireland in Copper, Tin and Pewter," a book on "The Token Money of the Bank of England," and a pamphlet on "The Coinage of William Wood," from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr.

A pamphlet (No. 42 of the series) on "Greek and Roman Antiquities," from Mr. R. H. Lawrence.

Eight pamphlets (bound as three books) on the "German Coins and Medals of the Middle Ages," from Mr. Edward T. Newell.

A book on "Greek Coins and their Parent Cities," from the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

List of donors:—

Miss Agnes Baldwin	B. Max Mehl	John W. Scott
Archer M. Huntington	Edward T. Newell	Wm. B. Selden
R. H. Lawrence	Daniel Parish, Jr.	Spink & Son,

And the following Societies:—

American Numismatic Association	Metropolitan Museum of Art
Belgian Numismatic Society	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Italian Numismatic Society	Vienna Numismatic Society.

The Curator, Mr. William Poillon, reported as follows:—

The donations during the past month consist of 364 coins:—four of gold, 119 of silver, and 241 of other metals; 272 medals, etc.—one of gold, 28 of silver, 133 of copper and bronze, and 110 of other metals; a total of 636 pieces, together with three pieces of paper money. From Mr. Carroll Beckwith came 31 Spanish and Moorish coins (silver and copper). The remainder of the Bruce Collection, 300 coins in all, was presented by the executors of the estate. A siege coin of Audenarde, dated 1582, was given by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr.: Mr. J. Coolidge Hills sent us 19 War medals and badges: Hon. Reginald S. Doull donated a bronze gilt medal, worn as a decoration by the members of the Reception Committee for the World's Champion, 1908: The Humane Society of New York gave a bronze medal with bar, issued for the Police: Charles M. Robbins & Co., five Masonic metal badges with bars: the Chicago Numismatic Society, a set of six medals issued by that Society: the Inaugural Committee, the Taft and Sherman Inaugural Medal: Mr. Frederick P. Keppel, a bronze medal from the French Mint, commemorating International Peace. Mr. Archer M. Huntington gave a silver copy of the beautiful medal which is to be presented (in gold) to the Wright

brothers by the Aero Club of America; this medal was designed by Mr. Victor D. Brenner, and represents on the obverse Messrs. Wilbur and Orville Wright, their busts accolated; on the reverse is an aeroplane, seen as it were from the top of the world with the great inventor seated at the lever balancing its flight. The design of the airship faithfully reproduces the special type of aeroplane which the Americans have so successfully operated. Mr. Brenner's sympathetic touch is revealed in his rendering of the portraits. G. P. Putnam & Sons presented a volume entitled "Tribute to Lincoln," containing a medal of Lincoln facing, by Roiné. Whitehead & Hoag gave 20 medals on various events in American history, 10 of which relate to Lincoln. Lincoln medals were further contributed by Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, the New York Times, Buffalo Times, Cleveland Press, Cincinnati Post, Des Moines News, and Toledo News-Bee.

Through the generosity of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, the Society has become the possessor of one of the original eagles of the Society of the Cincinnati, which was established in 1783 by the officers of the Revolutionary army. The insignia were first made in France, and after the beginning of the French Revolution, they were made in this country, there being a number of different dies in use by the different State societies. The specimen which we have received is one of those made in France shortly after the organization of the Society, and it has the original ribbon, which is draped with crape, said to have been put on to be worn at Washington's funeral. Mr. Saltus has also given us the insignia of the Order of Robert E. Lee, — one of the decorations which we have long needed, — the Society of the Army of the Philippines, and the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, both in bronze. From Col. Adolph Pincus came a bronze badge of the Hebrew Veterans Association; from the War Veterans & Sons Association, U. S. A., the gilt and enamel badge of the Association. Mr. Joseph C. Mitchelson presented a T-shaped piece of copper, taken from an Aztec mound near the City of Mexico. A similar specimen is illustrated in Vol. V, page 25, of the *Journal*, where it is described as having been used for money; this was accompanied by a string of stone beads from the same place. As a loan from Mr. Henry Russell Drowne we have received the first insignia adopted by the Sons of the Revolution — a small gold and enamel pin.

The list of donors is as follows: —

Agnes Baldwin	Humane Society of New York	Nelson P. Pehrson
Carroll Beckwith	Archer M. Huntington	Pekin Chapter, No. 25, Ill.
Bauman L. Belden	Inaugural Committee	Adolph Pincus
George M. Brett	H. W. Ireland	G. P. Putnam & Sons
Richard N. Brooke	F. P. Keppel	Charles M. Robbins Co.
Matilda W. Bruce (Estate)	Keystone Chapter, No. 32, Ia.	George W. Robitzer
Buffalo Times	La Grange Chapter, No. 207, Ill.	B. W. Rowell
Elmer C. Carl	James W. MacIntosh	J. Sanford Saltus
Chicago Numismatic Society	Robert W. McLachlan	Toledo News-Bee
Cincinnati Post	Malvern Chapter, No. 100, Ark.	War Veterans & Sons Association
Cleveland Press	W. T. R. Marvin	Wendell & Greenwood
Des Moines News	Mayor of Pittsfield, Mass.	O. Willsey
Reginald S. Doull	B. Max Mehl	William Aubrey Wing
S. W. Fargo	Joseph C. Mitchelson	Whitehead & Hoag
David R. Gibson	New York Times	Howland Wood
Eugene Harding	Daniel Parish, Jr.	Edward Zenker.
J. Coolidge Hills		
Joseph B. Holmes		

Mr. Howland Wood, the Secretary of the Boston Numismatic Society, was then introduced and made some interesting remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

A REGULAR meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held on Monday evening, May 17, 1909, at half past eight o'clock, Vice-President Parish presiding.

The Council reported as follows:—

During the past month, the work of the Society has gone along smoothly. The placing of some wall cases, on the lower floor, has provided room for the exhibition of the collection of Red Cross medals and decorations, presented by Mr. Saltus some time ago; also for the British war medals, the large plaques of the Society medals, and a number of other things.

The collection of medals by Anton Scharff, of Vienna, which is on exhibition this evening, is the largest accumulation in America of the works of this artist, and is well worth careful examination. It was formed by the late Professor Oettinger, and is now the property of his widow, who has kindly loaned it to the Society for a short time, previous to sending it to Europe to be sold; the prospect of such a collection going out of the country is greatly to be regretted.

The election of the following members is recommended:—

John H. Clapp, Washington, D. C., proposed by Joseph C. Mitchelson and William H. Woodin.

Henri Weil, of New York, and Count of Santa Eulalia, of New York, proposed by Edward J. Deitsch.

The Librarian, Mr. William R. Weeks, reported as follows:—

Since the April meeting, the Library has received, by gift, exchange or purchase, four books, seven papers and thirty-eight pamphlets.

The following donations are important:—

From W. T. R. Marvin, four books on Roman and Greek coins, and a card catalogue of French and German medals.

From Johannes Müller, twenty-eight numbers (which complete the series) of the *Tijdschrift*, a numismatic periodical published under his direction at Amsterdam.

List of donors:—

W. T. R. Marvin  
B. Max Mehl

Johannes Müller  
John W. Scott

Wm. B. Selden

And the following Societies:—

American Numismatic Association  
Bavarian Numismatic Society

Metropolitan Museum of Art  
Royal Numismatic Society, London.

The Curator, Mr. William Poillon, reported as follows:—

Since the April meeting the Society has received 380 medals, insignia, etc. There were six coins in silver, 178 in copper, and 22 in other metals. Of the medals and insignia six were gold, seven silver, 55 copper, and 106 in other metals. The donations also included 33 pieces of paper-money, and four strings of wampum.

Mr. Nelson P. Pehrson gave two hundred and six foreign coins in silver and copper, and thirty-three specimens of paper-money: Mr. T. L. Elder gave six political medals: Lincoln medals were received from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., the New York American, and the Lake Historical Society: Mr. John E. Poillon donated a Ter-Centennial Medal commemorating the Settlement of Jamestown: from Mr. John du Fais came a bronze medal of Bryan and Kern, by Pierre Feitu: the Medallic Art Company contributed medals of Algernon S. Sullivan, Rowland Hazard, and William Brown Cogswell, and plaques representing Prof. Charles E. Anthon, Gen. John A. Dix, and Benjamin Franklin: Mr. Samuel R. Betts gave seven medals, including the Admiral Dewey Reception Committee Medal, 1899. The following insignia were sent by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus: Two of the Society of the Cincinnati, two of the Society of Colonial Wars, and one each of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Military Order of the Moro Campaigns; also one gilt decoration, Order of the Rose of Brazil, two medals of Albert, Prince of Monaco, one bronze gilt medal of the Food Exposition in Amsterdam, 1894. One gold and enamel insignia of the Daughters of Holland Dames was presented by that Society. Wendell & Greenwood contributed fifty-eight Mark Pennies, in various metals, and Masonic medals were received from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., and Mr. William Poillon.

The list of donors is as follows:—

Frank L. Aldrich	Lake County Historical Society	Miss Emily B. Riegel
Arnold Numismatic Co.		J. Sanford Saltus
Samuel R. Betts	Medallic Art Co.	Siloam Chapter, No. 19, N. J.
F. M. Breed	New Ulm Chapter, No. 57,	Skitcherwaug Chapter, No. 25,
James A. Clark	Minn.	Vt.
Thomas L. Elder	New York American	Society of the Daughters of
Saram R. Ellison, M. D.	Daniel Parish, Jr.	Holland Dames
N. M. Epstein	Nelson P. Pehrson	Union Royal Arch Chapter,
John du Fais	John E. Poillon	Mass.
Keystone Chapter, No. 36, Mich.	William Poillon	Wendell & Greenwood.
	William A. Ransom	

Mr. Farran Zerbe, President of the American Numismatic Association, delivered an address on "Early Commercialism and the Development of Currency."

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Zerbe for his most interesting address.

Professor Christian Hülsen, Ph. D., LL. D., Secretary of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, at Rome, read a paper entitled "Representations of the Curia Iulia on Coins of the Period of Augustus." It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Professor Hülsen for his most interesting paper, and a copy requested for publication in the *Journal*. Professor Hülsen very kindly promised to comply with this request.

The meeting then adjourned, and the members and guests proceeded to the gallery to inspect the collection of medals by Anton Scharff.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary.*

## NUMISMATIC NOTES.

IN the *Blatter für Münz-freunde* Mr. Edward Schroder discusses some of the names which have been given to coins from those of Mint-masters and others. Among these he notes that "*Gortzen-daler*" is the popular Swedish name of the dalers coined by order of Baron de Schlitz, called de Gortz, one of the Ministers of Charles XII; "*Hcbrenke*" was a name applied to pfennigs of a particularly poor alloy, issued in the fourteenth century, in Breslau; Nicolas Rempel, Mintmaster of that city, gave his name to the "*Rempelhellers*," while "*Ephraimiten*" was the term applied to the "*Drittels*" and "*Tympf*" of Prussia and Leipzig, struck in the reign of Augustus III of Poland, by the house of Ephraim, Itzig & Co. Other analogous examples are cited by the author of the paper; his explanations of the origin and meaning of these allusive names of coins is a novel and interesting contribution to numismatic literature.

FORTY thousand pieces of the value of five marks, and fifty thousand of three marks have been coined at Berlin, to commemorate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Jena. They bear the bust of John Frederick of Saxony, three-quarters facing.

## OBITUARY.

ASHER D. ATKINSON.

MR. ASHER D. ATKINSON, the last survivor of the Founders of The American Numismatic Society, died on Saturday morning, June 26, at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year. He was the son of Dr. Asher Atkinson and Mary J. Forsyth Kempston, and was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1821. When a youth he attended the Friends' school in that city, with his cousin Thomas Dunn English, who was also one of the Founders of The American Numismatic Society. We are told by his daughter that his teacher was the "master so cruel and grim" of "Ben Bolt." The family later removed to New York city, where he studied medicine, but never engaged in practice, devoting his time to business, and after 1863 was a successful operator in developing oil wells. At one time he had a very fine collection of Cents which, after passing through various hands, finally came into the possession of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia. He was for many years a member of the Long Island Historical Society.

Mr. Atkinson married Miss Emma J. Barnsdall, April 20, 1853, and they celebrated their golden wedding in 1903. Six children survive him, one of whom, Asher Atkinson, C. E., by a singular coincidence, was employed professionally in the construction of The American Numismatic Society's new building. The funeral took place from his late residence on June 28.

L. H. L.

THOMAS HALL, M. D.

THE very sudden death, in May last, at his summer home in Chelmsford, Mass., of Dr. Thomas Hall, for many years a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, leaves a vacancy in the ranks of prominent collectors of Americana. Dr. Hall's cabinet was remarkable in many ways; his sets of early U. S. Cents, especially those of 1793 and

'94, had few if any equals. His Rosa Americanas comprised nearly if not quite all the known varieties, while his Colonial and State issues, from the early N. E. silver to the New Jersey, Vermont, and especially the Connecticut Cents, was remarkable for its completeness; he had in preparation a monograph of some of these, and a portion of it he had privately printed; but we fear that physical infirmity prevented him from bringing it to a conclusion. Of pattern pieces he had some very rare examples, while among his numerous Washington and Lincoln medals were many scarce and valuable issues, including some that are probably unique.

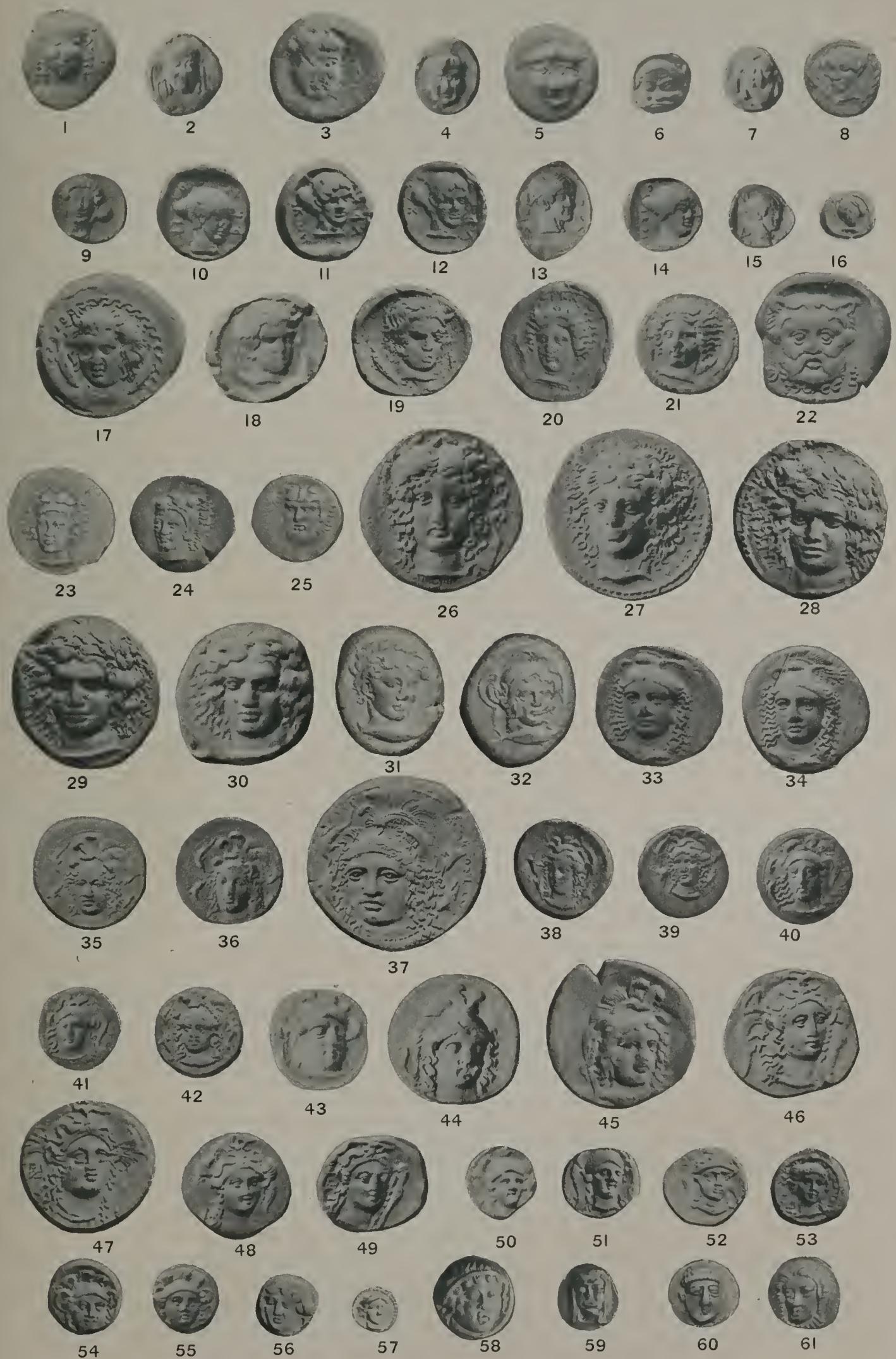
Dr. Hall was never happier than when opening his cabinet to some friend of congenial tastes, especially as his failing health kept him at home for much of the time in the latter years of his life. He had carefully studied its wealth of choice and interesting pieces. The disposition of his cabinet has not as yet been discussed by his family, but it is known that Dr. Hall hoped that some at least of its very complete groups might be kept together, and never dispersed.

### BOOK NOTICE.

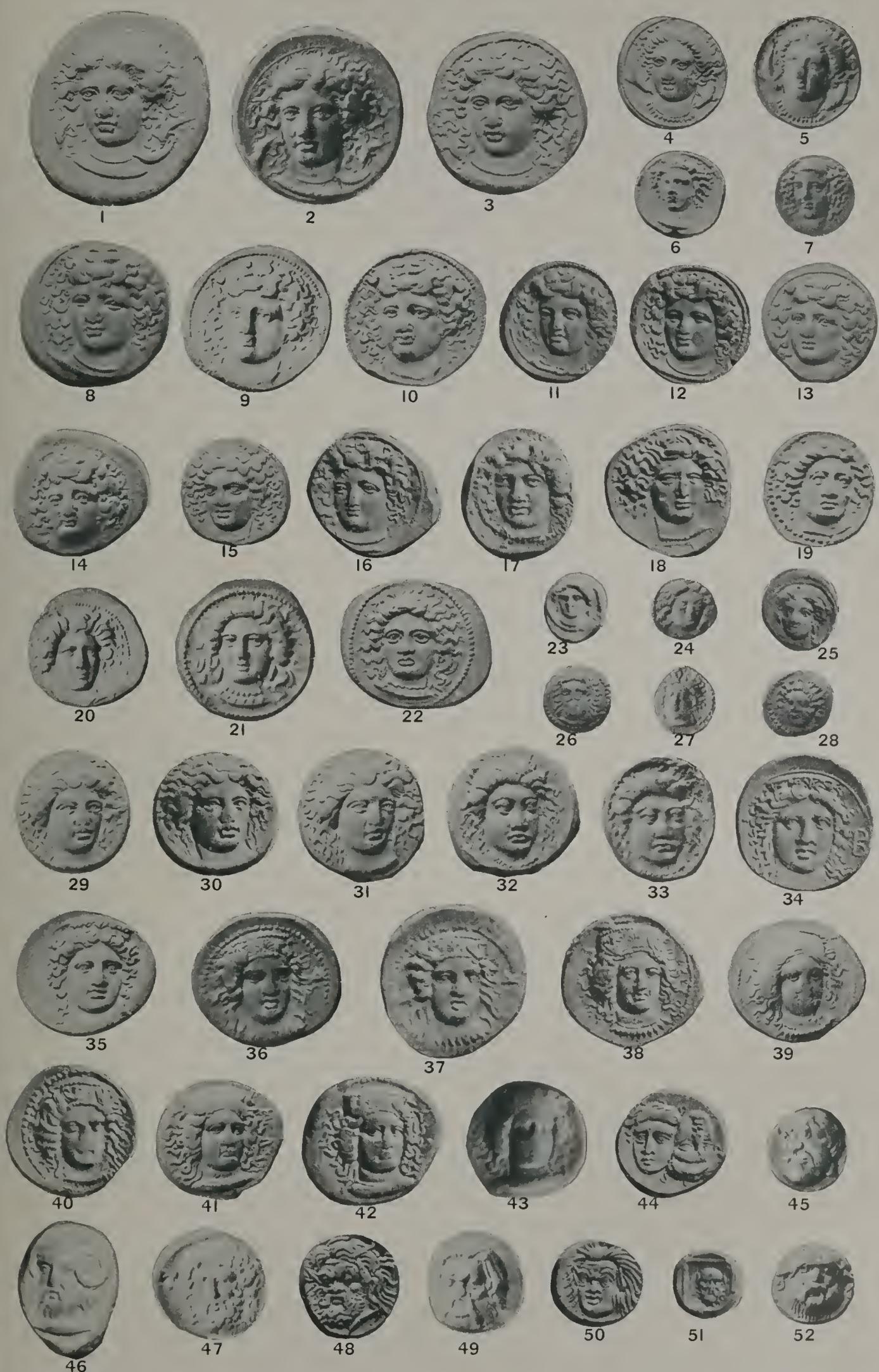
THE LINCOLN TRIBUTE Book Appreciations by Statesmen Men of Letters and Poets at Home and Abroad Together with a Lincoln Centenary Medal from the Second Design made for the Occasion by Roiné Edited by Horatio Sheafe Krans G. P. Putnam's Sons New York and London The Knickerbocker Press 1909

This little volume of 146 pages 16mo, which has recently been issued by Mr. Robert Hewitt, of The American Numismatic Society, is illustrated by a photogravure portrait of Abraham Lincoln from the photograph by Rice, and a half-tone of the obverse of the larger Lincoln Centennial Medal designed by Roiné, described in an earlier number of this volume of the *Journal*. Like the volume published by Mr. Hewitt just before New Year's, it contains a small silver medal, inserted in much the same manner as in the larger volume. The obverse bears a portrait bust in citizen's dress, of Lincoln, nearly facing, but turning slightly to the right; the date 1809 is on the field above the shoulder on the left, and 1909 and the name of the artist beneath in small letters, on the right in similar position. Legend, on the left ABRAHAM and on the right LINCOLN. On the reverse is the inscription in eighteen lines, the last curving to the lower edge of the planchet:—BY | HIS HIGH COURAGE, | HIS | STATESMANSHIP, AND HIS | SUPREME QUALITIES | AS A | LEADER, AND NOT LESS BY HIS | CHARITY, HIS TENDERNESS, | AND | HIS MAGNANIMITY, | ABRAHAM LINCOLN | BELONGS TO THE AGES, AND | WILL EVER STAND AMONG THE | WORLD'S BEST AND | GREATEST MEN. | H S K | COPYRIGHT 1909 | MEDALLIC ART CO. N. Y. The limited space for this long inscription requires the use of very small letters, the last line especially being almost illegible.

There is a brief biographical sketch of the artist, an interesting account of the mode in which the medal was made, and numerous tributes to the character of Lincoln, arranged in chronological sequence,—many from those who knew and loved him, the study of which, as the author very justly remarks, will "leave the reader with a lively sense of the many-sided greatness of this national hero, of his rich and genial humanity, and of those intimate, personal and peculiar qualities and idiosyncrasies that combined to constitute his individuality."



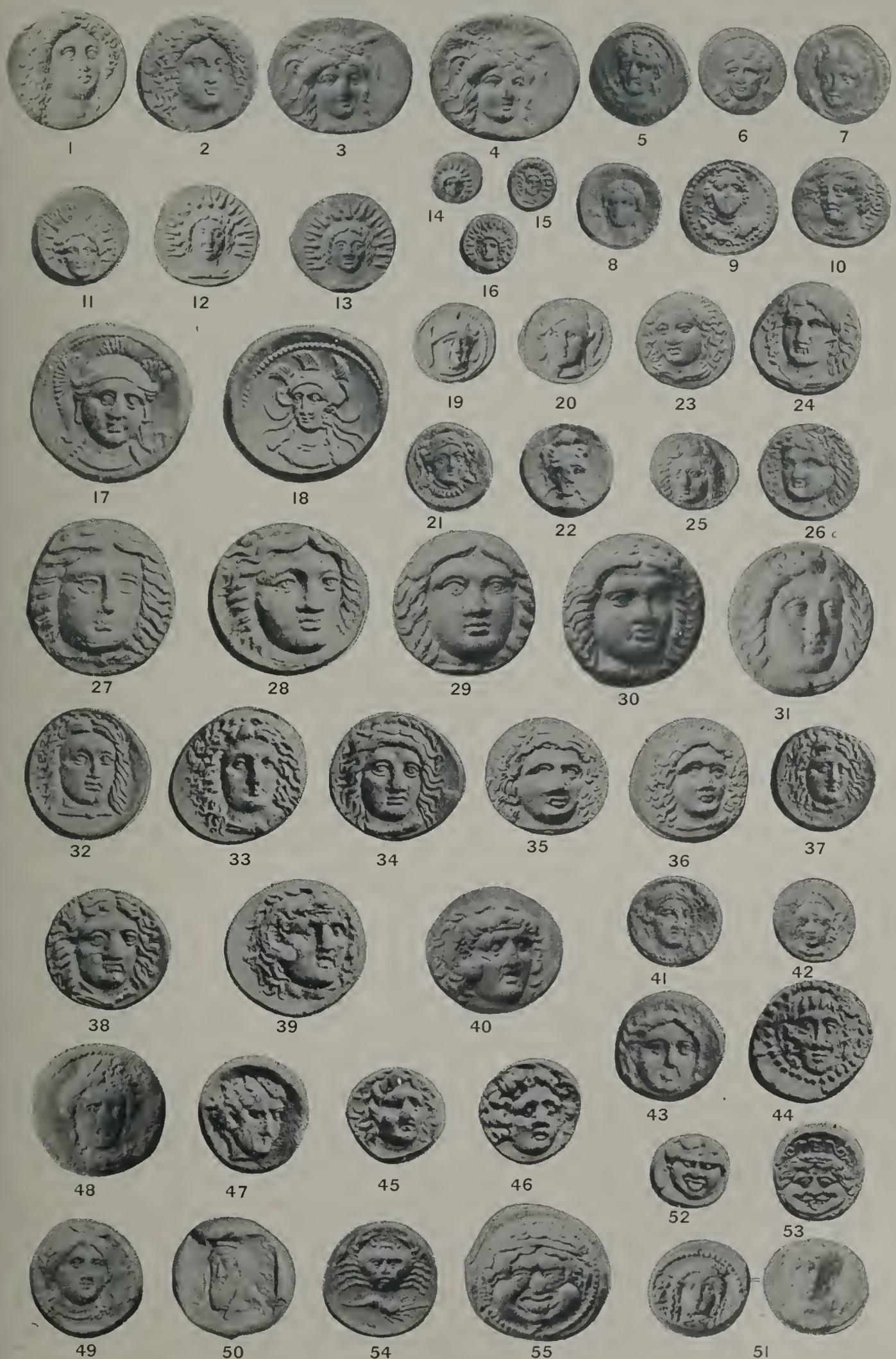




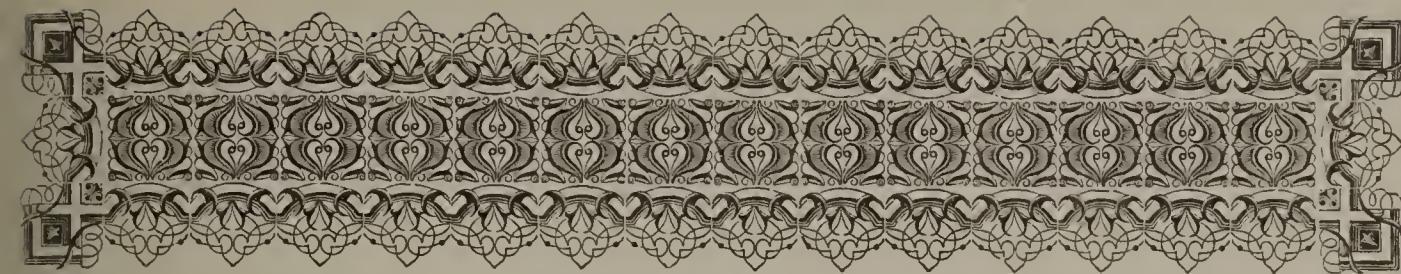












# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo  
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

—*Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

VOL. XLIII: No. 4.

NEW YORK.

QUARTERLY.

## THE ORIGINS OF COINAGE.

BY M. JEAN SVORONOS.

THIRD PAPER. TRANSLATED FOR THE JOURNAL.

### THE SPITS (OBOLI) OF IRON.

**A**ODERN numismatists have disputed the truth of the tradition that iron was coined at Sparta, and have claimed that the accounts by ancient writers concerning such money were inexact. It rests with these critics to explain what is meant by the "spits of iron," the primitive money which continued to circulate until the Fourth century B. C.<sup>1</sup> But some time ago iron coins were discovered in the cities of Tegea and Argos, and among the people living in a third city in the Peloponnesus, all belonging to the beginning of the Fourth century.<sup>2</sup> These served to prove that the use of iron for monetary purposes in the Peloponnesus was an ancient custom of the country, due perhaps to the exploitation of the iron mines of Taygetus, which began before the Doric invasion.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Editor has not seen the original Greek paper of M. Svoronos, and the exact shade of meaning of his sentence in the version from which our translation is made is not evident; but from the context and the passages from ancient authorities cited later, it is clear that the author is convinced that iron spits, goads or spikes—the former word being preferred in this translation—were *expressly made* to serve as primitive money, while the "modern numismatists" to whom he illudes, deny that these spits were *money*, but were merely used for barter like many other articles, as a

matter of accident. The very remarkable discovery of a large quantity of the spits in the excavations made at the temple of Hera near Argos—the Heraeum—which is described in this paper, establishes beyond question, as the author believes, his theory that iron was wrought into the form of spits with the distinct intention of using it for money.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> Köhler, *Zur Geschichte des griechischen Münzwesens*: Ath. Mitth., VII (1882); pp. I *et seq.*

<sup>3</sup> Etienne de Byzance, *sub voce Λακεδαλμων*.—Köhler, *loc. cit.*, p. 5.

It is evident that the spits of iron, to which there are many allusions in ancient writers, were subdivisions of the Peloponnesan iron "cake" (*pelanos*).<sup>1</sup>

Plutarch, in his Life of Lysimachus (ch. 17), after speaking of the iron *pelanos* — the Spartan money — adds that the most ancient coins were also of iron, notably the *small iron spits* (*όβελίσκοι*), from which, he adds, came the coins called *oboli* to this day, as well as the *drachmae*, or six-oboli pieces, so styled because the hand could not grasp (*δράξασθαι*) more than six spits or obelisks at once.

Again, Pollux (7: 105) also tells us that "from the first these iron spits served as money among the Lacedemonians and the Byzantines," and subsequently (9: 77-78) he adds that according to some, the name *obolus* is derived from the fact that in the very earliest times it was the custom to use for purposes of exchange, goads for pricking oxen (*όβελοῖς βουπόροις*), or spits of which the number that the hand could hold at once (*δράξασθαι*) was called a *drachma* (*δραχμὴ*, i. e. a handful); these primitive names passed over to the new coins struck in silver. Aristotle, in repeating the same account in his *Πολιτεία* of the Sicyonians, differs only in that he says that oboli were called *όφελοι* (not *όβελοι*) from the verb *όφέλλειν*, etc.<sup>2</sup>

We find these iron spits mentioned also by Herodian,<sup>3</sup> Epiphanius<sup>4</sup> and other authors. The "Etymologicum Magnum," under the word *drachma* says that this was "the name given to the number of six oboli, from the verb *δέδραγμαι*, *δραχμὴ* (to grasp, a handful), because in ancient times men used spits (*όβελοι*) in place of coins, and gave the name drachma to that quantity which the hand could grasp at once.

Once more, Heraclides of Pontus (see Orion, *sub voce οβελός*) writes that "Obolos is one form of obelos,<sup>5</sup> and comes from the word *όβελίσκος*,<sup>6</sup> because before the coinage of silver oboli the ancients used spits of iron (obelisks) for money. It was Pheidon of Argos who first struck, at Aegina, silver coins which he put into circulation in place of the primitive obelisks, which he retired and dedicated to the temple of Hera at Argos."

Very curious and important is the evidence given by Plutarch, in his Life of Flavius Maximus (27), where he recalls the fact that the Theban buried Epaminondas at the public expense (B. C. 362), because of his poverty, since there was not found even an iron obelisk in his possession, after his death.

From these statements it is evident that men used for money long rods of iron, and sometimes perhaps of copper, having the form of the spit for

<sup>1</sup> See the second paper in this series by M. Svoronos, pp. 99 *et seq.* of this volume of the *Journal*. — Ed.

<sup>2</sup> *όφελοι*, *i. e.* advantage, profit, from *όφέλλειν* to increase, or strengthen. — ED.

<sup>3</sup> Orion, Περὶ Ἐτυμολογιῶν *sub voce οβελός*.

<sup>4</sup> See *Metrologorum Scriptorum Reliquiae*, Hultsch's ed., I: pp. 266, 3; 268, 20; 303, 16; and II: 104, 23.

<sup>5</sup> The two words are collateral forms, *obelos* in the Aeolic and Doric dialects signifying literally a spit or any pointed instrument, while *obolos* (in English generally spelled *obolus*) is the name of the coin. — ED.

<sup>6</sup> This is merely the diminutive of *όβελός*, and literally signifies a small spit, or any similar pointed instrument. — ED.

cooking, or of goads long enough to be used by drovers.<sup>1</sup> These were so slender that the hand could grasp six at once. These monetary spits circulated in Argos until the epoch of Pheidon of that city (to whom the Greeks in general attribute the first coinage of silver in Greece), in Byzantium, in Sparta, and in Thebes until the Fifth and Fourth centuries B. C. It is further related that these small spits were also in circulation at a very remote period, probably before Pheidon's time, at Sicyon, Athens,<sup>2</sup> and perhaps at Megara, the mother city of Byzantium.

Many theories have been proposed as to the form, the weight, and the value of these very ancient obelisks, because none of them had been found. Fortunately a discovery of the greatest importance has been made within the last twelve years, which until now has passed almost unnoticed in spite of the fact that it sheds a vivid light on the iron spits of the Peloponnesus. This discovery was made when the American School of Archaeology at Athens began excavations, under the direction of Mr. Waldstein, at the temple of Hera in Argos. In one of the sacred passages where, as stated by the authorities cited above, Pheidon had deposited the ancient iron spits as a memorial of the primitive money, there was found a large bundle of these spits. The circumstances under which it was brought to light do not permit the least doubt as to its origin, or that these spits are identically those which Pheidon dedicated to Hera! On digging out the north-west corner of the terrace on which, in ancient times, was erected the second temple of Hera in place of the first (in which were deposited the votive offerings of Pheidon) burned 424 B. C., the workmen discovered at a great depth two singular objects of iron among other articles which antedated the invention of money struck from dies.

The first of these which was found was hailed by the laborers with the cry "A cannon!" for it really appeared to be one. But on examination it was found to be a large bundle of iron spits, each having the length of a metre. These spits were bound by iron bands with such care that they closely resembled a cannon 1.20 metres long. The ends of the bundle had originally been covered with molten lead, which united the mass in such a way that it was impossible to remove a single spit. A photograph taken after the discovery and quite recently published by Mr. Waldstein, shows not only its form, but the care with which the spits had been fastened together by the iron bands.

Although Mr. Waldstein recognized at once the importance of his discovery, unfortunately the mass, after being carried to Athens, was thought to have no special importance. Without even making a record of it on the books of the National Museum of Archaeology, it was taken to pieces. The

<sup>1</sup> Compare Herodotus, II: 135. [See close of this paper. Ed.] — Euripides, *Cyclops*, v. 202, and *Andro-* <sup>meda</sup>, vv. 113, 114. — Xenophon, *Anabasis*, VII: 8, 14.

<sup>2</sup> See *Etymolog. Mag.*, sub voce ὄβελος.

greater part of the spits, carelessly broken, were thrown into the basement vaults of the building, where the humidity of the place, slowly acting on them for twelve years, increased the work of destruction. Fortunately M. Kourouniotis, superintendent of antiquities, having been present at one of my lectures on primitive moneys, recalled the fact that some one had once brought spits of iron to Athens from the temple of Hera. Thanks to his aid and that of M. V. Stais, the present Director of the National Museum of Archaeology, we have recovered them, after a long search in the vaults of the building. By energetic efforts we have obtained from the Minister an order to remove them and place them in the care of the National Museum of Numismatics, and are taking all possible measures to preserve them from further injury. After fastening them together again into a bundle having its original form—thanks to Mr. Waldstein's photograph—we have placed them on exhibition in a fine glass case, as one of the most precious treasures of the Numismatic Museum. In truth it was no small thing—this discovery of the offering of King Pheidon,<sup>1</sup> who introduced the coinage of silver, and deposited this bundle as a souvenir of the primitive national money of the Greeks!

We give an illustration<sup>2</sup> of a bunch of these oboli, which shows the greater part of those which have been discovered; with this we also show a group of only six—the number of oboli making a drachm—selected from the best preserved examples. Another figure pictures six held in a man's hand, and thus gives an exact representation of a "handful of oboli," or a "drachm" ( $\delta\rho\alpha\chi\mu\eta$ ). In addition we give, by the kindness of Mr. Waldstein, a photogravure of the second object discovered (already mentioned, and discussed later in this paper), which is shown at the right of the bundle of broken and nearly ruined oboli, from the Athens Museum of Archaeology. The latter especially is of great importance, because it clearly shows the lead which was melted around the ends of the bundle, to prevent the removal of any of the spits. Here we have the evidence which proves this to have been a consecrated object, deposited in the temple, and not merely an ordinary mass of spits. The lead may be distinguished in the photogravure by its white color. Pieces of the lead preserved in the Numismatic Museum also contain fragments of the ends of the spits.

The length of those which still remain intact is 1.17 metres [about 39 inches]. Mr. Waldstein's photograph shows that the greater portion of them probably had, originally, a uniform length of about 1.20 metres. The rods were square, and one end terminated in a small, sharp point, justifying their ancient name of "goads for pricking oxen," "spits" and "arrows."

<sup>1</sup> The period of Pheidon is variously given by different authorities, as from 895 to 730 B. C.; assuming the date of his attempt to conquer Corinth, about 768, according to Pausanias, to be the most probable, we have about 2675 years as the approximate age of this precious deposit.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> Our engravings are reproduced from the illustrations in the *Revue Belge*, which is republishing the articles from the original Greek "Lessons" by Svoronos.—ED.

On our first examination of these spits in their present condition, 32 were found uninjured, retaining their original length (nearly four feet); 32 more have three-fourths of their primitive length; 40 measure from 40 to 50 centimetres; 32 from 30 to 40 cm.; 23 from 20 to 30 cm.; there were also a great number of fragments—100 at least—much smaller, as well as innumerable pieces badly corroded or incrusted, from the moisture to which they had been exposed; besides those which were originally on the surface of the mass, but broken and completely oxydized since their discovery.

As yet the whole have not been weighed, but after a partial examination, I find that a handful (drachm) of these oboli,—that is, six of those best preserved,—weigh 2.418 kilogrammes (or severally 495, 417, 401, 385, 378 and 342 gr.). I judge that the entire mass was originally composed of about 180 spits, having an average weight of 403 grammes; the weight of the whole would thus be about 72.540 kilogrammes.

#### THE STANDARD OF WEIGHT.

The second object discovered with the spits in the Heraeum, is of singular shape—a large and heavy piece of hammered iron, having the form of a square rule or rod (*norma, regula*), 1.20 metres in length. Each of its sides measures 88 mm. After it had been cast into the form of a rod, one end received by vigorous hammering the shape of a lance (of which the greatest breadth is 27 cm., and the least thickness 15 cm.), but without the square portion at the point being changed in the least degree.<sup>1</sup> Time has left this part safe and intact, but the opposite end has been slightly broken. Fortunately one of the corners at that end has been preserved uninjured, so that we can measure exactly the entire length of the rod.

Mr. Waldstein says that this singular object is “quite inexplicable.” But I believe, because of its burial beside the mass of iron spits; because of its exact similarity in form and length (1.20 m.) to those spits which are still uninjured (1.17 to 1.20 m.); and because of the ancient evidence that Pheidon not only struck silver coins at Aegina, but also “confiscated”<sup>2</sup> the old measures and introduced new weights<sup>3</sup> (for it was he who compelled the adoption of the famous measures called from his name “Pheidonian”), that it is probable, if not certain, that this object is the *standard* of the pre-Pheidonian iron spits discovered at the same time with this. For we have seen in the authorities cited above, that these spits went into circulation after they had been weighed (*πρὸς σταθμόν, σταθμοῖς τοὺς ὀβελίσκους παρέδιδον οἱ ἀρχαῖοι, i. e.,* in their balances, the ancients used obelisks for weights).

This measure then was deposited by Pheidon in the temple of Hera at Argos, for the same reason as the mass of spits. After the first temple was

<sup>1</sup> It will be seen by the photogravure, as well as by Mr. Waldstein's account of the discovery quoted below, that the point itself has either been “flattened down,” or was never sharpened. — ED.

<sup>2</sup> Πάριον Χρονικόν, v. 45 (Jacoby, *Das Marmor Parium*, Berlin, 1904, pp. 11 and 93.—Iaser, Gr., XII: p. 106.)

<sup>3</sup> See *Journal Internat. d'arch. num.*, V: pp. 37-39.

destroyed by fire, the builders of the second, according to custom, buried in its foundations the ancient offerings which had been preserved, as its most sacred treasures. This explains why the ends of the mass when found were strongly fastened together by molten lead, so that no one could withdraw a single spit from the offering. The deposit recalls the fact that at Rome the standards of weights and measures were carefully preserved in the temple of Juno Moneta, on the Capitoline hill,<sup>1</sup> and the same custom obtained at Athens for their official weights (*σηκώματα*).

Many theories might be proposed to explain the singular form — a lance — given to this primitive standard of weight. The simplest that occurs to me, as the reason, is that this standard was intended to regulate not only the *form* of the spits (which was that of a square rod with one end terminating in a lance-like point), but their *length* as well.

On weighing for the first time this heavy standard, it was found to be about 73 kilogrammes; it also appeared that the total weight of the mass of spits (about 180) was the same.

We have requested the Professors of our National University to determine, exactly and scientifically, the precise weight and length of this object, make a chemical analysis of the metal of which it is composed, and analyze the iron of the spits. We hope to be able to announce at an early day the result of their investigations concerning these unique and sacred numismatic relics. Meanwhile we think it well to give here what Mr. Waldstein has written on the subject of their discovery. In his Report to the Committee of the American School, made immediately after the excavations in the spring of 1894<sup>2</sup> he said: —

Among the many objects found here (in the terrace of the second temple), I must mention the large number of objects of iron. In fact, throughout our excavations we have often found iron with bronze and even stone implements. A strange object was a large mass of iron about five feet long and a foot in diameter, which proved to be a mass of iron spears bound together with bands of iron at both ends. We found at the same time another large, solid, rectangular bar of iron, flattened out about a foot from one end, which is quite inexplicable.

In his Introduction to the volume cited (pp. 61-2, *Bronzes*), the same writer says: —

In connection with the general history of the Heraeum and with the light which our individual finds throw upon it, I must here point to one most interesting feature of our discoveries, which impressed itself upon me from the very earliest stages of our excavations. One of the singular facts in the relative number of objects found is that with the exception of a few isolated cases in which coins appeared near the surface, in our excavations no coins whatever came to light in any of the strata in which thousands of other objects were found. The natural inference is that in the times to which these finds belong, there was no coinage at Argos. Moreover this fact is borne out by the general history of coinage in Greece. And (as we are able to furnish a most striking and fortunate illustration of this fact) it is to Pheidon of Argos that the

<sup>1</sup> Hultsch, *Griechische Metrologie*, p. 88.

<sup>2</sup> See Waldstein's *The Argive Heraeum*, I (1902): p. 77.

introduction of coinage at Aegina and of a system of weights and measures are ascribed. I cannot at this time enter into the vexed question of the exact date when Pheidon of Argos lived. Although we found no coins in the lower layers, we did find innumerable objects in metal, especially bronze, among which a certain simple kind of bronze pin, developed out of the ordinary nail-shape into more ornamental and elaborate forms, constantly recurred in all the earlier layers. "*Allo kumbi*" (another nail) was the constant call of our excavators, when another one of these nail-like pins was found. Besides these we were continually coming upon pieces of thinner or thicker bronze wire or rods, which in many cases had knots at intervals, as if to be used for handles. The thought at once came to us that these were spits. In the same way we came upon iron rods in other layers, and pieces of wire twisted into decorative shapes (for instance, the *pretzel* shape).

Finally, in the northeast end of the Second Temple platform, we were much astonished to find two huge objects of iron. The one was greeted by our workmen with the call of "a cannon," for it certainly was of the dimensions and weight of a field-gun. The other, slightly smaller, was a solid mass of iron, a square bar flattened out into a lance-shaped curve, of which the point had been flattened down. The cannon-shaped iron mass was found to consist of innumerable rounded bars of metal coming to a point, and held together at either end by an iron coil tightly twisted around them, so that they all presented one mass. If it had belonged to Roman times, one would have called it a huge iron rendering of the lictors' staves.

Now, when, even in the first year, this vast number of bronze spits and pins were found, the thought at once presented itself that these objects were used for their money value in metal; for it is quite impossible to believe that the men and women were constantly shedding the pins which held their garments together on this site, in a manner to produce such a mass of bronze objects as compared with the number of other finds. Nay, I felt convinced that not only these, but also the innumerable bronze rings of various sizes and thicknesses — though they may have had some ritual meaning as offerings to Hera from affianced couples — were dedicated and preserved here as objects of metallic value, and that in the daily life of the people these were used in lieu of ordinary coin. We only need study the primitive currency of other early peoples and of savages to see how such metal objects, wire rings and pins and spits, were everywhere used for money. When, finally, the two huge iron objects which could not conceivably have served any actual use were found, the account which ancient authors give of the dedication of the spits at this very Heraeum of Argos, when first Pheidon struck money at Aegina, seemed the only explanation of the facts of our finds, which thus, on their side, furnish us with a most striking archaeological confirmation of the statements of ancient historical writers.

Mr. Waldstein has correctly recognized in these spits the offering of Pheidon, but we cannot accept his opinion when he believes he has found in the numerous little objects of copper discovered in these same excavations, primitive coins; this is perhaps the reason why his surprising discovery did not at once attract most eager attention. The fact that iron and not copper was the monetary unit of the Peloponnesus before Pheidon's time, is enough to prove that Mr. Waldstein's theory [as to the rings and pins] is without foundation.

After what has been said it is evident that all the primitive coins — talents of gold, axes and half-axes, *pelanoi* (or "cakes") and the small spits of iron took their names from their forms; these names originated, as I believe, in the custom which obtained from the very first, of giving to metals, in the

country where they were mined, the form in which they were generally used by those who bought them. Thus gold, the chief use of which was for decorative purposes, received at Mycene the shape of the scale-pans of a balance (talents), because these plates or disks could readily take by a simple impression the most common Mycenean ornament, the rosette. Copper was cast into the form of axes because, more than any other metal, it could easily be made into the first and most common defensive weapon of man, and his principal tool in peace, the axe. Again, the harder iron took the form of spits, because its principal use was to make spits for cooking, so indispensable to the Greek peasant; it also served to make arrows for war and the chase, goads for oxen, and nails — thus supplying four of the most imperative needs of the primitive people of the Peloponnesus. Finally, it was for special and peculiar reasons, entirely of a political nature, that the Spartan legislator who had forbidden the use of the precious metals for coinage, caused iron to be cast into large pieces, having the form of cakes (*pelanoi*).

In the beginning, these masses were accepted as having a monetary value, and were weighed at each transaction. This explains why pieces of identical form differ in weight. Later, to avoid the necessity of repeated weighings by means of scales, they were stamped with characters which indicated the quantity they contained. To this last class, it would seem, belonged the axes of Cyprus, Crete, Mycene and Sardinia, all bearing similar characters and all evidently pertaining to the Mycenean age.

Finally, that which we call a coin, or which may be classed as such because it includes the three principal elements, — metal, weight, and an indication of its value — (Isidor, *De Orig.*, 16, 17) is an invention far more ancient than has been hitherto believed by scholars, who would only assign its origin to the Seventh century B. C. Pheidon was perhaps the first to introduce the more convenient coinage of the precious metals,<sup>1</sup> but the earliest coins are more ancient than the reign of Thothmes, that is to say, anterior to 1550 B. C.

[The passage cited in the note on p. 143, by M. Svoronos, from Herodotus (II: 134-5), is interesting not only as showing that the ancients used spits of considerable length — four feet and upwards — but it mentions a similar deposit to that of "Pheidon, who introduced measures among the Peloponnesians, and was the most insolent among the Greeks" (*Ibid.*, VI: 127), made at the Temple of Apollo in Delphi by Rhodopis, who, says that historian, "was a Thracian courtesan" some two centuries after Pheidon. "Having acquired great riches she made from the tenth of her wealth a great number of spits for roasting oxen whole, and sent them to Delphi, where" he adds, "they are still piled up behind the altar which the Chians dedicated, opposite the temple itself." — ED.]

<sup>1</sup> In this remark M. Svoronos no doubt refers to the statements of historians that Pheidon was the first to strike money in the form of that "more convenient coinage" which we ordinarily term "coins" to-day; for he has already said (see p. 99 of this volume) that

"money of gold and silver was in use long before the time of Lycurgus," whose period, though somewhat mythical, and his iron money, antedated Pheidon by at least a century. — ED.



THE SPITS DEDICATED BY PHEIDON  
Found in the Heraeum at Argos by Waldstein



THE CORRODED SPITS AND STANDARD  
As Recovered from the Archaeological Museum at Athens

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THE IRON MONEY OF SPARTA

Reproduced from Photogravures in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*





THE BUNDLE OF SPITS AS RECONSTRUCTED  
Now in the Numismatic Museum, Athens

A "HANDFUL" (SIX OBOLI) OR DRACHMA  
Six of the best preserved Spits



THE STANDARD (?) BEFORE PHEIDON

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THE IRON MONEY OF SPARTA

Deposited in the Temple of Hera, Argos, by Pheidon.

Reproduced from Photogravures in the Revue Belge de Numismatique

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DECADRACHM OF AGRIGENTUM



## HUDSON-FULTON MEDAL

DESIGNED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.  
ADOPTED AS ITS ONE OFFICIAL MEDAL BY THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION  
COMMISSION, AND ISSUED UNDER THE SEALS OF BOTH ORGANIZATIONS.

PURSUANT to its authorized mission "to issue annually a series of medals commemorative of notable events in the history of this country or of persons who have rendered distinguished services in the discovery of America," the Committee on the Publication of Medals of The American Numismatic Society recently published the fifth medal of its series, being that in commemoration of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson, and the first use of steam in navigation on the Hudson River by Robert Fulton.

The subject of this medal was studied in the spring of 1908, and the essential elements of the design were then submitted to Emil Fuchs<sup>1</sup> of London, who undertook the composition and sculpture.

Upon the completion of the design and its execution in plaster, The American Numismatic Society offered to place this medal at the disposal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission as the joint issue of the two organizations. This proposal was accepted, and, by resolution of the Commission, this design was formally adopted as the official commemorative medal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

The Hudson design represents Henry Hudson and a group of sailors on the "Half Moon," watching the hoisting of some heavy article from outside the ship. As the log of the vessel refers to sending for fresh water and the return of a boat with an abundance of fresh fish, the incident may well have occasioned the interest portrayed on the medal. In the background is a faint suggestion of the high banks of the Hudson River. In a panel at the bottom is seen the vessel with her Dutch name, HALVE MAENE. Encircling the upper margin is the legend, DISCOVERY OF ○ HUDSON RIVER BY ○ HENRY HUDSON ○ A · D · MDCIX. In the circles dividing the legend, are an astrolabe, jack-staff and sextant. On the lower left, THE AMERICAN | NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, below a circle bearing the seal of that Society; and on the right, below a similar

<sup>1</sup> Emil Fuchs, the sculptor, painter and medallist, of Austrian birth, a resident of London during the past ten years, and a visitor to New York during the past three winter seasons, has received the highest recognition for his various productions.

As a medallieur he has been best known in this country by the two medals he modeled for the Hispanic Society of America, and by the medal made by him for The American Numismatic Society to commemorate its Fiftieth Anniversary. His exquisite marble, in low relief, entitled "Chansons Religieuses," was much admired when exhibited in New York three years ago.

In England he has designed, by royal command, the portrait medals known by the following titles: Queen

Victoria, King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Henry of Battenberg; also the Coronation Medal (a popular edition, in several sizes, which reached an issue of 980,000), Science, Art and Music Medal, and the South African War Medal.

By similar direction he designed the portrait of King Edward VII, now in use on the postage stamps of Great Britain.

Mr. Fuchs has also designed and executed, among other works, the portrait medals of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, Field Marshal Sir George White (defender of Ladysmith).

circle containing the seal of the Commission, HUDSON-FULTON | CELEBRATION COMM: The artist's name, E. Fuchs, is inscribed below the coil of rope.

The Fulton design is classical in its characteristic features. It shows a parapet extending across the field from which rise two columns with fluted bases; from each end of the parapet sculptured bands follow the curve of the rim until they join the columns; in the opening at the left is a view of New York as seen from the Hudson in 1807, and at the right the sky-line of the city as seen to-day from the Jersey shore. Between the columns hangs a portrait of the inventor, below which ROBERT FULTON | 1765 1815 — the dates of his birth and death. Seated in front of the columns, are three draped figures; that in the centre, facing, represents the genius of Steam Navigation, and holds in her lap a model of the "Clermont." At the right, is the figure of History, with a scroll across her lap and in her right hand a pen. At the left, is that of Commerce, resting her right hand on an anchor. In exergue in three lines, FIRST USE OF STEAM IN NAVIGATION | ON THE HUDSON RIVER | 1807 The name of the artist, E. Fuchs, appears on the step below the feet of History.

To give variety to the design, one side of the medal, the Fulton, was treated in a classical manner befitting the education and character of the engineer, while the other side was given an aspect of dramatic action, as appropriate to the daring navigator and discoverer whose career ended in a tragedy of mutiny and mysterious death.

The details of the design required great care to assure historical accuracy. Eminent astronomers were consulted, collections of instruments used in navigation were examined, and the identification of those in use three hundred years ago was verified by approved records and authorities. The artist made several visits to Holland and obtained official sanction for his representation of the "Half Moon" and the costumes of her navigator and sailors. Engravings and paintings of about 1609 were studied, and a copy made of the form and rigging of the vessel selected as the type of the original "Half Moon" as now reproduced. A plaster model of the interior of the vessel was obtained from the marine architect who designed the replica now afloat on the great river.

The spelling of the names as they were written in 1609 was a detail requiring much investigation.

Heinrick was replaced by Henry, on the evidence that Captain Hudson was an Englishman, that his name was written Henry three times in the contract for his employment by the Dutch East India Company, and was similarly signed to that paper, notwithstanding the facts that the document was prepared by a Dutch lawyer, written in the Dutch language, and executed at Amsterdam.

The proper spelling of the name of the vessel was not so readily determined. The publications of Holland spelt the name "Halve Maen," but it was admitted that the ancient form and that undoubtedly used when Captain Hudson sailed from Amsterdam was "Halve Maene." Having the highest naval authority for this latter form of spelling, the dies for the medal were prepared accordingly. When about to strike the first medals, papers were received from Holland illustrating the floating of the new "Half Moon" in Amsterdam, and describing the details of her construction and shipment to New York. In all these accounts her name was spelt "Halve Maen." Although in great haste to make a timely issue, the striking of the medals was immediately stopped, awaiting a cable answer to the inquiry as to how the name was spelt upon the ship sent here. The cable answer from the Dutch authority was reassuring, as he not only reasserted his previous statement in favor of the final "e" as the form prevailing in 1609, but gave the information that the name would not be upon the ship at all. Upon the arrival of the "Half Moon" a careful inspection was made and it was found, as is sometimes done in other departments of human activities, that the old adage "When in doubt, do nothing" had apparently been availed of, as, sure enough, the stern was decorated with a design of a new or crescent moon, but without any text in ancient or modern form to assure us, notwithstanding any possible doubts, that the design really represented the "Half Moon."

There were likewise difficulties in representing accurately the shape of the "Clermont." The best evidence was obtained from the pictures of the port of New York of one hundred years ago, available in various museums; and an important print of that period was used in making the design for the medal. The Clermont Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission had much difficulty in determining the appearance and mechanical details of the successful "Clermont." Research among old records brought to light from time to time unexpected information, so that several changes were made in the location of the paddle-wheel, the smoke-stack and the number of masts and their rigging. The plaster design of the medal, even after its delivery to the die-makers, was twice altered as changes were successively made by the Committee in charge of the construction of the replica of the "Clermont."

In portraiture the medal is limited to the bust of Robert Fulton, reproduced by the kind permission of his grandson, from the painting by the American artist Benjamin West, now in the possession of Robert Fulton Ludlow.

In the case of Henry Hudson, it was concluded after most diligent search and inquiry, at the British Museum and at the museums of Holland, as well as, of course, at the offices of the English Muscovy Company and of the Dutch East India Company, former employers of Hudson, that no authentic

portrait of Henry Hudson exists. While it would have been easy to appropriate a type of an English seaman of that date for an imaginative portrait, it was thought best, in the interest of permanent historical records, as such a medal must necessarily be, not to introduce into the design anything that required the explanation that it really was not what it pretended to be. The absence of any portrait of Hudson is undoubtedly due to the tragedy of his last voyage and the long concealment of his death.

The physical features of the Hudson River, probably nearly as they were when viewed by the explorers, are outlined in the background of the "Half Moon," as now seen looking up the river from the vicinity of Grant's Tomb.

The Fulton design includes the sky-line of New York as recently seen from the Jersey side of the river, and a view of lower Manhattan island from the river, taken from a print of about 1807.

The Medal Committee of the Commission was appointed to arrange for the striking of the official commemorative medal, to arrange for the presentation of such copies as are to be given to distinguished rulers, and to attend to the sale of copies to be otherwise disposed of to the members of the Commission or the public. This Committee was composed of the following named members of the Commission: Henry W. Cannon, *Chairman*, Edward D. Adams, Archer M. Huntington, August F. Jaccaci, John La Farge, Frank D. Millet, Charles H. Niehaus, Hon. Samuel Parsons, and C. Y. Turner.

By official announcement regarding its Official Medal the Commission authorized the issue of nine varieties of this medal, all from the same design but intended by their size and metal for various purposes. The most important in artistic and intrinsic value were limited in issue, and designed for presentation to the distinguished guests of the Commission; others were limited in edition and issue to the members of the Commission and Citizens' Committees upon their individual subscription therefor. Souvenir medals of different sizes and metals were provided for the official aides, the guests at the official banquet, the sailors of all the visiting fleets, and as prizes for school children and sporting events.

Other issues were prepared for public sale, subject to a royalty to the Commission; one, the four-inch bronze medal, selling at \$2 each, was deemed entitled to appreciation as a work of art, of historical interest, and a worthy and enduring souvenir of an occasion of unusual importance. The other issues to the public were designed as pocket pieces or for personal decoration, and to be sold at 25 cents and 10 cents each. The official schedule of these issues as finally made, and all of the same design, as follows:



THE HUDSON-FULTON MEDAL.



SIZE	GOLD	SOLID SILVER	SILVER PLATED HARD METAL	BRONZE	ALUMINUM
4 inches....		Commission and Principal Guests.		Public Sale.	
3 inches....	Heads of Nations and The American Num. Soc. (2).	The American Numismatic Society.			
2½ inches..		Citizens' Com'ttees and Official Aides.		Official Banquet and Aquatic Games.	
2 inches....		Other Guests and Aquatic Games.			Public Sale.
1½ inches..		Aquatic Games.	Awards of Merit for Public Schools.	Aquatic Games.	
1¼ inches..		Aquatic Games.	Visiting Sailors and Public Sale.		

Under the terms of the agreement with the Commission, The Numismatic Society prepared the original dies, three inches in diameter, and struck therefrom for the members of that Society only, two examples in native gold from California, and one hundred examples in solid sterling silver numbered from one upwards. The dies were then delivered to the Commission to be used only for striking such medals in native Alaskan gold as might be required for presentation to the head of each nation represented in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration by one or more of its naval vessels. After such use these dies are to be deposited in the Museum of The Numismatic Society.

The one hundred numbered silver medals from these three inch dies were offered by circular of July 27, 1909, to the members of the Society and were promptly taken.

The Committee on the Publication of Medals having charge of the preparation and issue of medals for account of The American Numismatic Society is composed of Archer M. Huntington, *ex officio*; Edward D. Adams, *Chairman*; Stephen Baker, Henry W. Cannon, Dr. George F. Kunz, and William R. Peters.

To protect the design from infringement, and thereby to enhance the value of the medals and augment the royalty on its sale accruing to the Commission, application was made for a patent under the laws of the United States, which was duly issued, September 7, 1909, and all the rights thereunder were vested in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

By reason of the importance and distinctive character of each design, neither supplementing the other, and because the events commemorated occurred two hundred years apart, the faces of the medal do not properly come under the customary designation of obverse and reverse. There is no reverse to describe or illustrate the obverse; each side is complete by itself. Chronologically the Hudson side would be the obverse and the Fulton side the reverse. Practically this technical relation will change according to the artistic tastes or sympathies of the observer. In order to facilitate the exhibition and examination of each side, from time to time, as may be desired, some of the cases prepared by the Commission for the presentation examples have been made to hang or stand, so that the medal may be reversed in position.

The medallic art is as old as that of Numismatics, and the examples that have been preserved, in gold, silver, bronze and iron, equal, if they do not excel in artistic value, the best specimens of ancient coinage with which the world is familiar. As in sculpture and painting, there have been periods of decadence and renascence. Its finest examples have been produced under the fostering care and generous encouragement of patrons of art in those countries where the fine arts have been most developed. As a record of important events in all branches of human endeavor, the medal, because of its enduring materials, the difficulties of its execution, and the convenience of its preservation, has been recognized as one of the most reliable records of historical interests, and one of the favorite forms of expression of public sentiment.

This medal, like the famous Waterloo<sup>1</sup> medal in England, prepared by the Royal Mint, but never struck, marks a development of the medallic art in this country that by the accuracy of its historical detail, the balance and grace of its composition, and the delicate refinement of its low relief, establishes an example highly creditable to the efforts of The American Numismatic Society for a better and wider appreciation of the glyptic art in its application to coinage and medals.

EDWARD D. ADAMS.

#### FULL-FRONT FACES ON ANCIENT COINS.

As bearing on the article by Miss Baldwin on Facing Heads on Greek Coins, in the last number of the *Journal*, we note that the editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology* calls attention to the theory of Dr. Eddé, that "in the comparatively few cases where ancient coins depict a figure either full-front or to the left, it was to give an idea of terrifying, or imposing, or dominant energy. Human beings thus represented might be thought of as in the guise of demi-gods." Dr. Eddé's paper appeared in the *Revue Numismatique*, XXI : pp. 213-218.

<sup>1</sup> By Pistrucci, the Italian designer of the St. George-and-dragon gold coins of Great Britain.

## THE MAKER OF THE MONTREAL INDIAN MEDAL.

IN 1883, I prepared a paper on the "Montreal Indian Medal" for the Quarter-Centennial meeting of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, which appeared in its Proceedings for that year. This was afterwards reprinted in this *Journal*, Vol. XVIII, at page 84.

In that paper I claimed that "The initials 'D C F' stamped on the medal, after it had been moulded, stand for some forgotten tradesman of Gotham who there successfully plied his craft in those old Colonial days." I had attributed the medal to Sir William Johnson, who, as I believed, presented it to the chiefs of the band of Indians whom he commanded at the capture of Montreal in 1760. I further held, that, as Johnson was in a hurry to reward his followers, he ordered the medals to be made in New York, rather than wait for a better finished one to be struck in England.

Ever since that time I have unsuccessfully sought to learn the name of the New York silversmith represented by the initials "D. C. F." although I had been informed that several pieces of plate existed bearing this stamp.

In the meantime, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Beauchamp, in a monograph on the "Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians," claimed that the medal in question could, with a much better show of reason, be assigned to the War of Independence of the United States.<sup>1</sup> In this *Journal* (Vol. XXXIX, p. 107) I tried to point out the fallacy of such an assignment, but could only give circumstantial, although what appeared to me very strong, evidence, in proof of my contention. And thus the matter has rested undecided until now.

But, only the other day, new and irrefutable proof has turned up in favor of the earlier dating of the medal, by the discovery of the owner of the initials stamped thereon. They are those of a goldsmith named Daniel Christian Fueter, a native of Berne, Switzerland, who about the year 1750 sought refuge in London, on account of some political trouble. Fueter, whose name is variously written "Fouaitier" and "Fouetter," is mentioned, with his stamp, in W. Chaffee's "Gilda Aurifabrorum," as living in Chelsea, "next door to Man in y<sup>e</sup> Moon, on the 8<sup>th</sup> December, 1753." In 1752, his son Christian Fueter, who afterwards became Chief Engraver to and Master of the Bernese mint, was born in London. About the year 1754 he emigrated to New York, where he set up business, as a gold and silversmith. At that time he was known by the name of Freeman. Some time after 1760 he retired from business and settled in the town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where his son Christian was taught the first rudiments of drawing.

<sup>1</sup> New York State Museum Bulletin No. 73, Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians, By William M. Beauchamp, S. T. D. Albany, 1903.

In 1769 the turmoil which had caused his expatriation having settled down, and his longing for the clear air of his native mountains having become strong, he returned to Switzerland and made his home on the shores of Lake Neufchâtel, where he died.

It will thus be seen that as Fueter plied his trade in New York only during the ten or twelve years between 1754 and 1764 or 1766,<sup>1</sup> the medal could not have been cast ten or twelve years later. This then shuts out the War of Independence theory, and narrows us down to the acceptance of the capture of Montreal in 1760 as the event it was intended to commemorate.

I am indebted to Mr. John H. Buck, Curator of the Department of Metal Work in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as the discoverer of the owner of the initials in question. He is mentioned also in "Spink's Numismatic Circular," No. 111, page 5139, as Daniel Fueter, in connection with a biographical sketch of his son Christian.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

### TOKENS OF THE GREEK CHURCH.

WE are indebted to Mr. Douglas Crawford of Evanston, Illinois, for two specimens of the Church tokens used by worshipers in the Greek Church at Trebizond, illustrating a peculiar custom of the followers of that rite. There are sometimes several collections made during the service in these churches and should there be but one, the visitor may desire to make a special contribution at the shrine or picture of some of the saints whose intercession he desires to secure; or again he may wish to purchase a candle for use in some of the ceremonials in public or private devotions. On entering the church, therefore, he exchanges a certain sum of money with the deacon at the gate for an equivalent amount of these tokens. He is thus able to respond to the calls for the various offerings during the service, or to deposit his gift at the shrine of the saint, by using one or more of these tokens as he may be disposed, yet without any heavy demand upon his purse.

These Church tokens are sometimes of brass, and sometimes of paper. One of those before us has on the obverse a draped figure, representing the Prophet Elijah carried to heaven in the chariot of fire. The chariot is somewhat indistinct on the token, and the entire execution is very crude; if we were to judge by the number of legs of the horses which are depicted, there are three of them, but only two heads are shown. This side has no legend. On the reverse is the legend ΠΡΟΦΗΤΗΣ ΗΛΙΑΣ (the prophet Elias or Elijah). There are five (?) other letters completing the circle, of which Σ and Α are a

<sup>1</sup> That Fueter was certainly in New York as late as 1764 is shown by the medal "Happy While United," which has the date 1764 in exergue, and N | YORK in the field with Fueter's counterstamp. Mr. McLachlan

cited this piece, described by Betts (No. 510 on p. 22) in his previous article, as corroborating his theory, and so happily confirmed. — ED.

that are legible, the others having been defaced by a punch-mark reading ΗΞΛ (?). On the centre of the field is 10, the value in paras, or about the equivalent of a penny. Size, 14.

The other token is a circular piece of cardboard about the size of a half-dollar, printed in red on one side and black on the other, and having the same value for church purposes as the brass token. The obverse, in red, has on the field a figure of St. George in conflict with a dragon. Legend, ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΚΟΥΡΤΖΑ (Church of St. George, Kourtza) and completing the circle, ✶ 1904 ✶. The reverse, printed in black, has the value 10 over the date 1906 in a border of curving lines, and the legend, separated from the field by a circle, ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ ΑΓ. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΚΟΥΡΤΖΑ (as on the obverse) with ΤΡΑΠΤΕΖΟΥΣ (Trebizond) between two crosses of St. George (+) completing the circle.

St. George, whose church is named on the tokens, was ever a favorite saint in Asia Minor, and especially on the shores of the Black Sea, having been born, according to the traditions of the Church, in Cappadocia. His conflict with the dragon, like the similar battle of St. Michael, the patron saint of Russia, symbolizes the strife between the powers of evil and the cross. He was said to have been present at the siege of Antioch, and aided the Crusader Godfrey of Bouillon in its capture, since which period he has been the chief patron saint of Christendom. In England (where there are about two hundred churches dedicated in his name), it was not until the Diocesan Synod at Exeter, in 1287, that he was officially proclaimed the peculiar protector of that kingdom; but in the Greek Church, ever since his death, he has been styled "The Great Martyr," so that the inscription on these tokens and the name of the Trebizond church are quite in accord with the peculiar customs of the Greek rite.

It may be interesting to note in closing that the Christian device of St. George and the dragon finds its prototype in the ancient classical types of Jupiter overcoming the Titans, Bellerophon killing the Chimera, Hercules crushing the Lernean hydra, and Constantine planting the labarum on the "old serpent" of Paganism.

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THE Portuguese Mint has issued a new coin of the value of Five hundred Reis. The obverse has a bust of the King, Manoel II, in profile to left, struck in high relief. Legend, EMANVEL · II · PORTVG : ET · ALGARB : REX. At the bottom, completing the circle, is the date ★ 1908 ★. Reverse, The arms of Portugal on a shield surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by a wreath, open at the top, of a branch of oak on the left, and palm on the right. At the base the value, 500 REIS. A border of pearls surrounds the device, and the edges are reeded. Size, 28.

An impression of this coin was shown by Mr. Howland Wood, at a recent meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XLIII, p. 112.)

### XII. AUSTRIA (continued). A. Personal (continued).

Vincenz Priessnitz (1799-1851), of Gräfenberg. Hydropath.

2609. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: J. SCHWERDTNER At sides: GEB. 5. OKT. 1799 — GEST. 28. NOVB. 1851 Inscription: VINCENZ PRIESSNITZ | \* BEGRUENDER D. NATUR RESP(ECTIF) WASSER HEILKUNDE IM JAHRE 1814 \*

*Reverse.* A fountain, bearing a medallion and supporting a statue of Hygeia; his monument. Inscription: WASSER VOR ALLEM. AUS WASSER KAM | URSPRUNG, WACHSTHUM U. HEILKRAFT — UND WAS THALES NUR AHNT, PRIESSNITZ | HAT'S GLUECKLICH VOLLBRACHT. KLAGEL Exergue: \* 1874 \*

Bronze. 32. 50mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

2610. *Obverse.* Within laurel branches, crossed above and below: \* | 60 JAEHRIGE | PRIESSNITZ | JUBELFEIER | 1814-1874 | \*

*Reverse.* Blank.

Tin. 24. 38mm. In the Boston collection.

See also Schindler, and under Medical Societies, Dresden, Germany.

Dr. Johann Evangelista Purkyne (1787-1869), of Prague.

2611. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath, to left: SEIDAN. Inscription: JOANN. EV. — PURKYNE.

*Reverse.* PHYSIOLOGIAE | RECENTIORIS FUNDATORI | DECEM ABHINC LUSTRIS | UNIVERSITATI | CAROLO — FERDINANDEAE | ADLECTO | FACULTAS MEDICA | PRAGENSIS IX DEC. | MDCCCLXVIII

Silver, bronze, tin. 28. 44mm. Rüppell, 1876, p. 49; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, 1892, No. 83; *Ibid.*, 1897, No. 91; Donebauer, p. 380, Nos. 3673-4, pl. LVI. In the Brettauer collection.

2612. *Obverse.* As preceding, save: JAN — PURKYNE

*Reverse.* An angel, with flaming head, seated, rests her right arm with wreath upon a square pillar, upon which: SO LET: in left hand, a mirror. At her left a flowering plant and owl, and with her left foot upon book; at right, a globe and scroll. Upon the pillar, a serpent drinking from patera. Inscription: NESMR. TEDLNY ST V NARODU. VEDE NE POCITA LET. Exergue: DNE 17. PROSINCE | 1867

Gilt, bronze, tin. 28. 44mm. Upon his 80th birthday. F. & S., 3963. Boehm Privatmünzen, p. 381, No. 3675, pl. LVI. In the Boston collection.

2613. *Obverse.* Within circle, head to left. Inscription: PRI ODHALENI POMNIKI JANA EV PURKYNE V LIBOCHOVICICH Exergue: 18<sup>15</sup>/<sub>8</sub>7

*Reverse.* Within a wreath of laurel leaves: JAN EV. PURKYNE (upon a band) NAROZEN | V LIBOCHOVICICH | 17 PROS. 1787 | ZEMREL | V PRAZE 28. CERVENCE 186

Bronze. 17. 27mm. *Ibid.*, p. 381, No. 3676, pl. LVI.

Dr. Franz Wirer von Rettenbach (1771-1844), of Vienna. Court physician and Bath do. at Ischl.

2614. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: K. LANGE Inscription: FRANCISCV WIRER | EQVES A RETTENBACH

*Reverse.* Hygeia seated, Justice with axe and fasces, and Liberality with cornucopia discharging coins, by an altar on whose face the bust of Aesculapius. At left, the setting sun. Legend: EX CONCORDIA ET — LIBERALITATE SPES Exergue: SOCIET R · C · MED · | VIENN . FUNDATORI S . | MDCCXLIII .

Bronze. 34. 54mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 89, No. 172; Duisburg, p. 164, CCCCXLI; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 47, No. 556. In the Boston and University of Pa. collections.

Heinrich von Ribisch. Not medical.

Gabriel Riesser, often quoted as medical, was not so, but a doctor of theology.

Dr. Adam Hubert Mezericky von Riesenpach (1546-1613), of Prague. Physician to the Court, and Rector of the University.

2615. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Upon shoulder: ANO 1580 Inscription: ADAM . HUBER . MEZERIC . PHIÆ (Philosophiae) . ET MEDIC . DOCTOR

*Reverse.* TH APETH | TIMH (Greek) PRAGE | 1601 (engraved.)

Neumann, Boehmische Privatmünzen, p. 199, pl. XVIII, No. IX.

Dr. Rikli ( ), of . Naturepath.

Merely mentioned by the late Dr. Brettauer, in his final letter.

Baron Dr. Karl von Rokitansky (1804-1878), of Vienna. Professor of Anatomy and Gynaecology.

2616. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder: A. Scharff. Inscription: DR CARL FREIHERR V. ROKITANSKY Exergue, to left: NACH d. NATVR mod. 1874

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. Rectangular. 76. 121mm. Very rare, only seven existing (Brettauer). Loehr, p. 89. Impressions are in the Boston collection, from the late Dr. Brettauer.

2617. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: JAVNER Inscription: CAROLVS · ROKITANSKY · NAT · GRADECII · REGINAE · XVIII · FEBRVARIO · A · MDCCCLXXXVIII · MORT · VINDOBONAE · XXIII · IVL · A · MDCCCLXXXVIII \*

*Reverse.* Within crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon: IMMORTALI | · PATRI · | GRATA · EIVS | PROGENIES

Silver, bronze. 44. 68mm. Edge of obverse bordered by laurel leaves. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

Count Franz Hugo von Salm-Reifferscheid (1776-1836), of Vienna. Wrote upon Vaccination.

2618. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: J. D. BOEHM F. Inscription: FRANZ HUGO ALTGRAF ZU SALM REIFFERSCHEID.

*Reverse.* Within oak branches: DURCH TIEFES GEMUETH ERNSTES STREBEN FUER WISSENSCHAFT WAHRHEIT UND MENSCHENWOHL DEN FREUNDEN DEM VATERLANDE UNVERGESSLICH.

Silver. 26. 42mm. Boehmische Med., p. 489, pl. 43, No. 375; Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 11. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from Dr. Brettauer.

Sambucus. See Zsamboki.

Abraham Sangner (1530- ), of Vienna. Pharmacist.

2619. *Obverse.* Bust, with cap and long beard, facing and to left, glove in right hand. Inscription: ABRAHAM SANGNER — AETATIS SVÆ XXXIII Exergue, incused: 1563.

*Reverse.* Bust, facing and to right. Inscription: ANNA SANGNERIN — IHRES ALTERS XXIII Exergue, incused: 1563.

Silver. 28. 45mm. Domanig, *Num. Zeitschrift*, XXIV, 1892, p. 89, pl. V, fig. 9; Hirsch Cat., 26 Nov., 1908, pl. XXII, No. 300. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from Dr. Brettauer.

2620. *Obverse.* Bust, facing, with long beard. At sides: 15 — 84 Inscription: ABRAHAM SANGNER AETA: 55

*Reverse.* Helmeted arms, with arabesque ornament. Legend: AVS NOT HI — LFT GOT (rosette)

Silver. 23. 37mm. With ring. Merzbacher Cat., 1-2 May, 1900, No. 377; Hirsch Cat., 26 Nov., 1908, pl. XXI, No. 361.

## THE AUTHENTICITY OF DECADRACHMS OF AGRIGENTUM.

In the *Bulletin numismatique* of *Le Musée*, for August, 1909, Mr. E. J. Seltman addressed a letter to M. Sambon, editor of that journal, taking issue with him for his rejection of all the Medallions of Agrigentum as false. Mr. Seltman believes that one of the decadrachms, or medallions, is genuine. His letter (with the exception of a few lines) is reprinted below, and the Munich specimen, the only one free from suspicion, according to Mr. Seltman, is figured. [See plate.]

For the detailed arguments of M. Sambon which led to the condemnation of the decadrachms, one must consult the article *Agrigente* in *Le Musée*, January and February, 1908. All of the medallions appeared to M. Sambon to be products of the beginning of the XVIIIth century. In general, the absence of pedigree, which in a coin means provenance, and the unreal and bizarre features of the design were arguments conclusive to M. Sambon. It should be stated that there are four examples known (and possibly a fifth), one in Munich, which has been there since 1845 and was shown in a poor drawing by Torremuzza in 1781; a second in the Cabinet de France; a third in the Collection Pennisi; and the fourth also in the French collection, whose design is very mediocre, and manifestly false, writes M. Sambon. The rarity of these coins and their beauty of the dramatic, vigorous kind lends a merited interest to the following discussion of their claim as genuine works of the Fifth century B. C.

A. B.

I have always believed in the authenticity of the coin at Munich, and I believe in it as much as ever. Of the others I only know the two at Paris, and I agree with you in thinking them false. One of them — a struck coin — is of so coarse a fabric that it easily betrays itself as the work of a forger. The other (the second coin figured on page 10 of the *Bulletin numismatique*) is a cast from a genuine coin at present unknown, or possibly lost — and I may add here that I have, within the last month, heard through an expert of the existence of another "medallion" of Agrigentum, although he did not choose to reveal the owner's name.

You pointed out to me the other day, that the condemnation of the Paris coin would involve that of the one at Munich, because the chariot side of both pieces came from the same die; only, that the former had been struck with the faulty legend ΧΚΡΑΓΑΞ, and the latter from the corrected die. When I subsequently examined the Paris coin, I was struck by its suspiciously "fishy" look. The supposed X seemed to me more like a casting flaw than a letter — quite as much, in fact, at the apparent Λ behind the head of the charioteer. When I had secured a cast of it, I first ascertained, by careful comparison with a cast of the Munich coin, that the Paris decadrachm — if struck — must have been struck from the same die as the other. Then I took a pair of compasses, carefully measuring the distances between certain points on both coins. Some of the results are as follows :

	Munich	Paris
From tip of eagle's beak to tip of crab's right claw . . . . .	31 <sup>mm</sup> 5	30 <sup>mm</sup> 7
From tip of driver's nose to tip of fourth horse's hoof . . . . .	28 <sup>mm</sup> 2	27 <sup>mm</sup> 5
From tip of fourth horse's ear to root of first horse's tail . . . . .	28 <sup>mm</sup> 5	27 <sup>mm</sup> 8

In carefully measuring these distances on the photographs of both coins, you will get the same results. There is, therefore, not the shadow of a doubt, that the Paris coin is a cast, having undergone the inevitable shrinkage after it left the mould.

But to return to the coin of the Museum Collection at Munich — as regards the general *habitus* and look of the piece, I submit that it fulfills all requirements. The formation of edge and flan appear to me perfect in all respects. The lettering, too, is definite and strong, as it should be. The second letter in the legend was accidentally placed a little too low by the engraver. But is it likely that a forger would choose to

invite suspicion by purposely misplacing it? Considerable portions of the surface of the coin are covered with a fine, but durable, coating of oxide of a delicate grey tone of color. I have not met with such a coating on a false silver coin yet. In cases that have come under my observation imitations consisted either of a hard and coarse crust, or the coating was applied superficially and could be easily removed. Of the coin at Munich a very great number of impressions have, as I am informed by the director of the Royal collection, been taken in the course of the many years during which it has been one of the principal ornaments of the Bavarian Museum; yet this covering remains unimpaired. And its genuineness is supported by another, though apparently slight, circumstance. For in one spot, at the top of the nearer eagle's wing, the surface has yielded to corrosion and broken down. The tiny pit produced there is of that delicately edged and convincingly irregular shape which results from a slow natural process — not from artificial means. It becomes, unfortunately, blunted even in the best cast.

Let me now apply the test of style by comparison with other contemporary coins of the Akragantine mint. The excellent reproductions in Hill's *Coins of Ancient Sicily* will serve the purpose. On plate VII we find two tetradrachms, Nos. 17 and 18, of the same period. The latter, bearing the name of Straton, has the type of the two eagles, like our medallion. The design and work are alike in both, except that the rock under the hare happens to have a more elongated shape on the lesser coin. The eagles might appear at first sight rather less delicately drawn and finished on the larger piece. But careful observation shows that this is simply due to the larger scale of the drawing, and if I use a magnifying glass, thereby increasing to the eye the tetradrachm to the size of the decadrachm, the workmanship on both coins appear identical. The beauty of this design has perhaps been somewhat overrated. At least, I must confess to a preference of the single eagle type as shown on Hill's plate VII, coin No. 16. In looking at the figure of Akragas on the other side of the coin, I am immediately struck by the unmistakable likeness of his features to those of the charioteer on coin No. 18 of Hill's plate, and I recognize the same cast of features in the Scylla of the other coin, No. 17. Would we put all this down to chance? Should we not rather conclude that the dies for these pieces were made by the same artist?

I understand you to suggest that this medallion may be the work of an engraver of two hundred years ago. It might, thus, after having been evolved as an original conception, have been produced without direct intent to deceive. To this there would be, of course, the objection of the weight, which is that of an Attic decadrachm or piece of fifty litræ. This consideration brings me to the matter of internal evidence in favor of the medallion, and I will ask leave to add a few remarks from that point of view.

I have just ventured to say that I am not very much impressed by the artistic merit of the group of eagles. I admire, however, the design of the quadriga; indeed, I can recall no coin, on which the subject of the race is treated with equal power and truth. On lesser coins the designs of racing chariots had, through incessant repetition, become rather conventional. Besides, the smaller field would cramp the designers of so complicated a subject. There are, however, a certain number of coins of the fine period which show, though less perfectly, the characteristic action of turning the horses. To make my meaning clear, I must touch on some elementary points, by clearly bringing before the reader's mind how a Greek charioteer guided his "four-in-hand."

The ancients, so far as we know, had not discovered the method of joining several reins into one. But their reins were, of course, shorter and lighter than those of a modern "four-in-hand" with its one pair of horses placed before the other pair. Still, the charioteer "had his hands full," since he held four reins in each hand. In the left he gathered those attached to the left side of each horse's bit, and in the right hand those of the right side. Thus the reins — except the left one of the right and the right one of the right horse, — would lie across one another. The natural impulse would be, I suppose, to gather the left reins in the left hand first, and over them those with the right, the free use of the apter hand being reserved to the last moment.

All this takes place as the driver steps into the chariot. The body of such a chariot, when the sport had become highly developed, would, I dare say, be constructed with due regard to lightness, thereby increasing its mobility and speed. It need have been nothing larger than a roomy kind of slipper for both feet with a resting-board in front for the driver's knees. Being slight and small, it would be hidden from view — as it is on the coin — by the horse's bodies in front. There are only one or two slight curving lines, that seem to suggest the body of the chariot.

Having gathered up the reins, the charioteer, poising himself and slightly leaning back, finds his equilibrium. With four reins in each hand he can use neither whip nor goad. The signal is given. He shouts to his horses, shakes the reins, and off the chariot flies. Keeping the balance at highest speed with so slight a support to one's feet cannot have been an easy matter. It would not be less difficult — perhaps more — than the performance of the circus-equestrian who, standing on two barebacked horses, guides them round the ring at a gallop. The climax of the difficulty is reached at the turning point, the moment chosen by the engraver. While driving straight the charioteer has kept his hands apart. Now he is about to pull round to the left. This is performed by the left hand with all the four left reins in it, and the guiding pull is carried out by a curving motion of the left hand, in miniature like the curve, and producing it, to be taken by the chariot. That is, the left hand curves towards the right arm with a gradual pull on the left hand reins, meeting the right arm somewhere under the elbow. The pull acts strongest on the left horse, a little less strong on the next and so on. The pulling by the left necessitates a corresponding moving forward, and yielding, by the right hand and arm, to prevent the horses' mouths being wrenching too violently. All this is shown on the coin, and I do not think it possible for anyone but an actual eye-witness to have clearly realized and minutely rendered such detail.

As regards the want of the conventional line below the horses and chariot, it appears to me the artist did right to omit it. The illusion of the *turning* movement would have been weakened by the addition of a *straight* line.

There seems to me yet another, and inner, meaning to this type; for just as the Tyche ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ and the hero ΤΑΡΑΞ symbolize the commonwealth on the coins of their respective towns, so does young ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ (Roscher's *Lexikon der Mythologie*, I: p. 213), worshiped at his city as oekist and son of Zeus and of a nymph of the sea — hence the eagle above him and the salt-water crab below — represent the state and its citizens. The type thus seems a glorification of the community, an apotheosis, as it were, of the state. But ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ is only mentioned in passing by two comparatively little known, and less read, authors, Stephanus Byzantinus and Aelianus Rhetor, and

again the possibility of a forger, be he of two hundred or more years ago, conceiving of — if I may so put it — so “esoteric” a type is, I venture to think, precluded. Dr. Habich of Munich lately made a striking comment from a different point of view in referring to the type as the “Epiphany” of the Divine Son of Heaven and Sea.

You will, I have no doubt, be glad to learn that the numismatic experts of the Museums of London and Berlin have lately told me they believe without reservation in the authenticity of the decadrachm at Munich. We must all unite in wishing that there should be no more cause to call in question the genuineness of one of the most interesting and important monuments of Greek numismatic art.

## DEALERS — UNITED STATES MINT.

THE following notice, which evidently emanated from an article in the *New York Sun* of June 6, 1909, recently went the rounds of the public press: —

PAID \$10,000 FOR \$50.—*Highest Price ever given for an American Coin.*—Two \$50 gold pieces struck in the United States Mint at Philadelphia in 1877, were sold yesterday at the Numismatic Club to William Woodin, a wealthy collector, of New York, for \$10,000 each, the highest price ever paid for an American coin. Both were perfect specimens. Fifty-dollar gold pieces were struck from octagonal private dies during the early mining days of California, but so far as is known to numismatists, the two pieces sold this afternoon are the only ones of this denomination ever minted by the Government.

The “U. S. Coin Value and List,” compiled by C. H. Shinkle, says on page 14, under the head “Prices some of the U. S. Rarities brought in recent years,” “Gold \$50, 1877 Pattern Proof: John W. Hazeltine and S. K. Nagy, June, 1909, \$10,000.”

Is it not strange that although these gold coins were struck in 1877, the fact that they are still in existence has but recently been made known? The questions naturally arise, What is the history of these pieces? Why has this matter been kept so quiet for so many years? How is it that an individual should be so favored, and that when only two (?) coins were struck from differing dies, one person obtained both? As a speculation it was no doubt tremendously profitable to the possessor, but was the transaction approved by the proper authorities? What price was paid to the United States Mint for coins of such excessive rarity? It can not be possible that this was a speculative issue by some of our Mint officials. So far as the public are informed, it would seem that there was a leak; if otherwise, how could any person have secured them?

The *Numismatist* for June last says they were “probably from the Idler collection,” that “one of the types in copper is to be found in the Mint cabinet,” where it “was originally represented by a gold specimen, . . . . which was sold to the bullion department and melted up,” and that “the coins were designed by William Barber.” This seems to show that these valuable pieces came from the Mint; an explanation as to how they escaped the melting-pot of the bullion department is in order.

Had the United States Mint retained one of these coins and sold the other at public auction with a view to devoting the proceeds for the increase of its own collection, it would hardly be in the province of anyone to criticise the action, and the authorities could certainly be congratulated on the price realized; but if all the profit has been made by a dealer, that is a very different matter.

Collectors will be interested to learn how and where these Pattern Proofs of 1877 were obtained, for their history should be known, if they are to be recognized as belonging to the American Series.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

## THE POET OVID AS A NUMISMATIC AUTHORITY.

AMONG the earliest types of the Roman coins in "brass" or bronze are those having the bearded double-head of Janus as the obverse type of the large pieces (*aes grave*) and a bust of Jupiter, Mercury, Hercules, Minerva, Bellona or Roma — to which of the latter goddesses we should assign the honor is disputed — on the smaller denominations. The reverse of all of these has the prow of a galley. Some writers have found in the latter symbol an indication of the Roman claim to maritime predominance; others regard it as having reference to the introduction into Rome of the cult of the Dioscuri, protectors of navigation. But Eckhel cites Ovid's explanation of the nautical emblem, making it allude to an ancient tradition, which relates that when Saturn, the father of the gods, was driven from his throne by Zeus, he came to the Tiber in a ship, and there found a primitive king — Janus — residing and ruling on the Janiculum. The fugitive deity was hospitably received, and invited to share the throne. Then began the "Saturnian" or golden age of Rome. In return for his welcome the guest taught his host the useful arts of civilization, and among them the coinage of money.

Ovid's story of the incident is told in his *Fasti* (I : 229 *et seq.*), which confirms the reason given by Eckhel for the use of the devices on the larger piece — and perhaps was his authority — more especially explaining the prow of the galley : —

Multa quidem didici; sed cur navalis in ære  
 Altera signata est; altera forma biceps?  
 Causa ratis superest. Tuscum rate venit in amnem  
 Ante pererrato falcifer orbe deus.  
 At bona posteritas puppim servavit in ære;  
 Hospites adventum testificata dei.

Which may be rendered thus : — "I have learned many things indeed; but why is one side of the *As* stamped with a naval emblem, and the other with a double-faced figure? The reason for the vessel has been preserved. The sickle-bearing deity [Saturn] came by ship into the Tuscan river before completing his wanderings through the world; and a devoted posterity has preserved upon its coins the ship, in memory of the advent of the god who became the guest [of Janus]."

In Ovid's time (B. C. 43 — A. D. 18) the *Triumviri Monetales* who, according to Pomponius, were first appointed to supervise the coinage about 288 B. C., still continued to be the executive officers of the Mint. They were selected by the Emperor from the Equestrian order, and the office served as a stepping-stone to higher positions in the State. In his *Tristia* (IV : 33, 34) the poet speaks of his own appointment to serve as one of these Monetary *Triumvirs* : —

Cœpimus et teneræ primos ætatis honores  
 Aequi viris quondam pars tribus una fui.

"I also began to hold my first honors in my tender youth, when I too was one of the *Trimvirs* (literally one of the three men)."







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